

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCTOBER 24, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The Reading Dispatch of Wednesday contains the following: A man named John Eck, living near Princetown, Berks county, some time ago offered his house for sale. For some unknown cause it was not sold. He then made the following declaration: "that he wished it would burn down over his head." On Sunday morning, October 14th, the house was discovered to be on fire, when some of the neighbors rushed up stairs, where, strange to say, they found Mr. Eck dead, having received a stroke of palsy a few moments before the fire. Through the superhuman efforts of the neighbors the body was conveyed to the yard before the house was in ruins.

Says the Uniontown Genius: Fayette county is becoming noted for its fine sheep and wool. Mr. Asbury Struble, of German township, one of our best and largest wool growers, recently sold a lot of 14 head of Silesian sheep to Hon. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, at the following prices: One buck, \$300; one at \$150; two lambs for \$100, and ten ewes at \$75 each. The sheep were lately selected and taken by Gen. E. T. Stickney, an extensive wool grower of Seneca county, Ohio. Mr. Scruble took five premiums on sheep, recently, at the Carmichaels, Greene county, fair.

A singular conscience-money case has occurred in the Pension Office. Captain John McKee, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, now residing at Hamilton, Ohio, was wounded by a ball, which struck the seventh rib, passed through the lungs and emerged near the spinal column. He was awarded full pension, but has returned half the amount received for the past year, on the ground that his health is so improved that he is not entitled to pension for that degree of disability.

The French sardine fishery has been more ccessful this year, than for the past ten. A Douarnenez and Concarneau, the principal centres of this species of industry, eight hundred and eighty-four boats caught upwards of one hundred and ten millions of sardines in the month of July alone, the sale producing 707,648 francs. At the end of the month one thousand sardines could be bought for two francs only.

It is understood that Secretary Seward has expressed his opinion that England means to pay the Alabama claims. This change of opinion is doubtless based on the information which he received by the last

The Democratic county ticket in Ashland county, Ohio, is defeated by majorities ranging from four to ten votes.

Nineteenth Congressional District. Erie county has not been heard from, for the reason, we presume, that railroads and telegraphs only run through it, and we are so unfortunate as not to be in stage-coach connection with that "far Northwest" part of the "Wild-cat" district. We hope, however, the time will soon come, when we shall again have more speedy means of communication than telegraphs and railroads, and then we will be able to publish the returns of this district in less than a month after the election. For the present our readers must be content with the following:

70 m	aj.
1,646	2,791
reported 3,000 m	aj.
359	936
20 n	naj.
1,986	1,944
854	739
2,663	1,595
10,598	8,005
Scofield's majority	y over Bigl
	1,646 reported 3,000 m 359 20 m 1,986 854 2,663 10,598

Counties.

Scofield, R. Scott, D.

How it is in South Carolina. -Mr. A. C. Bigelow of Hubbardston, Mass., a teacher of freedmen, who had just arrived at Aikeu, S. C., and began his labors, was driven away by a vigilance committee, who visited him in the middle of the night, and compelled him to sign a paper that he would not stay; and accordingly he left in the early train next day. In regard to the condition of that region of South Carolina, it is alleged that if a Northern civillian like Mr. Bigelow should go away from a line of communication or a station of troops, his life would not be worth a straw.

THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY. - Below will he found the official vote for Assembly in

Counties, Clearfield, Elk, Forrest,	Hunt, D. 2,788 926 76	M'Kay, R 1,648 353 99		
Total,	8,790 2,100	2,100		
Hunt's maj.	1,690			

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Affairs In Maryland. In the city of Baltimore the persons designated to hold elections are appointed by the Police Commissioners, a board created by a law, and chosen, we believe, by the people of the city. In the other districts of the State these election officers are appointed by the Governor. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore are Republicans, as are a large majority of their constituents. Gov. Swann is a friend and supporter of President Johnson. The Commissioners appointed Republicans, while in every instance, as is stated by the Baltimore American, the Governor appointed men of the opposite party. Parties in Maryland are not, as with us, divided into Republicans and Democrats, or Copperheads, but into Union men and rebels; but the Union men are generally Republicans of the most radical type. The opposing parties are more widely separated, and more bitterly hostile, than in any other State.

There is a registration law in that State requiring every citizen who is registered as a voter to take an oath that he in no way aided rebellion, which excludes thousands who were active rebels from the polls. To get rid of the obstruction to rebel suffrage the Governor has been applied to to remove the Police Commissioners of Baltimore. In compliance with this request the Governor, last week, summoned the Commissioners to Annapolis to have a hearing, but what the result will be has not, as yet, transpired. Should the Governor take it upon himself to interfere with the law, and with its established institutions, there may be a very warm time in Baltimore at the election in November, as the Union men of Maryland seem determined not to be imposed upon. or defrauded out of their lawful privileges.

It may be well enough also to state that the Governor is a candidate for the United States Senate; but unless he can, by some means, secure the votes of the twenty-one members from Baltimore he has no chance of an election. It is thought that if he can, on some pretext, get rid of the Police Commissioners, and thus sweep away the Union Republican election officers, and open the way to rebel voters, his friends might carry that city, and he accomplish his aspirations.

Solving the Mexican Question.

The news from Washington, says the Commercial, is that the Mexican problem is about to have a solution in the Treaty or Treaties, wherein it is agreed that Maximilian and the French troops will leave Mexico this year; that the United States will assume the protectorate of the country and the ished as he deserves. French claims, in consideration of which MIFFLIN COUNTY.—A Mr. Lee, conceded to the United States. This agreement is alleged to have been made with the Maximilian government.

This may be a very good and it may be a One item rather important in determining the character of the bargain is omitted; and that is the amount of the French claims. Lower California is doubtless a very valuable piece of land, the possession of which. on many accounts, is extremely desirablethough it is probable we might get along without it-but valuable as it is there may

be such a thing as paying too much for it. As to the protectorate business, it ma prove an elephant, or a prize. Protector ates precede absorption, or some sort of own ership-an arrangement not necessarily ac vantageous to either party. We can read ly understand, however, that Mexico, one fairly under the direction and tutelage the United States, would speedily become great and stable country, capable at no di tant day of taking care of herself and pa ing back all that it had cost to bring h through the nursing period. A protecto ship seemingly is the only thing that ca save Mexico, and insure her future deve opment. In general terms, this count would probably regard a treaty having th for its object with favor. If the French can see in it enough to satisfy pride or poc et, we certainly should be satisfied. would be a square back out, and confession of failure on her part, and no doubt prov to be the last attempt for a very long time upset the Monroe doctrine.

When more is known of the arrangement we can tell better what are its advantage and disadvantages.

Unclaimed Fractional Currency. Treasurer Spinner desires persons wh have forwarded packages of mutilated fra tional currency to the Treasury Departmen for redemption, and have received no com munication from the Department, announ cing the receipt of the package and incloing the amount of the sum forwarded, address a letter as before, stating distinct the amount forwarded, the date of tran mittal, and the name and post office addre of the writer. The officers of the Treasur may thus be enabled to identify a larg number of packages now in their possession the forwarders of which neglected to sta their names or post offices.

THE AMENDMENT IN TEXAS.—The Ga reston Bulletin, of the 9th, says:

"There is no doubt if the South shou accept the Constitutional Amendment, sh would be immediately admitted to represen tation in the National councils. There now a chance for the South to make a mer it of necessity by adopting the Amendmen as it is quite clear that it will be approved b the requisite number of States, even if the South holds out against it. So holding out will only invite and assume further Congressional action to secure the franchise for the negro or to place the second States under

The above figures make Geary's majority 17,123. The vote of 41 counties we copied from official returns; the other 25 from the Harrisburg Telegraph. The entire official vote of the State, will differ but provisional Governors.

CAMBRIA COUNTY .- One night last winter, a man who was at least "half seas over" lost a pocket-book containing \$160 and valuable papers in what was then a drinking saloon, in Ebensburg. He charged at the time that he had been robbed of the money. Last week, while working in the garden attached to this at one time saloon, a laborer picked up the identical pocket-book so long lost. It still retained, safe and sound, the money and papers, all which. we have no doubt, have been handed over to the owner ere now. The pocket-book was most likely dropped where it was found by the owner himself. . . . An over-sanguine Republican in Ebensburg, made the following bet, on the result of the late election: He would blacken his (the Democrat's) boots in the public square, in broad daylight, if Geary was not elected by over 20,000 majoritythe Democrat to blacken the Republican's boots if Geary's majority did not exceed the figures named. Our Republican friend, no doubt will have to "shine" the Democrat's brogans, to the amusement of all who may witness the feat. WASHINGTON COUNTY .- The Mononga-

hela Republican says: on Friday afternoon, October 12th, as Col. Milo Gibson was returning home from the Coal Works, at Limetown, to his residence, he was met on the road by Isaac Byers who ordered him to He then told Gibson to "say what he had to say," as he had not long to live at the same time bringing up to his shoulder a shot gun. After a moment, seeing that Gibson walked on, he fired, putting forty shot in his back, and twelve in his arms. The distance was great, or the gun so badly charged, that the shot did not at once disable the Colonel who turned upon his assailant, and gave him a severe pounding-until exhausted, he fell, and was conveyed home. Dr. W. H. King was called, and extracted some of the shot, but the patient yet lies in a somewhat critical condition. Rumor gives different reasons for the assault; some that Byer's wife is mixed up in the affair; others say not. Byers was arrested but broke away from the officers at Dry Run, and has not since been heard from.

BLAIR COUNTY .- An extensive fire occurred in Hollidaysburg on Monday night, October 15th, by which six wooden buildings were destroyed. The fire originated in a back building occupied by a weaver. Loss partly covered by insurance. A car that was standing on the railroad track near by, and at times nearly covered with sparks, was pushed away to prevent its being burn ed. It was not known until afterwards that it was loaded with powder, and how near hundreds of persons were to destruction. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY .- Some malicious person defaced a beautiful tombstone in the cemetery at Brookville, last week. Such an offence should be punished to the full extent of the law. . . The church at Sprankle's Mills, in this county, was entered two weeks since, by some unprincipled person, who carried off part of the Sunday School library. Hope he may be detected and pun-

Lower California and other territories are other gentleman, on election night left Lewistown in a buggy, and when near Mt. Rock Mills, the horse, buggy and men went over the bank into Kishacoquillis creek. Both gentlemen were considerably bruised and cut. . . A negro barber robbed his employer very bad arrangement for the United States. in Lewistown of about \$100, last week, and made his escape.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Below we give the returns of the recent election in this State, with the vote for Governor in 1863. and for President in 1864:

Gov. 1863. | Pres. 1864. | Gov. 1866.

1	7.7		ard	,	-		
ł	Adams,	2689	2917	2612	3016	2910	312
l	Allegheny.	17708	10053	21519	12414	20511	
ļ	Armstrong,	3146	2977	3526	3211	3758	307
l	Beaver,	3037	2056	3237	2304	3310	238
١	Bedford,	2430	2704	2336	2752	2591	283
l	Berks,	6005	12627		13266	7121	1328
l	Blair,	3283		3292	2686	3520	276
ŀ	Bradford,	6722	2954			7134	309
i	Bucks.	6266	6836	6436	7335	6895	7.35
۱	Butler,	3328	3054	3475	2947	3544	306
۱	Cambria,	2164	3000	2244	3036	2643	325
1	Cameron,	318	216	325	232		3(
ł	Carbon,	1542	2119	1721	2251	1906	233
l	Centre,	2714	3058 5498		3399	3092	356
i	Chester,	7988 1618		8446 1780	5987	8500	62
1	Clarion,	1531	2483		2833	1650	
ı	Clearfield,	1607	1911	1516	2801		278
I	Clinton.			1666	2135	1754	23.
Į	Columbia,	1801	3342	1944	3467	1956	358
Į	Crawford,	6141 3434	4236	3604	4526	6714 4030	496
ļ	Cumberland, Dauphin	5065	3875	5445	4354	5691	456
ł	Delaware,	3462		3664	42:0	3647	220
ł	Elk,	336	722		2145	376	
l	Erie,	6759	3260	6311	835	7237	9.
Į	Fayette,	3091	3791		3723 4126	3569	393
l	Forest,	91	58	85	62	100	433
I	Franklin,	3876	3710	3862	3862	4299	1747231
I	Fulton,	761	1022	694	906	775	10.
l	Greene,	1484	2960	1483	3074	1699	325
İ	Huntingdon,	3260	2167			3248	22
l	Indiana,	3961	-1955	4320	2197	4458	210
Į	Jefferson.	1754		1820		2015	19
ı		1456	1737	1437	1877 1753	1516	18
ı	Juniata, Lancaster,	13341		14469	8448	14592	851
l	Lawrence,	3063	1251	3408	1389	3560	14
ł	Lebanon,	3658	2653			4194	269
ì	Lehigh,	3696	5526		5920	4159	57
ł	Luzerne,	7022	9808		10045	8733	
I	Lycoming,	3414	3865	3401	4207	3871	44
١	McKean,	727	622	767	652	877	7
ŀ	Mercer,	3907	3408	4220	3560	4416	37
ŧ	Mifflin.	1709	1626	1643	1718	1725	
I	Monroe,	684	2712	685	2698	705	269
١	Montgomery	6238	7489	6872	7943	7283	834
l	Montour.	1122	1447	1130	1498	1130	15:
ľ	Northam't'n	3465	6538	3726	6944	3859	687
ı	Northumb'd	2649	3356	2015	3608	3381	383
ŧ	Perry.	2328	2296	2406	2446	2581	245
ŀ	Philad'phia	44274	37193	55797	44032	54205	4881
ì	Pike.	270	1184	250	1180	-	m 7:
I	Potter,	1470	619	1390	680	1346	62
I	Schuylkill.	6506	8547	7851	9540	8793	1051
I	Snyder,	1758	1331	1679	1368	1812	132
Į	Somerset.	3064	1738	2788	1719	3062	175
I	Sullivan,	359	713	369	660	436	76
ł	Susquehan'a	4134	2932	4203	2959	4429	298
l	Tioga,	4504	1617	4673		4791	165
ı	Union, .	2024	1250	1945	1352	1991	12
ŧ	Venango,	3295	2979	3849	3341	4409	345
ļ	Warren.	2274	1386	2541	1505	2687	157
١	Washington,	4627	4371	4951	4579	4977	471
١	Wayne,	2211	3152	2275	3988	2357	288
۱	Westmor'lnd	4494	5581	4650	5977	5046	611
۱	Wyoming,	1379	1418	1337	1402	1408	149
l	York,	5512	8068	5568	8500	5896	
	Dem. totals,	2	54,171	2	76,316	25	39,82
	Rep. totals. 2			96 391	3	06.943	7
er.	9	54.171	2	76,316	2	89,870	

little from our figures

DISASTER AT SEA. the ill-fated steamship Evening Star, gives the following statement of the terrible suffering and loss of life. He says:

"The Evening Star, Capt. Knapp, sailed from New York, Sept. 29th, for New Oreans. On the morning of the 2d of October it began to blow pretty hard, and continued until the morning of the 3d, when it blew a perfect hurricane. At this time we were 180 miles east of Tyber Island. After weathering the storm for fourteen hours, she foundered at daylight on the morning of the with two hundred and seventy-five souls on board, only sixteen of whom were saved. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d it began to blow very hard. I stood in the doorway of what was called the "social hall." which is a little saloon at the head of the stairway leading to the main saloon. This saloon was filled with ladies at this time. At 6 o'clock the vessel commenced to ship such heavy seas that the floor of the hall was covered with water, and made it very disagreeable for the ladies to remain there. At 11.30 o'clock all hands were called on deck to bail water out of the engine room, the seas having washed down over the vessel and into the room. A party of men went forward and succeeded in getting the water all out of there. We had some trouble with the Frenchmen

of the Opera troupe, in consequence of their not being able to understand English. However, they did their best, and worked willingly when they understood what to do. At 2 o'clock the men were all tired with hard work, and, as the water continued to gain upon us, we gave up all as lost. The water at this time was six feet deep in the hold, and the ship was rolling about in the tempest like a log, the waves breaking over her in quick succession. However, all was done that could be done, and as darkness came on, most of the passengers went below. At o'clock next morning I went on deck, and the sight that there met my gaze can never be erased from my memory. At daylight, on looking around, I found the ship, sure enough, a total wreck, and the sight one to make the stoutest heart quail. The whole of the paddle boxes had been carried away. nothing but the fans being left. The pilot house was gone, and the guards also sea was running mountains high, the spray blowing about like rain, and the wind rushng through the rigging and about the dismantled ship. The hurricane was now at its hight. I forgot to mention that the engine stopped working at 2 o'clock in the morning, in consequence of the breaking of the steampipe, and the fires being put out. The donkey engine was therefore also useess. At daylight the captain told the women that nothing more could be done, and that if any of them wanted to get into the poats they could do so.

Mr. Allen, the purser, then came with the adies out of the cabin. All those who could get life-preservers had them, and they were very few. He placed them in a boat, but she no sooner touched the water than she capsized, and all were washed away. The ship all this time was filling fast: I stood by some hatches, intending to hold on field and meet a watery grave. to them along with several women, when we shipped a heavy sea forward of the wheelhouse on the starboard side, and went down. In an instant the sea swept me clear of the starboard deck, and carried me down some twenty-five feet, I thought. When I came to the surface, I found myself in the midst of the wreck of the vessel, surrounded by floating spars and drift wood. Men and women were floating all about clinging to anything they could lay hold of. All shouts for aid were drowned by the tury of the hurricane. I got hold of a piece of the fragments of the saloon, upon which I pulled myself, but was thrown off again and again by the violence of the waves, in each new effort to regain my position, lacerating my hands and limbs on the nails and splinters in the pieces of wreck. In this way I clung to life for two or three hours.

While drifting about in this way I could see the whole of the wreck as it lay before me. I saw the hurricane deck, two hundred feet along, crowded with human beings, herded together. Some of these were standing, and some sitting, all helpless and despairing. I now drifted usar a life boat keel up, for which I abandoned my piece of wreck and swam. Others were clinging to ry Swan, President, or J. R. Johnson. Secretary, it, whom I assisted to right it. When I at Ansonville, Clearfield county, Pa. succeeded in getting in with the others I recognized the purser, Mr. Allen. There were now ten of us, but after this we were fre- O. quently upset, each time losing one or more of our number, again adding to them by picking up others. Helpless to manage the boat, which was filled with water and drifting at the mercy of the sea, we passed and repassed the wreck during the day. To-wards evening we lost sight of it. We had been sitting in water all day long, and when night came on we began to feel the want of food and water, but we had neither. Just after dark I picked up a turnip, of which we each took a bite, and this was all we ate during the day. We were now so dry that some drank sea water, which made them very flighty, while others drank their own urine, which answered better. The morning of the 4th was very fine, so we determined to get the water out of our boat.

At daylight we came up to one of the wrecked, who was floating on a piece of the cabin, and had an oar with which to guide his craft. We got alongside and put some of the men on it, after which we upset our boat, thus getting the water out of it. We then got in again, and felt comparatively comfortable, but still suffering for the want of food and water. We then rigged two masts out of pieces of the wreek, and made sails out of the covering of the life-preservers. We then headed east north-east. At 8 o'clock we fell in with the third mate, with nine men in another life-boat, who gave each of us a handful of crackers; but, unfortunately, our throats were so parched with the long thirst, and by drinking sea water, we were unable to swallow this food.
The two boats then parted company, we taking a more northerly direction than the other. At 5 o'clock, on the 5th, we fell in with the Norwegian bark Fleetwing, from Balize, Honduras, for Liverpool, who took us on board. Here we remained thirty three hours. On the 6th spoke the schooner-J. Waring, Capt. Frank Smith, from New York for Apalachicola, Florida. This vessel having suffered in the gale and got crippled, she put into Savannah for repairs. While we were on board the Waring the captain and crew did all in their power to relieve our wants, even at their own discounfort. While we were floating in the lifeboat, a young woman, about eighteen years

W. H. Harris, one of the passengers of for several hours. She held on while we capsized three times, but kept growing weaker. At last we were turned over again, and she was lost. We all got very much exhausted and could scarcely hold on to the boat; Mr. Allen became very weak, and would have been lost but for assistance given him. We were all bruised more or less, and the salt water made our wounds very painful

Captain Knapp did his duty faithfully throughout, doing all in his power to save his ship, and when he found there was no hope, contributed much to preserving order among the passengers and crew. He floated for some time, but while clinging to one of the life-boats he was struck on the head by a piece of timber and killed. On our arrival at Savannah, the purser, Mr. Allen, did . everything that was in his power to make us comfortable. We had lost everything, and even the clothes we had on were ruined by our long exposure in the water. New suits were given us, and passage to New York secured for us on the propeller Virgo. On board this latter vessel we received every attention from the officers. We were all very much sunburned while in the open boat, and during our passage home the skin peeled off our faces and hands. I am still lame and sore, but will be all right in a few days. One of the passengers on board the Evening Star was Capt. Joseph P. Robinson, of Boston, a brave and gallant man. He was one of the coolest men on board the wreck, and labored manfully to save the ship and to calm the fears of the women and frightened men. He struggled hard for his life, but was struck by a piece

of the floating wreck and went down. The women on board the ship behaved nobly during the terrible scenes of the tempest, yielding a ready compliance to all orders given them. There were about forty prostitutes on board the ship, but they had behaved with great propriety from the first. There were but two or three exceptions to this, and they were not particularly bad. Most of the women had been obliged to remain in their rooms or in the saloons, previous to the storm, owing to the rough weather. Many of them were sea-sick, as, indeed, were many of the men. One of the prostitutes. who was the proprietress of an elegant house of ill fame in New Orleans, had a beautiful pair of pories on board and and fine new carriage. They were all auxious to work when danger appeared, and some of them did good service.

Captain Robinson, referred to in the statement of Mr. Harris, was a member of the firm of Bouve & Robinson, and was returning to New Orleans, where his house had a branch store. Captain Robinson was a son of Rev. J. P. Robinson, a well-known Episcopal clergyman in Boston. The captain was one of the earliest volunteers in the late war, and was connected with the Potomac army through all its vicissitudes. He was detached from the regiment in which he enlisted and attached to the United States engineer corps. In all the bloody battles wherein he had taken part he escaped with hardly a scratch. His destiny proved to have been to escape the perils of the battle-

Among the passengers on the ill-fate steamship whose names did not appear in the published list, were Lieut. W. P. Dixon, of the Sixth United States cavalry, who graduated at the United States military academy at West Point, in June last; also Wylde Hardings, of the late Con'ederate privateer ship Shenandeah. He was the husband of Belle Boyd, who is new in New York city.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set in largetype, cuts, or out of plais etyle will be charged double price for space occupied To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows - All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors'. Administrators' and Ex ecutors' notices, \$2,50, each : Dissolutions, \$2

all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisemen's at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square TEACHERS WANTED .- The board o Directors of Jordan township wish to employ two teachers for the winter session. Male teach ers preferred, to whom liberal wages will be paid,

For further in

Oct 24th, 1866.-3tp. YES! O, YES!! O, YES!! 20 PER CENT. LOWER

formation apply in person, or by letter, to Hen-

according to grade of certificate.

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE COUNTY JOHN S. RADEBACH,

Having opened a new store at the Blue Ball. Clearfield county. Pa., wishes to notify the public that he is determined to sell all kinds of goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST in the county. Now is your time to call and examine his stock while he is placing on his shelves a full assortment of the best Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware; Drugs, Oils and Paints, &c. Hats, Caps. Boots and shoes, of all kinds, con-

stantly kept for sale Also, a general assortment of ready-made Clothing for men and boys.

He will dispose of his goods at a very low price

for each, or exchange them for all kinds of mar-Sawed lumber and shingles taken in exchange or goods. JOHN S. RADEBACH for goods. October 24th, 1866.

REVOLUTION! REVOLUTION! AMERICAN TANNING CO.

FREY, FARNSWORTH, & CO COL. E FREY, of West Virginia, President. L. S. FARNSWORTH, Secretary GEO. STADTMILLER, Indiana Co., Gen'l Ag't.

A splendid opportunity for a secure and moderate investment of capital is now offered by this company to Tanners and Capitalists of large as well as moderate means, as the company is now prepared, after a successful test of Hickel's improved system of tanning in several yards of this

other States and Territories mentioned. The successful workings of this great discovery has been demonstrated in every instance whereyer fully and thoroughly tested and has given and now gives general and universal satisfaction, both as to quality of lenther and the saving in part of the former expensive material—bark, as can be seen by the attached cortificates. This is the onsystem ever introduced which is warranted as

to its virtue by the proprietors. We warrant to manufacture Sole Leather in 90

days : Harness Leather in 50 days; Bridie Leath er in 40 days; Upper Leather in 35 days; K pp Leather in 30 days; Calfskin in 20 to 25 days; Sheepskin in 2 to 3 days

Sheepskin in 2 to 3 days

We warrant to save one-third in heavy, and one half of the bark formerly used in light stock, making heavier leather than can be manufactured with bark alone. A superior quality of leather is also warranted to be made under this system. No alterations are necessary or required in the manner of manufacture, but a great saving of labor is saved by not being required to "las away," and this leather being scoured with gre-

The great virtue of this discovery consists in the lessening to one-half the expense of tanning by the use of a purely vegetable matter, in our junction with tan bark, which can be at any time in all seasons, and at any place secured at a limited cost of not more than twenty-five cean

a hundred hides. This system having been but recently discount and patented. November, 1865, has not been to extensively introduced as yet, the commencement having been made by this company, with the patentee in this State, in May, 1866, and is how successfully used in the following places reference to which is made, viz: Green county. Pa-N. Newman, Harrington & Co; Washington, Pa -S Smith, J. Weber, and others; Fayette county Pa. -T. Vernon, J. Emory, Daning & Bro.: Indi ana, Pa. - George Stadtmider; Westmoreland Co. Pa —J. Vernon; Allegheny county, Pa —Lappe & Wiese, Luckhaupt & Keiffer, Stuckgrath & Seitz, Hazell & Co.; Beaver county, Pa —Captain

Specimens of leather manufactured under this system can be examined at the store and ware room of George Stadtmiller, in Indiana county, Pa. General Agent; Mr. Stockgrath's Tannery, Reserve township, Allegheny county, or the tannery of Messrs. Luckhaupt & Keiffer, Spring Liberal terms can now be secured, as the compa

ny is just beginning operations, and therefore dis-posed for the furtherance of the system to make sales at low and moderate prices. For further in formation call on Geo. Stadtmiller, Indiana, Pa EDWEN FREY, Pres't. L. S. FARNSWORTH, Secretary.

TESTIMONIALS.

Uniontown, Pa., July 26. 1866 .- Messrs Free farnsworth & Co., Gentlemen : We take pleasus in certifying that we have tested, in our yards and are now using Sanford A. Hickel's Improved System of Tanning, and recommend it as making ners, and as giving entire satisfaction to all par

T. VERNON, J EMORY OFFICE FRANKLIN TANNERY. Pittsburgh. Pa-Sept 12. 1866.-We take pleasure in certifying that we are now testing, at our tannery, the improved system of S A. Hickel, which. as far as it has progressed, gives entire satisfaction. The pack of upper and calfskins now in the system has, in nineteen days, sunday been done, laid away, which has this day been done. has, in nineteen days, sufficiently advanced to be

EAGLE TANNERY, Pittsburgh Pa., Sept. 13.1866 Messrs, Frey, Farnsworth & Co., American Tannery Company: Gentlemen:—It affords us pleas ure to recommend your improved system of Tan ning to the public, it giving entire satisfaction to us as far as we have the privilege of using it having tanned a superior quality of callskins twenty three days LUCK HAUPT & KIEFER

Indiana Pa. Sept 14, 1856.—I take pleasure in certifying that I have thoroughly tested the system of Mr S. A. Hickel, patented Nov 7th. 1865, and believe it to possess all the virtue claimed by the patentee tanning within the time specified and saving fully one half of the bark of light stock and making a pliable, soft, durable and touly superior quality of leather GEORGE STADTMILLER.

We hereby certify that we have tested the sy-tem of S. A. Hickel, and are now using the was in our yard in Buckhauon, West Virginia, and recommend it to the community, and espe

to tanners, as possessing all that is claimed for it and as giving entire satisfaction. M. ROHRBROGH & BRO Upsher Co. W. Va We take pleasure in certifying that we have tested, and are now using in our tanne, y at Whit ley, Greene county the improved system of Mr. S. A Hickel, patented Nov. 7th, 1863, and recommend it to be the cheapest and best mede of tau

ning. in every respect, making a superior quali-ty of leather. and rendering better satisfaction than guaranteed to us by the patentee.
HARRINGTON & SHAFFER. REVOLUTION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER -In November last. Sanford A Hist-el, Esq. of West Virginia, secured a patent for the most important discovery of this century.

The manufacture of leather has been and is not an exceedingly expensive business owing great

ly to the growing scarcity of the all-importer material, bark. It has, therefore, for years past been the great object of our chemists and an ners to discover a substitute for bark or an assotant tanning agent which, in a measure would possess the important "tanning acids" and which would thus lessen the use of the expensive back Through the great discovery of Mr Hickel, the important tanking agent has been found in the shape of a simple 'vegetable matter.' by nature all eady prepared as it would seem for the put pose for which it is now, and hereafter to be frey used. The importance of the discovery of sists in the abundance of this agent at all time and at all places, of its inexpensive nature, containing equal if not more tanning soid to the expensive bark, and being used with bart saving one-half of that expensive material, and making a firmer, stronger, more pliable and heavier article of Leather than can be manufactured with bark alone

But this agent possesses additional virtues it opens the pores of the hides, and therefore gives immediate access to the acid, and in coast quence tans with much more rapidity than bark thereby saving from one to two-thirds of the line now consumed.

The discovery of this tanning material will per-

mit the manufacture of a superior article of leath er at one half its present expense, and the great saving of time in its manufacture will enable be capitalist to make three returns to his forms one It will likewise enable men of limite means to establish themselves in a lucrative is siness, which heretofore was barred to small it ginners on account of its expensiveness and in slow realization. A great reduction in the prise of this staple must occur when this system comes into general use, and those who first introduce it will be largely the gainers for it is destined son to cause a revolution in the Leather market. Those who manufacture under the old process cannot possibly compete with those who manufacture under the cheap and rapid process of Mr. Hickel. as no change in the construction of a yard is required, it is expected that the System will seek

come into general use
Some spenimens of Leather tanned under the
process, at the yard of Mr. George Stadimille,
at Indiana. Pa. can be inspected at his Saidler,
the right of Indiana. Mr. S. is owner by purchase, of the right of Indiana county and agent of the American Tannia Company for the State of Pennsylvania, Specia information respecting the system sales or trust fer can be obtained by addressing Mr. Staduil ler at Indiana. Pa.
We refer the reader to the above advertiseme

where certificates of the admirable working the system can be found. Oct. 24th, '65 4t

NOTICE. - I have this day taken is as a par-ner in the Lumber business, at Glen Hope John W. Arthur. The business will hereafter is earried on in the name of Rakestraw & Arthur Aug. 1st, 1865 G. RAKENTRAB.
We have this day appointed according to law Elam Rakestraw as our agent, to whom we would

respectfully refer all parties having claims against the old firm, as well as those indebted to it.

Oct. 15, 1866.-3t.

JOHN W ARTHUR STATE NORMAL SCHOOL This School offers excellent facilities for st

taining a thorough. practical English Education teachers. A certificate from this institution is good for life in all parts of Pennsylvania and exempts the holder from examination by School officers. The Winter Term will open, Dec. 5th. For circular or catalogue, address Oct 17th, 1866 -6t. J. A. COOPER Oct. 17th, 1866 -6t.