

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

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cambria county are requested to convene in their respective election districts on Saturday, 31st day of August, instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their districts in a Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, next, at one o'clock, p. m., to nominate a Republican County Ticket.

Andrew Johnson.

In the history of all countries, there is usually a counterpart of infamy, meanness, or treachery, for every name illustrious for any virtue. Our own age has been more than usually prolific in heroic names, and also in names infamous, and others which may be well used as synonyms of folly. But, of all such, that of Andrew Johnson is the pinnacle. It might happen to any President, especially in the times which we have experienced since the surrender of the rebel armies, to entertain an honest and radical difference with the party that elevated him to office, on questions relating to the re-adjustment of the national affairs, but it could happen only to Andrew Johnson to emerge from the contest resulting from such a difference so utterly bereft as he of the confidence and support of the people. For ordinary men, it would be enough that they should be convicted out of their own mouths, that on every point of difference between themselves and others they should be shown to have spoken emphatically on both sides of the question, but Andrew Johnson must go farther than he may fare worse. After declaring that he would carry his differences with Congress to the bar of the people, and yield them only on the behest of the people, and after receiving from them the absolute rejection of his views, which he had dubbed "my policy," he makes the rejection of his "policy" the occasion for saying that the people are blinded to their own interests, and keeps on endeavoring to force his odious measures upon them. If ever Cicero had occasion to say, "How far wilt thou, O Cataline! abuse our patience? how long shalt thy madness outrage our justice?" then certainly have the Northern people ten-fold more occasion to put the same interrogations to Andrew Johnson.

For two years, he has filled his high office only to thwart the will of the Northern people, to gratify those who were his enemies when he was the friend of his country, to make pledges and to break them, to perpetuate discord throughout the entire South, and prevent the Congress of the people from consummating that re-union of States which he thinks should be consummated only in his own way. To the South, he is the worst of enemies.—Had it not been for him, many, if not all, of the Southern States would probably have taken their old places in the Union under the constitutional amendments, while under the present bill, instead of executing the laws he is sworn to execute, he has aimed only to obstruct their execution.

Democratic Canvassing.

Since the beginning of the present canvass, the Democratic press in this State have circulated the following statements, each of which has been shown to be a fabrication:

- 1. A letter from Horace Greeley, in which he is represented as bitterly denouncing Congress.
2. A letter from Hon. Ira Harris, of New York, similar to the one purporting to be from Greeley.
3. An article represented as copied from the Salem, Mass., Journal, in which the people of our State are spoken of as the "stolid Dutch of Pennsylvania," although there is no Salem, Mass., Journal in existence.
4. Declarations that Judge Williams, our nominee, favored the repudiation by Allegheny county of its railroad debt, and that he was a leader in the movement of repudiation, all the time well knowing that it was Thomas Williams, and not our nominee, who favored repudiation.

If any one event more than another could manifest the change that has come over Andrew Johnson since his accession to the Presidency, it would be the selection of Jeremiah S. Black of this State as one of his cabinet advisers—the man who gave to James Buchanan his official opinion as the Attorney General of the United States that the Constitution conferred no power on the national government to prevent the disruption of the Union, and whose course during and since the war has been in accordance with his infamous opinion.

A Contrast.

By virtue of his steadfast adherence to the Union, his soldierly ability, and his undaunted courage, Philip H. Sheridan, a captain of cavalry, rose to be a major-general in the regular army.

By virtue of his steadfast adherence to the Union, and his indomitable will, Andrew Johnson enshrined himself in the affections of the Union-loving people, who sought to honor him for his truth by making him the Vice President of that Union by which he had so manfully stood; and when the assassin robbed the nation of Abraham Lincoln, those same people looked to Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln's fit successor.

Throughout the war, Philip H. Sheridan and Andrew Johnson were found shoulder to shoulder, and while the noble deeds of Sheridan cheered the heart of Andrew Johnson, the noble words of the latter cheered the heart of Sheridan.

Throughout the war, Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, was its consistent and steadfast opponent, using his learning and pre-eminent talents in opposition to the deeds of Sheridan and the words of Andrew Johnson, in palliation of secession, and in arguments to show how unlawful it was to coerce the South.

One year after the war, and Jeremiah S. Black is the bosom friend of Andrew Johnson, his chosen counselor, and the author of his vetoes. Two years after the war, and the hand of Andrew Johnson is stretched forth to degrade and disgrace Philip H. Sheridan, to welcome and exalt Jeremiah S. Black by a proffered place in his Cabinet, while every rebel that weeps over his "lost cause" dries his tears to shout a huzzah for Johnson and Black and the disgrace of Sheridan.

Of the 24,000 public schools which were in existence in 1860 in the Middle States, 11,597 were in Pennsylvania, wherein were taught 365,303, pupils, by 13,194 teachers, at an annual expense of \$2,500,000, of which \$2,180,000 were raised by taxation, being a much larger amount furnished in the manner for that purpose than was raised by any other State in the Union. In 1866, our public schools had increased, notwithstanding the war, to 13,146, the pupils in them to 725,312, and the teachers to 16,148. The total amount of the expenses of maintaining the schools in the same year was \$4,195,258. How these figures would have appalled the little politicians who opposed common school education in 1836, and made them tremble for their power over the "ten miles square of their ambition."

The reform measure lately passed by the English Parliament confers the privilege of the ballot on about five hundred thousand persons in addition to those who have hitherto exercised it. The measure also contains a clause that in districts from which three members are sent to the Commons, no person shall vote for more than two, thus providing for the representation of minorities. The House also refused the usual appropriation to the church of England, but the Lords not concurring, the appropriation was afterwards made. It is the avowed intention of the party of reform to abolish the usual church rate, as also the collection of tithes for the established church, and to effect, ultimately, the separation of the Church and the State.

GEN. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, is to be removed to make room for an officer who understands the whipping of negroes better than he does. Gen. H. is universally regarded as the best qualified man in the army for the position he now occupies. He organized this Bureau—he has kept it in satisfactory working order, and he has confessedly accomplished very large benefits for the black man. This, of course, is what annoys Johnson and his rebel friends, who desire some man at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau who will demonstrate that the black man is only fit to be maltreated, bought and sold. If Howard is removed, it will be for political spite.

The National Intelligencer, which has long been the organ of the President, plainly intimates that the President will soon change the greater portion of his cabinet. Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Randall are to go out as not being in political affinity with the occupant of the White House, or willing to execute his purposes.

We would again remind our Republican friends throughout the country that our delegate elections will be held next Saturday. The importance of having a full Convention, and one composed of the very best material available, is acknowledged. Do your duty.

The disaffected Democrats have abandoned the idea of running an independent ticket in this county.

Pencilings From The West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1867. To the Editor of The Alleghenian: I have been on a little traveling expedition through the West, and send you a few observations taken during the trip. The crops along the line of the Fort Wayne railroad, east of Crestline, until you reach Fort Wayne, are very poor.—From the appearance of the corn crop, one would suppose they planted the "little yellow," as it is not out in tassel. South of Fort Wayne, along the Wabash and Eel rivers, the crops look fine.

Arrived at Logansport, I found quite a number of old acquaintances from Pennsylvania. Logansport is situated at the confluence of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and is a beautiful town, with a population of 14,000. It is surrounded by a fertile, prosperous country, and has the best water-power for machinery in the State of Indiana; a canal connecting the two rivers. The population of Logansport has been increased one hundred per cent. within six years. It was first settled by Dr. Fitch, Ex-U. S. Senator, as sound a Democrat as we have in the little county of Cambria. Logansport and Chicago were settled about the same time, about 1829 or 1830. Chicago has gone ahead of Logansport, having now a population of 230,000, and is the greatest lumber and grain market in the world. In 1830, Chicago had about 100 inhabitants. So Westward the star of empire takes its way.

I visited the monument of the lamented Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, three miles east of Chicago, on the ground owned by him and selected before he died as his last resting place. The monument, when completed, will be a fit tribute to the memory of a statesman. The epitaph will be the statue of S. A. Douglas.

Kokonia, Howard county, Ind., though only twenty years old, is a flourishing town, with a population of about 3,000. The progress of the town is owing to its being populated with Black Republicans—the consequence is that they have plenty of school houses and churches, and the people are well educated. The free school system of Indiana is good, and I am not certain but that the old Keystone State is lagging behind in that respect.—Very few children can be found over fifteen years of age, who are not good English scholars. The schools at Ft. Wayne, Logansport, Kokono, Peru, Richmond, and other places are as good as the colleges of Pennsylvania. I feel confident that if an importation of two or three hundred Hoosiers could be made to little Cambria, we would see quite a change in the line of education. I do not wish to disparage the Cambrians, as I claim to be one myself, by birth, but as Josh Billings says, "only showing the contrast."

I saw an article in the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, the other day, stating that Gov. John W. Geary, of Pa., had telegraphed to Huntington for meals for three persons. Geary and his friends arrived and partook of the meals, and the landlord charged the Governor seventy-five cents each for the three meals. The Governor refused to pay the heavy tax, when the landlord proceeded to retain the baggage of the said Governor, whereupon the Governor paid the \$2.25, or seventy-five cents for each individual's meal. The La Crosse Democrat refers to the Monitor of Huntington for his proof. I supposed that the report of the Governor having refused to pay the bill was a copperhead lie, or at least, a La Crosse Democrat or Monitor lie, and took the liberty to deny the ridiculous charge, and would suggest to the Governor that the next time he orders meals at Huntington, he remit the funds by telegraph, in advance of the arrival of the trains. WILMORE.

The Guillotine.

The latest workings of the "My Policy" guillotine will be found in the subjoined official order:

- "EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17. "First—Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867. "Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. "Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland. "The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. "ANDREW JOHNSON. "Second—In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, to relieve Major General P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District. "Third—Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District by Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock in the command of the Department of the Missouri. "Fourth—Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Maj. Gen. Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and will assume command of the Department of the Cumberland. "Fifth—Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the army to annual or modify them. "Sixth—Maj. General Sheridan, before relieving Major General Hancock, will report in person to these headquarters. "By command of Gen. Grant. "B. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

John H. Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says the following statement is the defense which Surratt and his friends set up in his behalf:

"Surratt maintains, in the first place, that he had no hand in, or intimation of, any plot for the assassination of President Lincoln, General Grant or any member of his cabinet. He says nothing of his participation in a plot for the abduction of the President, but as this is proven beyond a doubt, whatever he may say in that regard cannot weigh against the positive evidence.

"Samuel Arnold, one of the conspirators of the Dry Tortugas, in a confession which he made (and now on file in the War Department) states that Surratt was present at a meeting held in March, 1865, at which the abduction plot was virtually abandoned. From this time the friends of Surratt claim that he never appeared with the conspirators, but left for Richmond, where he received a special commission from the rebel government to go to Canada, and thence to Elmira, New York. This commission related to the condition and treatment of rebel prisoners in the hands of this Government, and came from Jefferson Davis through one of his subordinate officials—General E. C. Lee, a witness for the defense on the late trial here. Surratt, bearing this commission, left Richmond in the last days of March, and arrived at Washington on the morning of the 3d of April, the day on which the news of the fall of Richmond was received. He left the same afternoon for Montreal, Canada, and after conferring with the rebel officials in that city, started on the 12th of April for Elmira, N. Y., where he arrived on the afternoon of the 12th. He intended to make a drawing of the prisoners' depot at this place, obtain the number of prisoners there and the way in which they were treated, but abandoned the execution of his commission in this regard on hearing of the surrender of Lee. He started back for Montreal, where he arrived on the 18th of April, and claims to have gone by way of Canandaigua, Albany and Whitehall to New York, and via St. Albans, Vt., where he dropped his handkerchief, as testified to, and where he first heard of the assassination of the President. From Montreal, having seen the reward for his arrest, he went into the country and was concealed by a Catholic priest until September, when he embarked for Europe. The defense attempted to prove on the recent trial all of the details contemplated in Surratt's visit to Elmira, N. Y., by this General E. C. Lee, but the Court refused to receive the evidence. The prisoner further claims that the confessions of Payne and Atzerodt, on file in the War Department, show that he was not here on the day of the assassination, for neither of them mentioned his presence at the conference held during the day or at the meeting at the Herndon House, which took place about two hours before the assassination, and at which time and place Atzerodt pretends that he first heard of the plot to murder, and from which he broke away, and in which pretension he is confirmed by the separate confessions of Payne, made without possible collusion with Atzerodt.—This is Surratt's position, brief and simple, and fully susceptible of proof, he claims, if he is permitted to present the evidence. It is given, as stated in the opening, as his representation through his friends, and in that light it can be taken for what it is worth."

Grant vs. Johnson.

The full correspondence between Gen. Grant and President Johnson relative to the removal of Gen. Sheridan, in which Grant protests against and Johnson insists on the change, has been published. Grant's letter is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, "WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1867. "His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: "Sir—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and also, your note of this date enclosing the instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, saying, 'I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers.' I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the law of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstitutional element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph. It will embolden to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. "The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military Districts, especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be relieved from where he is. His Department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with."

"There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked 'private,' which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, "Gen. U. S. A., and Secy. of War, ad interim."

In Mr. Pierrepont's speech in the Surratt trial, he said:

"The assassin of a ruler never has escaped, though he has taken 'wings of morning and fled to the uttermost parts of the earth.' On the morning of April 14th, Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet together. He had reason to be joyful, but he was anxious to hear from Sherman.—Grant was there, and he said 'Sherman was all right,' but Mr. Lincoln feared, and related a dream he had had the night before—a dream which he had had previous to Chancellorsville and Stone River, and whenever a disaster had happened.—The members of the Cabinet who heard that relation will never forget it. A few hours afterward, Sherman was not heard from, but the dream was fulfilled. A disaster had befallen the Government, and Mr. Lincoln's spirit had returned to the God who gave it. The dream was fulfilled. It was to this purpose: He seemed to be at sea in a vessel, that was swept along by an irresistible current toward a maelstrom, from which it seemed no power could save her. Faster and faster the whirling waters swept the fated ship toward the vortex, until, looking down into the black abyss, amid the deafening roar of the waves, and the sensation of sinking down, down, down, an unfathomable depth, the terrified dreamer awoke. The same terrible dream Mr. Lincoln had four times; first before the first battle of Bull Run, again before the second disastrous defeat at the same place, again before the battle of Murfreesboro, and finally as above mentioned, on the night before his own assassination. Mr. Lincoln had at last come to recognize the dream as a portent of some grave disaster."

WAGONMAKING, &C.—

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has opened the shop formerly occupied by William Leighty, and is now prepared to make and repair wagons on the shortest possible notice. JACOB FULMER. Ebensburg, August 29, 1867-3*

TOM. P. DAVIS, with BOYD & STROUD, Importers and dealers in QUEENSWARE, CHINA, and GLASS.

No. 32 North Fourth st., four doors below the Merchants' Hotel, [au29] PHILA.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED!

To solicit orders for a new illustrated BIBLE DICTIONARY. (COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.) This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land. In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative. Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, apply to or address PARMELEE BROTHERS, 722 Sansom st., PHILA. au29]

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for Jury Commissioner at the approaching election. JOHN PORTER. Susquehanna Tp., Aug. 2, 1867.

WANTED—MONEY!

All persons who know themselves to be in debt to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be left for collection. V. S. BARKER. Ebensburg, August 8, 1867.

ESTRAY—

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, in June last, a light brindle STEER, about 2 years old.—The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. FREDERICK GEORGE. Hemlock, August 22, 1867-3*

LICENSE NOTICE.

Petitions for Eating House Licenses have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, by the following persons, to be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next. Adam Biersbank, Johnstown borough 3rd Ward; Thomas Downs, Millville bor.; Jacob Feud, 4th Ward, Johnstown. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. Aug. 15, 1867.

THE AMERICAN WATCH—

Is the best time-piece that you can carry. They are now put in a variety of cases, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 oz. in weight, having, in addition, ENGL'S PATENT DUST-PROOF ARRANGEMENT. These can be bought of C. T. ROBERTS, HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, Who is prepared to sell the American Watch with the above Patent Case, at very low figures. Call and see!

Butler & McCarty, 131 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, General Agent for "Engles' Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [au29-it

ROPE FOR PATENT HAY FORKS

Can be had low, for cash, at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

EBENSBURG HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage for 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 it will be 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, Catchers, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Window Spgs, Shutter Hinges, Catchers, Porch Irons, Window Glass, Nails, Putty, &c.

FOR THE CARPENTER. Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Braces, Bits, Hatchets, Squares, Compasses, Levels, Pocket Rules, Try Squares, Levels, Jack, Smoothing, and For Planes, Panel Planes, Beading, Match Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Gauges, 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, Pins, Vices, Screw Plates, Wrenches, Hand Hammers, Raps, Files, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast Steel Shovel Point Iron, Moulds, &c.

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

FOR THE SADDLER. Draw Gunges, Pincers, Awls, Round Knives, Rounding Irons, Chandeliers, Iron and Wood Gages, Edge Tools, Hames, Punctures, Hammers, Pad Trees, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Snaps, Stirrups, Ornaments, Rivets, Rein Web, Girthing, &c.

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

FOR THE SPORTSMAN. Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags.

Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER. Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Secures, and other Farming Implements, Hoop, Spades, Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Hames, Whips, But, Trace, Breast, Ter, Tongue, Fifth a Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steelyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER. Flour, Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Macs, Sugar, Molasses, Nutmegs, Almonds, Honey, Crackers, Pepper, Raisins, Dried Peaches, Baking & Washing Soda, Cinnamon, Family Dye, Essences, Bacon, Madder, Cakes, Fish, Salt, Cochineal, Alum, Indigo, Camwood, Candles, Blue Vitriol, Coffee Mills, Smoothing Irons, White-wash and Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Pins, Washing Machines, Bed Cords, Tubs, Bake Pans, Buckets, Table and Tea Meas Seives, Brooms, Table Cutlery, Brass Kettles, Coal Buckets, Tinned Kettles, Shovels and Spades, Enamelled Kettles, Butter Press, Stair Rods, Butter Ladles, Japanned Ware, Stove, Scrub and Glassware, Dusting Brush, Wooden Ware, White-wash and Willow Ware, Sweeping Brushes, Carbon Oil Lamps, Shears, Razors, Scissors, &c.

OILS. Lubricating, Carbon, Lined, Fish, Nent's Foot, Sweet.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, the best manufactures; Tin and Sheet Ware of every variety, of my own manufacture; Gum and Hemp Packing; Tinsmithing; Valves; Drugs; Weavers' Reeds; Sewing Machines; Board Measuring Sticks; Stones and Rollers, Patent Moulds, and Measuring Facets, &c., &c.

Odd Stove Plates, Grates, and always on hand to suit Stoves and Well and Cistern Pumps and other manufacturers' prices.

Spouting made, painted, and put up at rates.

Don't Ask for Credit! Remember the place to buy is save 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. defy competition in Western Pennsylvania. (Feb 21)