



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 19, 1868.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.—The Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, located at Allegheny, have just issued their forty-first annual report concerning the operations of the past year, and it is a document of no little interest. In this institution, since its inception, over three thousand four hundred citizens, residents of our Commonwealth, have found a home for a longer or shorter period. Their well-being is a matter of practical moment to the community, whether it chooses so to regard it or not. Like the Eastern Penitentiary, the one at Allegheny is overcrowded, and, as a consequence, the system of solitary confinement enjoined by our statutes is not carried out as provided by law. The warden and inspectors strongly urge its modification on grounds of humanity and social economy. That the sight and intercourse with comrades even in misery is a mercy, no one doubts; while, looking to the question of the protection of the community, the report takes the broad view that it is more rational to consider the years which the convict must spend when returned to society as a citizen than the short term of his sentence. Protection will be best effected by a system which is intended to influence a life than a transient period of disgrace. Severe but judicious strictures are made on the ill effects of the pardoning power on the discipline and morale of the prisoner.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—The New York Herald, which is a valuable paper when considered merely as a barometer to indicate the fluctuations and direction of the public mind, has at last concluded, unwillingly, it is true, but none the less positively, that Gen. Grant is without doubt or question to be not only the Republican candidate, but the next President. The reason given for this conclusion is especially significant: Because on the question of reconstruction he has crossed the Rubicon and gone over to the Radicals. This reasoning is sound. "The Radicals" is only a synonym for the people. They are the advancing element of the country, and of course make the President; but it is gratifying to obtain the testimony of an enemy to this great truth. The course of events is rapidly developing in sharply defined lines the programme of the impending campaign—Gen. Grant and a straightforward Radical platform.

There is on foot a strong movement to displace Mr. Seward from his position as Secretary of State. His principal enemies are the Blairs whose influence with President Johnson continues potent. Poor Seward! His dream of the presidency together with his brilliant name and fame have gone, and he stands a tottering wreck of what once he was, without the sheltering wing of either party, or the remnant of any, to cover him in his hour of political despair. So much for mistaken and selfish ambition.

Here is another chance for a cry against unequal representation. Vermont, not satisfied with two Senators and three members of the House, all Republicans, has managed to get into Congress no less than fourteen of her sons—two extra in the Senate, and seven extra in the House; and among the latter is Thad. Stevens, the terrible old man, whose name is used to frighten noisy Democratic babies. Only think of it: Fourteen Green Mountain Yankees in Congress! It is not to be endured.

It is said that a Democrat in the Ohio Legislature introduced a resolution which is to declare the Presidential election, if conducted without the Southern States, illegal. They might as well declare the war debt illegal; but why not declare Andy Johnson to be illegally holding the Presidential position, having been elected without the votes of the Southern States?

The talk about trying Gen. Grant for insubordination is all moonshine. He was not made Secretary of War by reason of being a soldier, but because he was a citizen, and eminently fit for the position. The office is purely a civil one, and has very rarely, and only for brief periods, been held by individuals connected with the army.

A Tennessee paper announces that Andrew Johnson wants to take the stump during the approaching Presidential campaign. We do not believe that any party would accept his services—unless the Republican Committee should engage him as a dreadful warning.

In New York city men and women offer to labor for simply their boarding. Such are the fruits of combined Copperheadism and Johnsonism—both retard the efforts of Congress to relieve the country from the effects of slavery's treason and rebellion.

The Casey Murder Again.

The last Clearfield Republican contains an article, over a column in length, purporting to be a reply to our remarks, of February 5th, in reference to the charges that led to the murder of John Casey, the gist of which is contained in the following brief extract—the balance of the article being mere cant, foreign to the subject, for the purpose of diverting attention from this highway assassination:

"The editor of the Journal, last week, saw fit to charge the murder of Casey (or at least the cause of it) on the Democrats, and consequently arraigned the whole party. . . . The crime may have been committed by a person who has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, but does it not account for the duty of the editor to arraign the whole party? Why does he charge a crime, committed by a single individual, upon all Democrats?"

Now, how much truth is there in the above declarations of the writer in the Republican? In the first place he says we "arraigned the whole party." This is not the fact; as in our article we distinctly referred only to the unknown and wily leaders who concocted and instigated the scheme of forging and furnishing false naturalization papers, and who planned and advised and organized and carried out the frauds upon the ballot-box at Philipsburg. If these instigators of the Philipsburg frauds comprise the whole so-called Democratic party, it is a very insignificant affair, and unworthy the name of party—but if they do not, then the writer in the Republican asserts that which is not true! But, perchance, there may be something in what we said that has escaped our observation. Hark! yes, methinks now, there was a certain officious individual "circulating" along the line of the railroad, just before the election of 1867, entitled the "Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Clearfield county," and it may be possible he includes himself with the leaders to which we had reference. If so, he is privileged to assume his share of the responsibility. That's all!

Again: the writer in the Republican says we charge the murder of Casey "upon all Democrats." Not so! for in our article we clearly stated "that we did not pretend to say who is guilty or not guilty, but that the responsibility of the crime rests with members of the so-called Democratic party, there is no doubt." Our language is plain, and the writer in the Republican does not dare to deny our assertion! Nay; on the contrary, he inadvertently and implicitly admits its truth when he asks, "Why does he (the editor of the Journal) charge a crime, committed by a single individual, of the Democratic party, upon all Democrats?"

But, is it true that the responsibility of the crime rests with members of the so-called Democratic party? We presume no intelligent and truthful man will have the hardihood or effrontery to answer this question in the negative. And why? Because the facts in the case are too plain; for had not the leaders of that party concocted and instigated the scheme to elect Mr. Shugart by fraud there would have been no necessity to forge naturalization certificates. Had there been no naturalization papers forged and furnished to voters there would have been no fraudulent voting done at Philipsburg. Had there been no illegal votes polled at Philipsburg there would have been no need of contesting the election. Had there been no contested election case from the Twenty-first Senatorial District no witnesses would have been summoned to Harrisburg. And had not Casey been required to testify to the frauds upon the ballot-box he would not have been waylaid and murdered by the instruments of those frauds. Will any one dare to deny that the assassination of Casey is not immediately attributable to the above combination of circumstances? We presume not. Then, let the responsibility of his death rest where it properly belongs. A discriminating public can not be deceived in this matter—notwithstanding the pitiable and contemptible attempt of the writer in the Republican to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of his guilty party friends.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—From the annual Report just published, of the President and Directors to the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellyville Railroad Company we learn that the gross earnings for the past year were, from passengers, \$174,630; freight, \$312,931; mails, \$3,650; miscellaneous, \$6,900—total, \$498,110. The expenses were—conducting transportation, \$71,349; repairs of motive power, \$99,210; maintenance of cars, \$28,075; maintenance of road, \$107,643; general expenses, \$17,980—total, \$325,257. Leaving net earnings, \$172,853; equaling 34 73-100 per cent, which is 1 21-100 per cent better than the previous year. A year ago the floating debt was \$99,569; now, \$36,993. Expenses have been increased to provide and improve the Company's property in Pittsburg for parties engaged in the retail trade in coal and coke. Payment of forty thousand dollars in bonds, due in 1869, on purchase of this property, has been extended until the Company shall be in condition to meet it. Sums have also been expended in filling the various trestles. At Sand Patch tunnel, \$5,000 was used.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention in Philadelphia on the 11th of March will meet in Concert Hall. It will be decorated in the most elaborate manner, with flags, bunting and the coats of arms of the United States, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. The platform is to be extended so as to contain a sufficient number of benches and chairs to comfortably seat all the officers and members of the convention, and the body of the hall will be appropriated to the use of such persons as may desire to attend and witness the deliberations of the convention. On the evening of the 12th of March a grand ratification meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, at which addresses are expected to be delivered by a number of the distinguished statesmen of the country.

The Constitution of Alabama failed of being ratified by about five thousand votes. In three counties the polls were not open at all, and in two others the rebels destroyed the ballot-box—wherein, it is presumed, they manifested what innocent sufferers they are. In view of these things Gen. Meade will, or has already ordered a new election, so that where the people were denied the opportunity of voting, they will have it. The constitution, it is believed, will yet be ratified.

The Legislature of California has been compelled to take notice of the charges of corruption connected with the election of Eugene Cassery, Democrat, to the United States Senate. In a pamphlet, extensively circulated, it is boldly charged that the election was the result of bribery, and the author maintains that Cassery must either vindicate himself, resign, or be expelled from the Senate should he return to take his seat.

The charter of the Gettysburg Lottery scheme which was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter, has been taken away by the same authority. Where are the dupes?

The Grant-Johnson Case.

A correspondence, too lengthy for our columns, having taken place between President Johnson and Gen. Grant in reference to the surrender of the War office to Mr. Stanton by the latter, we present the following synopsis to give our readers some understanding of the case.

The accusation of the President is that Gen. Grant, after a consultation, promised to hold on to the War Office, against the judgment of the Senate, so as to force Mr. Stanton to make an appeal to the courts; that afterwards they had another interview, in which the case was reargued, and the General, undecided, promised to see the President again before relinquishing the portfolio with which he had been entrusted.

To this accusation Gen. Grant replied that the President misapprehended his meaning—that under the tenure-of-office law he could not do otherwise than he did—and that he could but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve him in the resistance of law for which the President hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy the General's character before the country.

Thus stood the case when first brought to the notice of the public. But the President was not satisfied to let it rest at this point—he must introduce the testimony of his Cabinet officers, for the purpose of damaging Grant's personal reputation for frankness and veracity in the public estimation. After incubating their plan of attack for several days, it was on the 12th revealed to the public. The letter of the President is characteristic—forceful, direct and unmistakable. He charges Gen. Grant with prevarication, if not with falsehood. His vehemence shows how much his temper has been riled by the action of the General. Unfortunately for him, the witnesses he adduces to make out his case, fail him; they confirm the General's statement in all essential particulars.

Independently of the President's witnesses, we may ask, what need of so much argumentation by the President, and so many promises to assume all responsibilities, if the General concurred with the President in opinion as to the Office Tenure law, and Mr. Stanton's position under it? All this goes to show that the General was widely separated from the President in opinion, and that uncommon pains were used to change his ideas, so as to prevail on him to act in concert with the Administration. What is thus a matter of inference from the admissions of the President, is fully confirmed and established by the statements of Mr. Seward and Mr. Browning. That this may be distinctly appear, we deem it best to call out of the deluge of words, the heart of all they really affirm.

Take Mr. Browning first. He says the President and the General "continued the conversation for some time, discussing the law at length, and finally separated without having reached a definite conclusion, and with the understanding that the General would see the President again on Monday." Farther on he says the General "finally left without any conclusion having been reached, expecting to see the President again on Monday."

That does not sound as if the General had entered at all into the scheme for keeping Mr. Stanton out of the War Office. It reads exactly the other way.

Now, let us see what Mr. Seward says as to the General's giving a pledge to act in unison with the wishes of the President: "You claimed that General Grant finally said in that Saturday's conversation that you understood his views and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood. General Grant did not controvert, nor can I say that he admitted this last statement." And again: "He acquiesced in your statement that the Saturday conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could seasonably take place on Monday."

So, then, according to these witnesses, no agreement was arrived at after all that Saturday's argument. The General was far enough from entering into the views of the President, and was so understood. From this disagreement arose the desire of the President for another meeting on Monday.

Mr. Browning narrates that Gen. Grant "then proceeded to explain why he had not called on the President on Monday, saying he had a long interview with Gen. Sherman, that various little matters had occupied his time until late, and he did not think the Senate would act so soon, and asked, 'Did not Gen. Sherman call on you on Monday?'"

On this head Mr. Seward states "General Grant made another explanation, that he was engaged on Sunday with General Sherman, and thought also Monday, in regard to the War Department, with a hope, though he did not say in an effort, to procure an amicable settlement of the affair of Mr. Stanton, and still hoped it would be brought about."

Instead of going to the President himself, he sent General Sherman, and as an "amicable settlement" did not follow, General Grant acted squarely up to the view of the law and his duty under it, which the President well knew he entertained.

This is the whole case in a nut-shell. The President failing to make a tool of Gen. Grant—nay, finding himself completely circumvented and beaten by Grants cool, deliberate and prompt action—sought to damage the old soldier's reputation before the people by charging him with prevarication and falsehood, through the evidence of his Cabinet officers. The witnesses of the President, however, failed to establish the point of veracity for him, and virtually leave the General the victor. Thus the matter rests for the present.

If Johnson wanted Grant to lock the War office door against Stanton, why did he not issue an order to that effect? Because he feared the penalties of the Tenure of Office law, and hence tried to entrap Grant to do so on his own account, without such orders—thus making the General amenable for a violation of the law instead of himself. This seems to be the only reasonable conclusion after reading the whole correspondence. Who acted the more honorable part? Let the people decide.

Washington City Gossip.
The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, to be General by brevet United States army. This nomination of Lieut. General Sherman to be brevet general astonished no one more than it did the General and his friends, as it was unexpected and unasked, for the President in making this nomination doubtless flattered himself that he would thereby carry favor with the ex-soldiers of Sherman's army and insult General Grant. In view of this appointment Johnson created a new military department, (of the Atlantic), with headquarters at Washington, no doubt, with the intention of issuing his orders through Gen. Sherman. Sherman, however, has sent a dispatch to his brother, Senator Sherman, positively refusing to accept the proposed brevet rank in the army, even should the President's recommendation be endorsed by the Senate—that he would obey the orders if assigned to the command of the department of the Atlantic, but that he preferred to resign his commission in the army rather than continue in Washington at its head. It is likely Congress will define what shall constitute a military district, and thus prevent this circumvention of Gen. Grant.

The President has called on General Howard for a detailed list of the persons now acting as assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the orders under which they are now acting, and clerical force that he is preparing another Steedman-Fullerton raid on the bureau.

The annual deficiency bill became a law on the 12th, without the President's signature. It contains a provision limiting the amount of stationary and newspapers of members of Congress to \$125 worth per session; also, an appropriation of \$600,000 for reconstruction purposes.

The President has approved and signed the bill providing that the words "place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere," in section 41 of the national currency act, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located; and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banks located within such State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall be at no greater rate than is assessed upon other moneys capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State; and provided, always, that the shares of any national banks, owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

The army appropriation bill as reported appropriates \$33,082,000, the original estimate being \$32,572,000. The bill contains a provision that the expenditures of the amount appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following named conditions: Until the military force is reduced to twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, no new commissions shall be issued except to graduates of West Point as second lieutenants. The Secretary of War is requested to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction in the number of officers will permit, until the before named minimum is reached; but this provision shall not be construed to deprive any officer in command of whatever promotion may be opened to him by the occurrence of vacancies among his superiors in rank, such promotion, however, to be always made so as to facilitate and not obstruct the consolidation of the regiments.

A letter received at Washington, from an American citizen at Beyroot, Syria, dated January 2, says John C. Breckenridge was there on January 1, making inquiries with regard to travelling through Syria. He denied all claims to the privileges of a citizen of the United States, and appeared much affected while conversing upon the affairs of America. When asked if he intended to return to the United States, he said he had no desire to become a martyr, and should not return until he could do so with personal safety; and that no other country could be his home. He also said, with reference to affairs here, that as the war was over, and the appeal to the sword had been decided against those with whom he had been associated, he was now willing to shoulder his gun, like any other man, in defence of his country. He, however, spoke of matters here in the tone of a foreigner. The same letter states that Jacob Thompson and other leading rebels were wandering about Turkey. Such is the reward of treason.

Mrs. General Robert Anderson having petitioned Congress for reimbursement of damages done to the plantations of her father, Gen. Clinch, in Florida, thirty years ago, by the Seminole Indians. The Committee on claims have made a report in her favor. They say that it is difficult to say what should be paid, but for the purpose of liquidating the claim, and in consideration of General Anderson's eminent services to the country, they recommend an appropriation of \$15,000.

The Democratic papers demand the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau as an unnecessary expense, concealing the fact that the most of the money is expended for the benefit of the poor whites. What will they say to the petition of the Georgia Convention, that Congress should lend \$30,000,000 to the needy Southern planters?

The Chinese rebels have an army of only thirty thousand men, but are successful in their battles with the Imperial troops.

Before the war Jacob Thompson was worth more than a million of dollars, he being the richest man in Mississippi. He is now an exile, living in Europe, where he recently received \$80,000, being the entire proceeds of the sale of all his property.

One of the ancient Saxon laws concerned leap year, and was a little more arbitrary than might always be pleasant. The lady had the privilege of proposing marriage, but the unfortunate man was not allowed to refuse.

Thirty-five thousand more white votes than colored ones were cast in North Carolina at the recent election, and the majority for a convention was almost equal to the whole number of colored voters.

The Franklin (Ky.) Sentinel says that the farmers in that region complain that the series of sudden freezings and thaws this winter have killed off all of the wheat and materially injured the barley.

Large land holders in Green County (Ala) are offering to give the use of their plantations for the year to any persons who will pay the taxes on them; hoping thus to escape the necessity of selling.

A Texas correspondent says that State is full of idle men waiting for something to turn up, and says all this is the effect of training youth to live without labor.

The victims of the famine in Algeria are so numerous that they are thrown promiscuously into trenches as the dead on a battlefield are buried.

REPUBLICAN County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1868, for the purpose of selecting Senatorial and Representative Conferees to select delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 11th day of March, 1868. We trust our friends will attend to this matter, as it is of great importance to select good men, both as conferees and delegates. H. B. SWOOPÉ, Chairman. Feb. 12.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!
The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.

Capital & Oldest Stock Insurance Incorporation \$300,000 Co in the United States } total 1794.
\$19,900,000 LOSSES PAID IN CASH
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,001,256 72
Applications received and policies issued, for any length of time, without being subject to assessments, by JOHN H. FULFORD, Agent, Clearfield, Pa. (February 19, 1868-3m.)

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of March, 1868. Final account of G. W. Rheem, Administrator of the Estate of R. J. Wallace, late of the Borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, dec'd. Feb. 19, 1868. J. G. BARBER, Register.

IN THE COURT OF Common Pleas of Clearfield county: James L. Leavy vs. No 138 Sept. T. 1867.

W. W. BETTS, Burgess et al. } Bill in Equity
vs.
The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield on Monday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend and cross examine. Feb. 19 J. H. FULFORD, Comm'r.

IN THE COURT OF Common Pleas of Clearfield county: Hector Knisz vs. No. 53 June Term. 1866

CATHERINE M. KRISSE } Sub. Sar. Divorce
vs.
The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend and cross examine. Feb. 19 J. H. FULFORD, Comm'r.

IN THE COURT OF Common Pleas of Clearfield county: Clara A. Richardson vs. No. 269 Sept. Term, 1867.

CHARLES RICHARDSON } Sub. Sar. Divorce
vs.
The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of J. B. McEnally, Esq., in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend and cross examine. Feb. 19 J. H. FULFORD, Comm'r.

IMPORTANT.—Farmers, Look to Your Interests.—Save Money when you can.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY.
Call and see Flegal & Ganoe's great labor saving and most perfect and even Corn Planter—an entire new machine just patented. With this planter one person can do as much work as two on the old plan. Save corn and plant much more accurately. Can be regulated according to your desire. Agents are employed to distribute and sell the machines. FLEGAL & GANOE. Philipsburg, February 19, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Ebenezer M. Masters, of Barnside township, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Philipsburg, in the county of Centre, at the room of the Register, at the Hotel in said District, before S. E. Woodruff, Esq. Register, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, Messengers. By G. P. DAVIS, Deput. U. S. M. [Feb. 19, '68.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has purchased from James Hepburn all his right and interest in certain tract of land and timber, purchased by said James Hepburn and John Clay from E. A. Irvin—the said Hepburn having nothing further to do with either land or timber. Feb. 19-21-30cts due JOHN CLAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, S. S. IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR, A Proclamation.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the following Preamble and Joint Resolutions, viz: "Joint Resolution Relative to the death of John Casey." "Whereas, During the hearing in the evidence of the case of John Robinson vs. Samuel T. Shugart, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain John Casey was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Robinson the contestant, and the said Casey after his examination was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and cruelly beaten and abused so that he has since died from injuries received in said beating; and therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offense and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay the said sum out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868.

And whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure for trial the murderer or murderers of the said John Casey, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said murderer or murderers, and that the outrages laws may be vindicated. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JOHN W. GEARY, By the Governor, F. JORDAN, Sec. State Commonwealth. (19-30.)

NEW SPRING STOCK!

J. SHAW & SON.

Have just returned from the east and are now offering an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. P. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Fruits, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Boots, Candles, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc., in fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store, or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, and of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 8, 1867. J. SHAW & SON.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

GOOD AND CHEAP!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of seasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.,

where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bros. & Co.,

Sell goods at a very small profit for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. Having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

SKATES!! SKATES!! SKATES!!—A general assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Skis, just received and for sale at
Dec. 25, 1867. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A large assortment of sleigh bells, for sale at
Dec. 25, 1867. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

GUNS, Pistols and sword canes to be had at
June, '68. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

HARNESSES, Trimmings, and Shoe-fittings for sale at
MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

CANNED FRUIT, of best quality, for sale by
Aug. 27. MERRELL & BIGLER.

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at
MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

THIMBLE-SKEINS and Pipe-boxes, for Wagons, for sale by
MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

SADDLES, Brides, harness, collars &c., for sale at
MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

Oil, Putty, Paints, Glass and Nails, for sale at
June '68. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

HORSE SHOES, and horse-nails, to be had at
Aug. 25. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by
MERRELL & BIGLER'S.