

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. SUPREME JUDGE: HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny co.

The Latest Veto.

President Johnson has again had the exquisite pleasure of having had written for him, probably by Hon. Jeremiah Black, of this State, another veto, and of sending the same to Congress, only to see that obstinate body treat his fulmination with complete silence, and without a word of debate or of comment, pass the vetoed bill into a law notwithstanding his objections. It is, perhaps, useless to expect that President Johnson should by experience of the past, learn lessons useful for the future, but teachings to which his heart and head may be impervious cannot fail to impress themselves on the thinking portion of the Southern people. They continued to look to him as an unexpected or even providential consolation, by whose aid they could avert the determination of the Northern majorities to require all reasonable security for the future peace and security of the Union, but in each instance he has proved himself a false index, serving only to mislead and bewilder a brave but misguided people. The moderate amendments proposed to be added to the constitution by the act of June 8th, 1866, might have been incorporated into that instrument had he but given them his countenance, but he advised opposition to them, although they contained nothing that had not at one time or another been recommended by himself. His advice was followed, and the continued exclusion of the South from the halls of Congress has been the result. The Southern States choosing, as they did, to remain passive in the work of reconstruction, the act of last winter was framed, by which the machinery of restoring the South was set in motion.— Suddenly, the wheels of fortune scotched by Johnson put in their way by the President's Attorney General. The President had declared the military act a monster of tyranny, but suddenly his Attorney General discovered it was a harmless police arrangement, not intended as a work of reconstruction. Was Congress, in this emergency, to be thwarted by an opinion of the President's Attorney?— Certainly not. This last bill is framed, passed, vetoed, denounced, and re-passed, and who knows that before the fall grain is garnered, this same Attorney General may not again discover that the President has vetoed a bill as harmless as a sheep!

President Johnson emphatically declared his determination to appeal to the people, and his willingness to abide by their decision. He has used every means to thwart their will. He approved before their passage all the provisions of the constitutional amendments, and then crushed them with his veto. He declared his willingness to execute the original military reconstruction bill, and then procured an opinion that made it a mere police arrangement to do the work of a justice of the peace. He now stands a President in name, but in name only. He is disrobed of his glory; he is hedged on every side; he is bereft of power, and there remains to him little more than the helpless wrath of tears and of words, or the raving of King Lear after his flattering daughters had stripped him of all his kingdom save the name and title of the crown. If severity is to be found in the present supplemental reconstruction act, no one can be more fully aware than the President through what means severity was made necessary. Yet whatever additional hardship may exist in it, is not toward the South, but the President.— The supplemental act does little more than affirm and declare what was the intention and obvious meaning of the former bill. The measures taken toward reconstruction may be called extreme by the President and his friends, yet they are far within the limits of the measure of justice which he said should be meted out to the South. It is reported that Mr. Johnson declared his intention to resign if Congress did not treat his message with due respect. As it has been treated with silence the most profound, the President must either resign or be considered as admitting the contempt of silence to be the due respect which he demands.

The President on Saturday sent the nomination of Horace Greely to the Senate as Minister to Austria. It was taken up, and would have been confirmed, had not a single objection, made by Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, carried it over under the rules till the next day of the session. Mr. Tipton said he would never consent to confirm a man who had gone bail for Jeff Davis. It is simultaneously reported and denied that Santa Anna has been arrested and shot at Campeachy.

Not So Foolish.

The record of the Democratic party relative to its bitter, unrelenting antagonism to the war for the Union is a stain that the Democratic leaders would gladly erase from the pages of history, but which, like the bloody spot that darkened the soul of Macbeth after his murder of Duncan, will not out at any bidding, but by day and by night, in hours of sleep and in hours of wakefulness, is ever present as a ghastly accuser. At times, they would fain fancy the accusing spot hidden, if not from themselves, at least from the people. Yet in vain. It is there, to stay there, to be a by-word, a hissing, a scorn, and reproach. At the last Democratic State Convention, a sophistical platform, silent on the themes that only a short time previously had been a rallying cry in the Democratic ranks, a platform that in many respects would have been well suited to a Republican Convention of a few years ago, and a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship well known throughout the State for his learning, his intellectual ability, and his morality, were thought sufficient to divert the gaze of the people from their self-conscious guilt.— Scarcely, however, are the acts of the convention fairly before the voters of the State, until every thing that was done to hide the guilt makes it shine forth with redoubled clearness. They may hedge their candidate with all his virtues, and magnify them to suit the occasion, yet his learning, his ability, his unswerving fidelity to his convictions, each and all serve only to bring home the more closely to the people the vital question whether or not they will elect to be Supreme Judge of the State a man who conscientiously believes and pertinaciously advocates that the currency of the country, on which depends the very existence of trade, the solvency of poor men and rich men, and the stability of the government itself, is not worth an equal amount of blank paper. Judge Sharswood has judicially declared that the national currency (greenbacks and other national notes) is issued in violation of the Constitution, and is therefore worthless. Carry out Judge Sharswood's views, and we spread desolation and ruin over the entire country, the wealth of the capitalist and the savings of the poor will become waste paper, what the whole country has considered money will be nothing but showy pictures, all trade must cease, all manufacturing stop and the country be placed in the condition of an immense community of thirty millions just beginning its career of civilization. The people are not quite ready to take a step leading to such consequences.

In Judge Williams, of Allegheny, the people have a man whose ability, whose learning, whose purity, whose fidelity to conviction, whose every virtue, will stand the test of comparison with the virtues of any man in the limits of the State or out of them. It is charged against him by the Democratic press that he is not a native of Pennsylvania, and therein is shown the sectional character and bitterness of our opponents. The Republican party, true to its national character and its teachings, is willing to recognize and reward talent and virtue in any son of the Republic, and asks not from what section is he? but what is his virtue?— while the Democratic party, the true and only party of sections, makes it a cause of special accusation if a man happens to have been born in one or not to have been born in another section of the republic.

At the late Democratic nominating convention of Cambria county, much dissatisfaction was openly expressed by not a few members of that party at the course pursued by the Convention in selecting the nominees for all lucrative offices from Ebensburg and Johnstown, two districts that have long had a monopoly of office, though always returning Republican majorities. This dissatisfaction, instead of subsiding, appears rather to have become intensified by the lapse of time. It is charged that the monopoly enjoyed by the two places named, to the exceeding great detriment of the Democracy of the county at large, has been brought about through the workings of a regularly organized "ring," who dictate who shall and who shall not be nominated; and it is now proposed, by those outside the magic circle, to smash this "ring," and allow the voice of the whole people to have full and fair expression. To this end, measures are on foot to run an independent Democratic ticket, or at least to run independent Democratic candidates for certain offices, in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket; and, it is said, the chances of success of the experiment are excellent. The Democracy outside of Ebensburg and Johnstown certainly have just cause of complaint in the premises, and they are seeking the only means of redress in their power.

Congress adjourned on Saturday till the 21st of November.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

Following is the reconstruction bill passed by both houses of Congress—by the Senate by 31 yeas to 6 nays, and by the House by 110 yeas to 23 nays—vetoed by the President, and re-passed by the Senate by 30 yeas to 6 nays, and by the House by 109 yeas to 24 nays:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such fact or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: Provided that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. That the time for completing the original registration, provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any

person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section 4 of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

A Savage Rebuke.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, a distinguished officer in the rebel service, from New Orleans, recently gave a public endorsement of Gen. Longstreet's position, and advised the acceptance by the South of the Reconstruction act. He was instantly assailed by Democratic journals, North and South. To one of them he replies, and his indignant response gives us a little insight into Southern history during the rebellion. Democracy there, as here, consisted in avoiding conscription, and in fighting with words when other men were using bayonets.—

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

"Editor of the Banner, Yazoo, Miss.: "SIR:—I see in the New York Herald of the 5th inst., in which you have, in your opposition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very disrespectful language about your superiors. From the style in which you speak, I judge you to have been one of those miserable, dirty dogs who published an eight-by-ten sheet during the war for no earthly purpose but to avoid conscription, and who, to cover up their own cowardice, tried to, and in some instances did, break down some of the purest and noblest men in the Confederacy. Probably some of Albert Sidney Johnson's blood is on your hands, and you may be one of the hounds that barked at Joseph E. Johnston, and it may be, if your paper had strength enough and was published to the end of the Confederacy, that many of our mournful mishaps can be partially attributed to your meanness. You should have started earlier, remained longer, endured more hardship, braved more dangers, and surrendered with more regret than either of the gentlemen you name, before you should have presumed to have written such an article. I cannot for an instant imagine you have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken-down politician," an "old dog," or a "little pup," and, therefore, I will let you pass until I return South, when I will inquire into your antecedents, and if you are worthy of notice, I will teach you better manners.

"M. JEFF. THOMPSON."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Covode, in a speech in Congress last week, said:

"It is yet within the power of the Government to treat with the hostile Indians and induce them to lay down their arms. But this must be accomplished through the medium of men who are worthy of confidence. If men be sent there as a reward for party services or political fidelity, they endeavor to steal all they can from the Indians, as they know they can hold their position for only a brief period. Hence they seek to make their fortunes while they have a chance. The cheapest solution to these troubles is in the prompt construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Ocean. As it now presses on toward the Rocky Mountains, it drives the frontier ahead and dispenses with the use of forts and troops, while it affords the emigrants a base along which they can settle and form their own defenses for the future, as the Indian makes war upon isolated settlers and gives the iron horse a wide margin. The expense of keeping one regiment on the plains for a year will build a hundred miles of railroad. Let the Government aid the Pacific Railroads by endorsing their bonds liberally, for they will settle this question more rapidly and more certainly than any means I have yet been able to discover."

—Brigham Young, Jr., lately stopping in New York, had with him his half-brother, his brother-in-law, one wife, and two children, the latter of whom are described as "little buds of beauty and promise." There were also numerous attaches and servants. The reporter further says that the party is "as high-bred, as intelligent, and as happy a circle as could be found anywhere." They attracted much attention.

—The Republican State Central Committee met in Harrisburg on the 18th, to project the political campaign of this fall. Reports most cheering were received from all parts of the State.

—Gold is quoted at 130.

A High Tribute.

The Reading Evening Dispatch is entitled to the credit of exhuming from the depths of the Pennsylvania law reports a very flattering endorsement of the legal abilities of our distinguished candidate for the Supreme Bench, Hon. H. W. Williams. This high testimonial to the judicial worth and character of our nominee comes from Judge Woodward, the present chief Justice, and was given in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Burr vs. Todd, 5th Wright, p. 213. This is a tribute to Judge Williams' law and not to his political character, it must be remembered.

It is so rarely that the judge of a lower court is quoted as an authority by a court of final hearing, that such a circumstance is in itself a marked compliment. In this case the acceptance by the entire Supreme Bench of Judge Williams as a conclusive authority is the best of proof of his qualification for the office for which we present him to the people. We may remark in passing that the Supreme Court also coincides with Judge Williams in his views that our legal tender notes are constitutional, and that the draft was constitutional, and that the State bounty laws were legal and valid enactments. But to the passage where Judge Williams is cited in so complimentary and respectful a manner:

"In *McCloy vs. Crogan's Administrators* (1 Grant's Cases, p. 367), this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities, and it was held by Judge Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny county, that the breach of a contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case is the price paid for the lease and its interest, and not the value of the bargain.

"The price paid for land, whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams' ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in *3 Casey*. That the same rule prevails in respect to parcel contracts was abundantly shown in *Malan vs. Ammon*, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 123) afterwards approved by the whole court in *Hertzog vs. Hertzog* (10 Casey, p. 418), and *Dumeors vs. Miller* (ib. 319).

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.—A monetary conference in session in Paris, with the object of bringing about a unificative currency among the nations of the world, has adopted the five-franc piece as the unit of gold coin.

It is understood that the United States Government, under this arrangement, will reduce the value of the gold dollar to that of the five-franc piece, and that the French Government will coin pieces of twenty-five francs, which will then be of the same value as the United States five dollar gold piece, (while England, by a slight reduction in the value of the sovereign, will bring it down to the same standard.)

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.—A work of real value, absorbing interest and universal popularity. The press and literary people everywhere commend and endorse it. It records the consecrated work of woman in organized and united effort, and the names of nearly 600 of our country's noblest women, with what they did for humanity and for the nation in its darkest hour. Beautiful steel portraits of a number of these ladies adorn the work, and it is acknowledged to be one of the finest works ever published. Clergymen, Teachers, Experienced Agents, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to canvass for this work. Address ZEIGLER, M'CURDY & CO., 501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [p13-3m]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—And now, 12th June, 1867, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Catharine Dougherty, administratrix of John Dougherty, late of Chest township, deceased, as shown in her first and final account. By the Court. Extract from the record.

[L. S.] JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk. In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof at my office in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 5th August, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where those interested may attend. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Robert H. Singer, trustee to sell the real estate of Dennis Dougherty, late of Allegheny township, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on Friday, the 2d day of August, next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of real estate of Patrick M'Gurk, in No. 26, June Term, 1867, Ex. Doc., hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must attend, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Ripple, in No. 60, June Term, 1867, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m. R. L. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report the distribution of the funds in the hands of George J. Rodgers and William Kittell, Executors of Jane Wherry, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m. R. L. JOHNSTON, Auditor.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE

EBENSBURG HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past twelve years, during which time I have been in business in Ebensburg, and now, owing to the extensive business I am doing, I take pleasure in informing the public that I have adopted the

Ready-Pay System:

by means of which there will be a GREAT REDUCTION in my profits. A continuance of your patronage will satisfy you that I will do to you to your advantage to buy for READY PAY instead of on credit.

My stock will consist in part as follows:

FOR THE BUILDER. Door Locks, Cupboard Locks, Catches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Window Sp'gs, Shutter Hinges, a Catclaw, Porch Irons, Putty Glass, Window Glass, Putty, &c.

FOR THE CARPENTER. Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Brace Bits, Hatchets, Squares, Compasses, Levels, Pocket Rules, Try Squares, and Force, Jack, Smoothing, and Planes, Panel Planes, Beading, Sash, Raising, and Match Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Gnages, Oil Stones, Saw Sets, Screw Drivers, Bench Screws, Cross-cut, Panel, Rip, Compound and Back Saws, Chalk and Chalk Lines, &c.

FOR THE BLACKSMITH. Anvils, Bellows, Buttresses, Pinners, Vices, Screw Plates, Wrenches, Hand Hammers, Rasps, Files, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast-Steel Shoeing Irons, Moulds, &c.

FOR THE SHOEMAKER. Shoe Lasts, Shank Irons, Crimping Boards and Irons, Peg Outters, Knives, Awls, Hammers, Pinners, Rasps, Rubbers, and Bench Tools in general. Nails, Tacks, Thread, Wax, Bristles, &c.

FOR THE SADDLER. Draw Ganges, Round Knives, Chandeliers, Edge Tools, Pincers, Hammers, Pad Trees, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Spots Rings, Halter Bolts, Snaps, Stirrups, Rein Web, Pinners, Awls, Rounding Irons, Iron and Wood Gigs, Hames, Pad Trees, Trace Hooks, Spots Rings, Halters, Ornaments, Bits, Tacks, Girthing, &c.

FOR THE CABINET MAKER & PAINTER. Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screws, Draw Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Brass Locks, Knobs, Coffin Trimmings of all descriptions, Gold Leaf, Bronzes, Paints, Sash, and Varnish Brushes, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Putty, dry and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN. Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Lead Powder, Shot, Powder Bags, Shot Pouches, Game Bags. Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Plug Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER. Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Scythes and Snathes, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Horse Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Patent Hames, Whips, But, Trace, Breast, Ter, Tongue, Fish & Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steelyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER. Flour, Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Mace, Sugar, Molasses, Nutmegs, Allspice, Hominy, Crackers, Pepper, Dried Peaches, Baking & Wash, Soda, Rice, Cinnamon, Toilet Soap, Essences, Bacon, Family Dye Colors, Fish, Salt, Madder, Cudbear, Alum, Indigo, Cochineal, Logwood, Candles, Camwood, Redwood, Coffee Mills, Solution of Tin, Smoothing Irons, Blue Vitriol, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Pins, Washing Machines, Bed Cords, Tubs, Bake Pans, Buckets, Table and Tea Spoons, Meal Sieves, Brooms, Table Cutlery, Brass Kettles, Coal Buckets, Tinned Kettles, Shovels and Pokers, Enameled Kettles, Butter Prints, Stair Rods, Butter Ladles, Japanese Ware, Stove, Scrub and Glassware, Darning Needles, Wooden Ware, White-wash and Willow Ware, Shearing Brushes, Carbon Oil Lamps, Shears, Razors, Scissors, &c.

OILS. Lubricating, Carbon, Lard, Linseed, Fish, Beeswax, Neat's Foot, Sweet, Castor.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, the best manufactories; Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of every variety, of my own manufacture; Gun and Hemp Packing; Trunks and Valises; Drugs, Weavers' Reeds, Traps, Gunlow Augers, Board Measuring Sticks, Gunstones and Rollers, Patent Molasses Drives and Measuring Faucets, &c., &c.

Old Stove Plates, Grates, and Fire Tools always on hand to suit Stoves sold by me. Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing at manufacturers' prices. Spouting made, painted, and put up, at rates.

Don't Ask for Credit! But remember the place to buy and save 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases in my defy competition in Western Penna. GEORGE HUNTLEY Feb 21