

Raftsmans Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 18, 1868.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, Gen. JOHN F. HARTFRANT, of Mont'g'y. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The last Clearfield Republican contains the following extraordinary declaration:

"If the Tenure-of-office bill is in violation of the Constitution, the President is bound by his oath to disregard it. The enactment of such a law is Congressional usurpation."

So thought President Johnson, as well as the writer of the above extract, and, in consequence, he did "disregard" the law instead of submitting it to judicial decision.

In contradistinction of the assumption of the writer in the Republican, we give the opinion of Hon. Robert J. Walker, who is known to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, and a man acknowledged to be well learned in the law. A few days after the removal of Mr. Stanton it was rumored in Washington that Mr. Walker had advised Adjutant Thomas not to attempt to enforce the order of the President. This being denied, Mr. Walker made the following statement:

"I called upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him in a friendly way, my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if he were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but exclusively a judicial power, and that all the laws of Congress must be obeyed by the President unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to declare a law unconstitutional was not only the exercise of judicial power, but the highest judicial power, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

Now, we think, the opinion of Mr. Walker is worth at least as much as that of the writer in the Republican, and he asserts that "no right is inherent in 'the President, to 'disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional,'" and "that all the laws of Congress, must be obeyed and executed by the President unless their execution was restrained by the 'highest judicial authority.'" Did the President pursue such a course? No! Then he is justly and legally amenable for having violated the Tenure-of-office law, notwithstanding the declaration of the statute writer in the Republican that the President "is bound by his oath of office to disregard it."

Our National Securities.

Jay Cooke & Co. have written a letter in opposition to the proposition to pay the United States Bonds in greenbacks, in case the holders refuse to convert them into the proposed new issue. In it is maintained that "the bonds were offered directly to the people and sold at prices which could not have been obtained but for the distinct understanding that they were payable, principal and interest in coin." The writer with great force says:

If the Government should pay in greenbacks, what is a greenback but a promise to pay a dollar, and if 500,000,000 of greenbacks should be issued to pay the 5-20s, must we not afterward pay them, and if so, in what but gold? Such an issue of paper money, every thinking man knows, would totally unsettle values and indefinitely remove the resumption of specie payment. But on the other hand, without any increase of currency, in a reasonable time, specie payment will be resumed, gold and greenbacks will be in equal value, and to pay the bonds in gold will be no hardship.

As to who are holders of the bonds, data is given going to show that "the capitalists are in very small minority, and any legislation repudiating, in whole and in part, the obligation of the bonds of the Government would fall most severely on widows, orphans and people of small capital, who invested their money in those securities in perfect reliance upon the representations made to them by the Treasury Department, directly and through its agents at the time of their issue."

BELIEF—VERY—the writer in the last Republican. Hear him:

"Fellow-citizens of Clearfield county, we appeal to you: are you willing to longer submit to the outrages of the drunken tyrants at Washington constituting the Rump? Will you longer hug the consoling phantom of forbearance, under the false idea that the time has not come to assert your God-given rights as free citizens of the country?"

Hold! Hold! Enough!!! Who wouldn't 'gin in' after such a "IF" appeal to arms, as that? And, no doubt, the "drunken tyrants at Washington," like Davy Crockett's coon, will "come down" to meet and surrender.

The war in Candia is ended.

"Removal of Stanton."

Under the above caption, a writer in last week's Clearfield Republican, among other equally absurd things, says:

"In the removal of Mr. Stanton he (Andrew Johnson) made use of a Constitutional prerogative which has been exercised by all Presidents since the days of Washington, and which has never been called in question for eighty years."

Is it true, that the "prerogative" of removal of officers by the President "has never been called in question for eighty years?"

On the 16th day of February, 1835, a bill regulating the "Tenure-of-office" being under consideration, Hon. Daniel Webster, then a Senator from Massachusetts, made a speech in the Senate of the United States, in which occurs the following:

"I think, then, sir, that the appointment naturally and necessarily includes the power of removal where no limitation is expressed, nor any tenor that will be declared. The power of appointment being conferred on the President and Senate, I think the power of removal went along with it, and should have been regarded as a part of it, and exercised by the same hands. I think the Legislature possesses the power of regulating the condition, duration, qualification and tenure of office in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject. I am therefore, of opinion that it is competent for Congress to declare by law, as one qualification of the tenure of office that the incumbent shall remain in place until the President consents, for reasons to be stated to the Senate. And I am of the opinion that this qualification, mild and gentle as it is, will have some effect in arresting the evils which beset the progress of the Government, and seriously threaten its future prosperity."

Two days later, on the 15th of February, 1835, Hon. Henry Clay, then a Senator from Kentucky, sustained Mr. Webster's speech by offering the following amendment to the bill then pending before the Senate:

"Best further enacted, That in all instances of appointment to office by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised in concurrence with the Senate; and when the Senate is not in session the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension during the first month of its succeeding session, and if the Senate concur with him the officer shall be removed; but if it do not concur with him the officer shall be restored to office."

Thus it will be seen that, thirty-three years ago, the abuse of the appointing power by the President was so great, as to become a subject of grave inquiry; and both the distinguished statesmen above quoted, expressly denied the power of the President to remove an officer confirmed by the Senate, without the concurrence of the Senate; while Mr. Clay's amendment also provided for the reinstatement or removal of an officer suspended during a recess of the Senate—thus substantially advocating at that time every point embraced in the Civil Tenure bill recently passed by Congress, and for the violation of which Andrew Johnson is now about to be tried.

Yet, in the face of the testimony of these two great and worthy statesmen, Clay and Webster, that Congress possessed the power to define by law the tenure of office, we find in these latter days, such pigmies as the writer in the Republican, and such political mountebanks as Judge Woodward, Ben. Wood, John Morrissey, Billy Mulligan, and Andrew Johnson, in their blind zeal to assail Congress and to retard the reconstruction of the late 'Rebel States upon a loyal and patriotic basis, proclaiming that the late tenure-of-office law is unconstitutional and revolutionary, a mere partisan invention to abridge the powers of the President in removing his appointees.

We would suggest to the writer in the Republican that, hereafter, he examine the records ere he makes such bold and positive assertions as the one contained in the above extract from his article, if he does not desire us to expose his falsehoods.

To Vote as a Unit.

We think the State Convention did a very wise thing when they took measures to induce the vote of the State, in the National Convention, to be cast as a unit. Heretofore the delegation from Pennsylvania has gone to the National Convention in fragments—elected in the various Congressional districts, they have gone too much in the interests of different candidates and politicians, and the result has been that the choice of the great majority of the party in the State has formed no expression, or if any, an expression so feeble that it has only been heard to be disregarded. But under the recent action of the State Convention, the Republican party of the Keystone State can make itself heard. Our claims can be presented with efficiency and force, and, we have every reason to believe, that, when they are thus presented, they will be cordially admitted by our sister States, and our great War Governor—"the soldiers friend"—will be placed on the ticket with the greatest captain of the age. With such a ticket, the party of Liberty and Law will sweep the country, driving before it the cohorts of Treason, Democracy and Rebellion.

JOHNSON AND DAVIS.—Who could have prophesied three years ago the events that have come to pass. How people would have laughed at the idea that the President of the United States would be brought to trial before the President of the so-called Confederate States, yet time has brought this forth. The trial of Jefferson Davis is to take place in May, while the trial of Andrew Johnson takes place now, and it is to one, that the trial of Johnson will so drag on, as to force a postponement of the trial of Davis, for Chief Justice Chase is to preside at both.

So THEN?—The two extracts given below are contained in the same article, in last week's Republican:

"A constitutional prerogative... which has not been called in question for eighty years."

"This question of removal from office has been discussed and adjudicated before."

Now you see the little joker, and now you don't see it. On which do you bet?

Republican State Convention.

The Union Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania; for the nomination of candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, the formation of an electoral ticket, and the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention, met in Philadelphia on March 11th 1868, in the Academy of Music.

Col. FRANK JOHNSON, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order, and made a brief address, which was received with great applause.

Col. WILLIAM B. MANN, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary chairman, who, upon being conducted to the chair, delivered an eloquent speech.

Wm. R. Leeds, of Philadelphia; A. G. Henry, of Armstrong; A. K. Stouffer, of Berks; Col. W. C. Gray, of Delaware; and W. S. Moore, of Washington, were chosen Temporary Secretaries.

The roll of delegates was then called, and the usual committees on organization and resolutions appointed.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the following report:

President.—Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland. Vice Presidents.—Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Chas. M. Carpenter, Henry Bunn, W. J. P. White, Gen. Wm. Mintzer, Chas. K. McDonald, Henry J. Darlington, E. Grimm, John G. Kauffman, Gen. H. L. Calk, Hon. John Strouse, Wm. J. Turrell, Major Ackery, Dr. Levy Rook, Col. S. Knorr, S. T. Barr, Jacob G. Peters, Captain Charles Dennes, Isaac Frazer, A. J. Cover, Major D. Wachabagh, Gen. James A. Beaver, M. S. Lytle, C. D. Robert, R. J. Reid, Gen. J. H. Wells, Joseph W. Allen, Joseph A. Cutler, John C. Boyle, James T. McCunjen, Geo. K. Anderson, D. V. Derickson, A. J. Acker, John L. Dale, J. B. Nile.

Secretaries.—Capt. B. W. Morgan, J. H. Sturdevant, Wm. R. Leeds, A. G. Henry, A. K. Stouffer, Col. Wm. C. Gray, Wm. G. Moore.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Todd addressed the convention at some length upon the state of the country, the duties of the hour, and advised a spirit of harmony in the convention. H. B. Swoope, Esq., rose and said:

Mr. President, in deference to that singular unanimity which has been manifested not only in this convention, but all over the State, I move you, sir, that the representatives of the people of the State now assembled in this convention declare it to be the will of the Republican party of Pennsylvania that Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew G. Curtin be the candidates respectively for President and Vice President of the United States. [Long continued applause, in which the spectators in the Academy joined heartily.]

Hereupon followed an extended discussion, when finally the question was divided, and upon the vote being taken on the first division, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was declared, by acclamation, the choice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania for President of the United States.

The second part of the resolution, in reference to the candidate for Vice President, being now in order, an amendment was offered, granting the delegates the privilege of voting for the man of their choice, and, upon the roll being called, the vote resulted as follows:

Andrew G. Curtin, 109 votes; Benj. F. Wade, 22 votes; Edwin M. Stanton, 1 vote.

Andrew G. Curtin was therefore declared to be the choice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania for Vice President of the United States.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee of ten to report names of persons for electors at large, and delegates at large to the National Convention, whereupon the chair appointed the following:

H. B. Swoope, Wm. B. Mann, C. H. T. Collis, L. Rogers, H. L. Calk, H. D. Maxwell, J. A. Beaver, John H. Wells, M. S. Lytle, A. K. McClure.

After some time the committee made the following report:

Electors at Large.—G. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia, and Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg.

Delegates at Large.—Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; James H. Orne, of Philadelphia; Elias E. Cochran, of York; Gen. Harry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Meyer, of Bradford; J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence; Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill; Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

The report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions shortly after appeared and submitted through the chairman, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, the following:

Resolved, That the great Republican party of America—without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated the division of the Union and perpetuated human slavery with the aid, comfort, and full approval of the present Democratic party—is in the fore-front of another peril and another trial. Electing its candidate for President in 1860, and re-electing him in 1864, it is now called upon to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been in vain but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason under the influence of a man who, clothed in the confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the wise and patriotic stand taken by a loyal Congress.

Resolved, That we add our voice to the loud acclaim in favor of Ulysses S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President of the United States; and in so doing we feel that we are not simply responding to the wishes of our constituents, or helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that great soldier, but that we are preparing the way for that substantial triumph which will perpetuate the Republican party, preserve and perpetuate the Republican creed.

Resolved, That no contrast so eloquent could be presented as that between the loud

professions of Andrew Johnson, and the silent patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant; that as the one deals in promises to deceive, the other deals in acts that convince; and that while Johnson has fallen rapidly away from his many voluntary covenants, Grant has asserted equal justice and Radical republicanism, as a part alike of conscience and of duty.

Resolved, That by the election of General Grant to the Presidency, all domestic dissension and factions opposition to the complete reconstruction of the Union on the firm foundations laid by the wise and judicious legislation of Congress will be immediately suppressed and harmony and good feeling restored—settled relations of business established, and the revival and improvement of all the disturbed sources of national wealth and prosperity will be secured, when it is once made manifest that the people of this country are firmly fixed in the determination that the fruits of the late bloody and obstinate struggle shall not be lost, and that the factions and rebellious resistance to the laws shall be as effectually overthrown as was the military hostility which attempted to subvert the Government by savage cruelty, rapine, and murder.

Resolved, That to the Congress of the United States is eminently due the tribute of praise and gratitude for the beneficent measures which it has adopted to reconstruct the States lately in rebellion, and to check Executive usurpation by ultimately putting the President on trial by the High Court of Impeachment provided by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor, or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the laws.

Resolved, That we tender our most cordial thanks to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for the firmness, courage, and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted invasions of a faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

Resolved, That as experience is alike the best instructor of men and nations, so the experience of the rebellion has given us renewed confidence in the pledges and prospects of the Declaration of Independence, and that with these as our guiding star the Republican party must always succeed.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Union, who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field, and stand true to the principles which they vindicated and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of all loyal people; and as they saved the country by their toils, sufferings, and sacrifices, they have incontestable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

Resolved, That the public debt, incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation, is a sacred obligation, binding the people to its payment in the utmost good faith, and to the full extent of its legal requirements; and that the greatest prudence, judgment, and skill are requisite, and should, as far as attainable, be employed at once to maintain the public faith and credit, and render the burden, of which no loyal citizen should complain, as light as practicable upon the productive industry of the country and the wages and proceeds of labor.

Resolved, That it is the dictate of the soundest policy, as well as of the greatest wisdom, that the domestic industry of the country should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws, and that in whatever particulars the existing laws on the subject are defective, they should be amended and made efficient for that purpose, as well as for the purpose, of raising of revenue for the Government.

Resolved, That every American citizen, whether by birth or adoption, is entitled to the protection of the nation and its flag; and while it is incumbent on the Government to initiate negotiations for the establishment of an international law of expatriation, recognizing naturalization by one nation as terminating the allegiance due to another, and conferring all rights of citizenship, it is no less its duty to vindicate its people of all classes from oppression or interference at home and abroad, when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their legal or personal rights.

Resolved, That the purity of the ballot-box should be carefully guarded as of vital importance to the best interests of the country, and that this Convention deem a just and impartial registry law to be necessary to protect us from the astounding frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of State affairs by Governor John W. Geary, in which he has proved himself efficient in the cabinet as in the field, an able and successful statesman, since the war as he was an able and successful soldier during the war, and that he merits the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, and we pledge him the continued support of the Republican party of the State.

Resolved, That in Gen. John F. Hartfrant and Col. Jacob M. Campbell, our nominees for re-election to the important State offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, we recognize brave soldiers who led and shared with our gallant "Boys in Blue" in the sanguinary strife against rebels in arms and who have since proved themselves to be competent, faithful and upright officers in time of peace; and we confidently commend them to the suffrages of a people who have not forgotten to be grateful to the defenders of the life of the nation, and who love to honor those who exposed themselves in toil and trial, in camp and bivouac, on the weary march and the imminent front of battle, that the people might be safe, and the country free and united.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania proudly tenders to the loyal people of the Union Andrew G. Curtin, her great war Governor, the soldier's friend and the chivalrous impersonation of the patriotic spirit of her people, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and solemnly pledges her faith to maintain his nomination, with that of the illustrious Grant, by the suffrages of an overwhelming majority of her freemen at the polls.

That Gov. Curtin's untiring efforts to sustain the General Government at every crisis of the sanguinary struggle; his sagacity in providing a force in the gallant corps of Pennsylvania Reserves, which averted the consequences of the prime great disaster; and gained the first victory of the war; his effectual exertions which placed more than three hundred thousand of the sons of Pennsylvania in the field to defend

the nation's life and crush the poisoned serpent of treason, and his constant care for the comfort, relief and protection of the soldiers in the field, their families at home, and the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives a sacrifice for their country, have made him the favorite of his native State, and must commend him to the love and admiration of the loyal people of the whole land.

The above resolutions were promptly and unanimously adopted by the convention.

The committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago in the ensuing month of May, be, and they are hereby, instructed to cast their vote as a unit, through their chairman, in favor of Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President, they being the distinctly declared choice of the people in this State for those positions, and that the right of substituting for absent delegates shall rest solely with the delegates from the State.

This resolution led to a lengthy debate, as a number of the members of the convention were opposed to instructing the delegates to the National convention. After a full discussion the resolution was adopted by yeas 89, nays 40.

Col. A. K. McClure then offered the following resolution:

That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed by the chair to report for the approval of this convention delegates to the Republican National Convention and electors for the State; and that said committee be instructed to accept district delegates already chosen by action of the district, who will, in good faith, and by their cordial, earnest effort, carry out the instructions of the Republican people of Pennsylvania in Chicago, as expressed so overwhelmingly by the convention.

This gave rise to a prolonged and excited discussion, participated in by Jno. S. Mann, of Potter, Russel Erret, of Allegheny, W. S. Purviance, H. B. Swoope, Col. McClure and others.

The remarks of H. B. Swoope, Esq., are reported as follows:

H. Bueher Swoope, Esq., ridiculed the idea that the State Central Committee could delegate power to a State Convention composed of the immediate representatives of the people. The State Central Committee was but the creature of the convention. He believed that nine-tenths of the delegates had been instructed to vote for certain candidates for President and Vice President. How were they to carry out their instructions? Heretofore the vote of Pennsylvania had not been cast as a unit in National Conventions, and this State had been the laughing stock of other States in consequence. It was time that the representatives of the Republican party should take the matter in hand and determine upon such a course of action as would insure a representation of the true wishes of the people, and in such a manner as to make their demands effectual. Here were more than a hundred delegates demanding that Grant and Curtin should be the nominees for the highest offices within the gift of the people, and the speaker urged his hearers to make their demand in such a manner that they would be heard and their purposes accomplished.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 85 yeas to 47 nays, whereupon the Committee was appointed and reported the following electors for the several Congressional Districts:

- 1 Wm. H. Barnes, 13 Samuel Snow, 2 Wm. J. Pollock, 14 B. F. Wasmeller, 3 Richard Wildey, 15 Chas. H. Muller, 4 George W. Hill, 16 George W. Eiler, 5 Watson P. McGill, 17 John Stewart, 6 John H. Bingham, 18 A. G. Olmstead, 7 Frank Hooper, 19 James Still, 8 Isaac Eckert, 20 Henry G. Johnson, 9 Morris Hoopes, 21 J. K. Ewing, 10 David M. Rank, 22 Wm. Trew, 11 Wm. Davis, 23 A. M. Crawford, 12 Winthrop W. Ketchum, 24 J. S. Rutan.

They also reported a full delegation to the Chicago convention. The delegates from the 19th district are Hon. Henry Souther, of Elk, and Gen. Harrison Allen, of Warren. Alternates, Capt. A. B. McClain and L. T. Moore.

Mr. Blanchard, of Centre, offered the following resolution:

That the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the coming year be selected by the president of this convention, and the members of said committee shall consist of one from each county except Philadelphia, which shall have sixteen; Allegheny, Lancaster and Berks, each two members, who shall be selected by the president of the convention from names recommended and nominated by the delegates.

The resolution was adopted, and after returning thanks, on motion of Mr. Swoope, to the National Union Club, The Union League, and the Republicans of Philadelphia for their hospitality and kindness, and the excellent and unexceptionable arrangements made for their meetings and entertainment, the convention adjourned.

New Advertisements.

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

WANTED—a girl to do general housework. For particulars apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

STEAM SAW MILL.—For sale, an excellent Steam Saw Mill, with stationary engine of twenty horse power, with Lath Mill and all the necessary fixtures for making lumber. All in good repair. For further information address JOHNSTON MOORE, No. 18, '68-69, Ebsenburg, Cambria co., Pa.

LIME! LIME!!—Limestone, of a good quality, being more abundant in this county than is generally supposed, a man of twenty years experience in the business proposes to open quarries and burn lime for farmers, and all others who may desire his services, on reasonable terms. He will engage to produce a good quality of lime, both for building purposes and for fertilizing. For further particulars inquire at the JOURNAL OFFICE. [March 11, 1868-4t.]

RAFTSMEN can get all size raft poles, rafting augers, raling axes, with steel ropes, at J. P. KRATZER'S, March 4.

FEATHERS—a lot of prime feathers just received at J. P. KRATZER'S.

FLOUR AND FEED—extra family flour, buck wheat flour, corn meal, rye chop, mixed feed and grain. at J. P. KRATZER'S.

NEW GOODS—A full stock of staple dry goods, new and desirable dress goods, light prints, cloths and cassimeres, now opening at March 4. J. P. KRATZER'S.

PROVISIONS—sugar cured hams, clear sides, shoulders, rib side, arm sausage, dried beef, mess pork, mackerel, cod fish, lake herring, white fish, cheese, dried apples, dried peaches, dried cherries, prunes, currants, plited cherries, dried corn, hominy, canned fruit, preserves, pickles, &c. March 4. at J. P. KRATZER'S.

SURVEYOR—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. March 6th, 1867-4t. JAMES MITCHELL.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM, J. J. RICHARDSON & CO., 126 Market Street, Philadelphia, are the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States. March 4, 1867-1t.

SHOE FINDINGS—sole leather, french calf skins, kip, upper leather, morocco, linings, bindings, galleon, shoe thread, boot web, shoe rivets, round head tacks, shoe nails, pegs, awls, eyelets, shoe hammers, punchers, pliers, shoe rasps, awl hfts, wax, lasting tacks, eyelet machine, coin, tragacanth, heel ball, bristles, steel nails, always on hand at J. P. KRATZER'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of S. N. Spencer, late of Lumber City borough, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. H. W. SPENCER, Adm'r. March 11, 1868-6tp.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Archie Montgomery and Daniel Hartsock, in the Mercantile business, in Curwensville, was dissolved by mutual consent, on January 16th, 1868. Daniel Hartsock, partner, and the hands of Mr. Hartsock, persons having claims against the firm will present them for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to call and settle without delay. Feb. 12/68. MONTGOMERY & HARTSOCK.

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. A gentler employed to distribute and sell the machines. FLEGAL & GANOE, Philadelpia, February 19, 1868.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

H. W. SMITH will sell his entire stock of Dry Goods at auction, commencing on March 10th. Time of sale from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and every evening. Storekeepers will find it advantageous to attend as many goods, in pieces, will be sold. Ladies goods and fancy articles generally at night.

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 Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for each; 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. They 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.

ANOTHER BIG "FLOP!"

WM. F. JOHNSON, : : : : J. H. BAILEY. Some two months ago it was formally announced that Pennville was "Right side up." Recent events have proven the announcement premature. Another "Flop" recently occurred, and chief among the improved, interesting and important phases presented, is the one portraying the NEW, LARGE, and COMMERCIAL STORE HOUSE, of JOHNSON & BAILEY

who have just returned from the East with a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable goods—of greater variety, and of better quality, than have heretofore been offered in this section of the county. Call at the New Store Room, and you will find: Dry Goods and Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hollow-ware, Wood and Stone-ware, Drugs, Oils, Paints and Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Ready made Clothing, Clocks, Confectionery, Cheese, Flour, Fish, and Provisions generally. Our stock of Hardware will bear inspection, as it is full and of the best quality. Our stock of Boots and Shoes is unequalled in quality and low prices. To the ladies, we would say—we intend to make the Nation and Dress departments worthy their patronage. Articles not on hand will be specially ordered, to suit our customers. The striking feature in the "Flop" is the very low prices at which we are selling. The public are invited to give us a call. Bring on your Produce, your Boards, Shingles, Grain, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples, Rags, &c. Our motto, "Cheapest & Best." JOHNSON & BAILEY, Pennville, August 28, 1867.

RUSS ST. DOIMINGO, Hubball's, Hood's & Oxygerated Bitters, and Hostetter's Green's German Purge, for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSICK & IAWIN.