

John C. Hall, Proprietor. Curtis W. Barrett, Publisher.

THURSDAY:

August 15th, 1867. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney, JAMES K. P. HALL, of St. Mary's Borough.

Treasurer, CLAUDIUS V. GILLIS, of Ridgway township.

Commissioner, JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, 3 years, of Horton township. JULIUS JONES, 1 year, of Bennetts township.

Auditor, GEORGE D. MESSENGER, of Ridgway township.

Jury Commissioner, GEORGE DICKINSON, of Ridgway township.

RUSSIA AND FRUSIA.

The London Morning Post, a journal well posted as to Continental news, repudiates the idea of a "Russia-Prussian alliance" by which these powers are bound to interfere in the affairs of Europe. On the contrary, the Post maintains that "the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and the Tuilleries are acting together on the Schleswig question, and holding the same language at Berlin." This is undoubtedly a correct view of the matter. The interests of France and Russia are more nearly allied at this time than those of any other of the Great Powers. Both in Europe and Asia, the Czar and Napoleon can aid each other in a manner calculated to benefit their respective kingdoms. Russia is anxious to reach the Mediterranean. She wishes to have ports in the South which are free from a climatic embargo. The march of improvement has demonstrated to Alexander the need of commerce, and hence his undisguised anxiety to secure a footing on that sea which washes the southern base of Europe, and over whose waters passes a rich and productive trade with Asia. France can aid Russia in this matter. If Napoleon will but say the word, the "sick man's" effects will be distributed during the present year. Neither Prussia, Austria, nor England could interpose serious obstacles in the path of Russia southward. In Asia alone France and Russia are natural allies. They are alike interested in crippling the trade, commerce, influence and territorial expansion of England on the Asiatic continent. France wishes a free market for her goods in India, and Russia craves territory. At the present time Napoleon and the Czar are steadily fastening their hold upon portions of Asia. The latest conquest of Russia is Bokhara, a province which borders on the British East India possessions, while France has occupied three departments of Cochin China, and thus secured a foothold for future operations. In this manner mutual interest makes allies of these two powers in Asia. It is the Czar's wish to reach the waters of the Mediterranean, those of the Rhine are as dear to Napoleon. As France lives in the ambitious dreams of the descendant of the first Emperor. The "detested treaties of 1815" shriveled France from her old proportions. These treaties have been rectified in all directions save the Rhine. Prussia guards guard on that side of France, and holds the rod of constant humiliation over the proud and ambitious man who paces the chambers of the Tuilleries. But the time of redemption is marked by the Napoleonic calendar, and when that moment comes France is anxious that the sword of Russia shall remain undrawn. Austria will not aid Prussia. Italy is indisputably wedded to France, and England will hardly involve herself in a Continental quarrel which can add nothing to her fame, reputation or commercial importance. If Russia is an ally of France, or even neutral, Napoleon has nothing to fear from a contest with Prussia. With such strong reasons favoring an alliance between France and Russia there is no danger of the Czar linking his fortunes with those of King William I of Prussia, and his ambitious minister, Count Bismarck. The cordial reception given by the French people to the Czar on his late visit to Paris, and the coolness manifested when the King of Prussia rode through the streets of the same city, must have convinced the former of the real attachment of the subjects of Napoleon to Russia, and their hatred of Prussia. Napoleon and the Czar united, can dictate terms to Prussia and England, and virtually rule both Europe and Asia. This is a programme too tempting to be overlooked or disregarded, and hence the fallacy of such an alliance as that said to be consummated between Prussia and Russia. When the storm bursts upon Europe, Napoleon will have nothing to fear from Russia.

THE CONVENTION.

Adoption, after Further Amendment of the Article on the Legislature.—Another Radical Proposition to Disfranchise White Men, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the World.] ALBANY, Aug. 8.

The Convention worked itself into an indolent fit last night, and remained in session until after one o'clock this morning. They were engaged in perfecting the section in reference to the Senate districts. The session this evening settled the question that the Senate districts should remain as at present, one Senator from each. The session last night was devoted to efforts to change this decision on one side and to perfect it on the other. The efforts to reverse the decision all failed, and the section was perfected by providing for a four years' term of Senators, and one half to go out of office each alternate year. During the discussion, Mr. Gould (Radical), presented a proposition to the effect that no person should vote for Senators except he had paid a tax within a year from the time of voting. Such is the strange inconsistency of the Radicals in this Convention. Mr. Gould was one of the leading advocates of removing the property clause from the qualifications on negro suffrage. He was over zealous on this point, and would go into a frenzy when any person opposed such a proposition; was almost constantly on the floor relating deeds performed by negroes; how they had made advances, dwelling with great force on the injustice of the property clause as a qualification when applied to that race. Now he turns around and advocates that no white person shall vote unless he pays a tax to the State. He wants the negroes to vote without restrictions, but no other persons to vote unless they pay a State tax, which necessitates their being property holders. Such is the extent to which these negro agitators are carrying projects of reform. Adopting the theory of Congress that the white can't be trusted, they propose to place the blacks in authority and disfranchise all the whites in their power. Great are the Radical reformers, the negro is their idol, and John Stanton Gould is their prophet. Mr. Schell, of New-York, presented a proposition requiring the next Legislature to authorize a new census in New-York City, in order that the metropolis might be able to secure its just proportion of representatives. He made an able argument in favor of that proposition, showing up the census of 1865. But the Radicals had no notion to lose the advantage which they gained by that erroneous census and voted it down. The Convention this morning decided by a large vote to expunge from the journal all record in regard to members being declared in contempt and arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This is the last chapter of this farcical display of zeal on the part of a few members working for notoriety. Here was a whole day spent in the boy's play of a call carried out on the sneak system as shown by the manner in which the members present shot out of the chamber when the Congress Hall dinner gong sounded. It is about time that this farce was ended. We have had comedy enough for one season. The convention at the close of the morning hour again went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the appropriation and the mode of electing members of Assembly. The Committee of the whole found its hands tied by the hasty adoption of a resolution confining the entire debate on the organization of the Legislature to five minutes. This brought them to a standstill, and resulted in the Committee of the Whole rising and reporting progress, when the Convention had quite a squabble over the modification of the resolution. After changing it so that each person who desired to talk should occupy six minutes, the Convention again went into the Committee of the Whole, and spent the entire morning session in its discussion. A proposition was adopted increasing the number of members of Assembly from 128 to 139, and to elect them by counties, instead of by single districts, as at present. During the discussion this morning it was announced that the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature had agreed to a provision providing that hereafter there should be a session of the Legislature once in two years or biennially, instead of annually as at present. In order that the article under consideration could be made uniform with that on the powers and duties of the Legislature, a motion was made to fix the term of Assemblymen at two years. But this was voted down and in a manner that seemed to be a sort of a test of the sentiment of the Convention on that subject. Not quite two-thirds of the members were present, and the vote was very close. The result with full attendance may therefore be considered somewhat doubtful. L. W. Russell, of St. Lawrence, proved himself a practical joker this morning, by offering a proposition that no member of the Legislature should draw his pay until the last day of the session, and then only on his entering an oath that he had not received, and did not expect to receive any consideration for his votes as a member. This was supposed to be a joke, but subsequent events showed that the Convention was in earnest and adopted it. An effort was made to reconsider it, and the statement made in support of this motion that its adoption would be branding every member of the Legislature as corrupt when he came here, and a declaration that he really took his seat here for the purpose of making money out of his position. A person who really came here for that purpose would

perjure himself in the end, and the proposition would be of no effect.

On the other hand it was claimed that it would be effective. Mr. Townsend declared that their had been a constant din in their ears ever since the session of the Convention commenced about the corruption of the Legislature. They now had before them a proposition to aid in checking that corruption, and they should adopt it or else stop their noise about the Legislature. Before a vote could be taken on the question of reconsideration the hour arrived fixed for the Committee on the Whole to close their consideration of the entire subject. They therefore reported the whole question to the Convention, to be acted upon then, instead of in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wilson, of the underground railroad notoriety, is now in Albany, in obedience to two summonses, one from the Committee on Prevention of Official Corruption and the other from the District-Attorney of the county, to appear before the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that this gentleman, at an early stage of the session sent a long communication to the Convention, detailing some of the events which came under his knowledge at the last session of the Legislature. His communication was referred to the Corruption Committee, who have sent for him to substantiate his statements under oath. The same document attracted the attention of the District-Attorney of Albany County, who, in pursuance of his official duties has summoned Mr. Wilson to go before the Grand Jury and furnish them the facts that he has in regard to buying and selling votes in the Legislature. Hon. J. V. L. Arun gave one of his characteristic entertainments at his residence last evening, in honor of the members in attendance upon the University Convocation. The members of the Convention were invited, but, owing to their protracted session only about a dozen availed themselves of the invitation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIVIL LIST. E. O. Clements vs Lewis Armer, No. 7 March T. 1867. Assumpsit. Verdict and Judgment for p'f for \$133. Hall & Jenks for p'f, Souther & Willis for Def't. Adam Kemmerer vs Jac McCauley et al. No 21 March T. 1866. Trespass for cutting timber. Verdict and Judgment for p'f for \$70. Blakely for p'f, Hall for Def'ts. J. W. Brown vs H. Woodward et al. No 18 July T. 1866. Trespass. Continued. Souther & Willis for p'f, Hall for Def't. S. S. May vs Jeremiah Elliott. No 19 July T. 1866. Assumpsit. Judgment for Def't. Souther & Willis for p'f, Hall for Def't. A. S. Rhines Admr's vs Broedrin & Co. No 23 July T. 1866. Assumpsit. Verdict and judgment for p'f's for \$1307.09. Souther & Willis & W. P. Jenks for p'f's, Hall for Def't. Joseph Wilhelm vs James Shely. No 8 Nov. T. 1866. Ejectment. Verdict and judgment for p'f. Hall for p'f, Souther & Willis for Def't. Cox's Ex'r's vs E. B. England and Brown. No 9 Nov. T. 1866. Trespass for cutting timber. Continued. Souther & Willis for p'f's, Hall & Parsons for Def'ts. J. C. Chapin's Heirs vs Walter Bryant & Daniel Ever. No 2 Jan'y. T. 1867. Ejectment. Continued. Hall for p'f's, Souther & Willis for Def'ts. John Tudor vs H. Woodward et al. No 13 Jan. T. 1867. Trespass for cutting timber. Continued. Souther & Willis for p'f's, Hall for Def't. Andrew Brehm vs The Benzinger Coal and Iron Co. No 16 Jan. T. 1867. Assumpsit. Judgment confessed for \$250. Hall for p'f's, Souther & Willis for Def'ts. Jackson & Burke vs Cornelius Wainwright. No 21 Jan. T. 1867. Assumpsit. Continued. Souther & Willis for p'f's, Hall for Def't. CRIMINAL LIST. Commonwealth vs Daniel Scull, Michael Stiebig, John Hoffman and Kreis. Indictment for forcible entry and detention. Verdict, not guilty. Souther & Willis for Com., Hall & W. P. Jenks for Def'ts. Commonwealth vs Frank S. Loesch. Malicious mischief. Continued. Commonwealth vs Joe Crowley. Seduction. Settled. Commonwealth vs Andrew Dolphin. Assault and Battery. Not pros. Commonwealth vs C. H. Volk. Assault and Battery. Not pros. Commonwealth vs Andrew Dolphin. Disorderly conduct before magistrate. Not pros. Commonwealth vs Edward Balger. False Pretences. No prosecutor appearing. Defendant discharged. Commonwealth vs Thomas Davidson and Edward Hughes. Larceny. Verdict not guilty. Blakely for Commonwealth, Hall & W. P. Jenks for Def't. Commonwealth vs John Wilhelm. Bill ignored. Prosecutor to pay costs. Commonwealth vs George Seranton. Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Defendant sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in Western Penitentiary. Blakely for Commonwealth, W. P. Jenks for Def't. Commonwealth vs Wasson. Bill ignored. Prosecutor to pay costs. Commonwealth vs Brown & Strickland. Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentence—Strickland 3 years, Brown 3 years 3 months in Western Penitentiary. Blakely & Hall for Commonwealth, Jenks for Def't. Commonwealth vs Elmira Karsaw et al. Assault, continued. Commonwealth vs Hetty Easter. Lar-

cey. Defendant discharged, no prosecutor appearing. Blakely for Commonwealth, P. W. Jenks for Def't.

Commonwealth vs S. Lewis. Assault with intent to kill. True bill—capias awarded. Commonwealth vs C. N. George. Assault and Battery. True bill. Defendant discharged, prosecutor to pay costs. Blakely for Commonwealth, Hall for Def't. Commonwealth vs Nicholas George. Surety of the peace. Defendant discharged. Prosecutor to pay costs.—Blakely for Commonwealth, Hall for Def't. Commonwealth vs John George.—Surety of the peace. Defendant discharged. Prosecutor to pay costs.—Blakely for Commonwealth, Hall for Def't. Commonwealth vs Adam Kemmerer jr. Assault and Battery. True bill. Def't plead guilty, fine \$5 and costs. Blakely for Commonwealth, S. & W. for defendant. Commonwealth vs A. Wildfire. Assault and battery. True bill. Defendant pleads guilty to 2d count, fine \$29 and costs. Commonwealth vs Seranton. Larceny. True bill. Verdict, guilty. No sentence. Blakely for Commonwealth, P. W. Jenks for defendant.

ARGUMENT LIST.

D. B. Althaus & Co. vs The Dagucalonda Improvement Company et al. Certiorari by defendant. Judgment reversed. Blakely for p'f's, Hall for Def'ts. Geo. Stephenson vs Ridgway School District. Case stated. Blakely for p'f's, Hall contra. C. A. V.

DIVORCE CASES.

Harriet McCallough by her next friend Jacob Fields vs Julius McCallough. No 14 Nov. T. 1866. Decree of Divorce a vinculo. Hall for Labelant. Mary Morrison by her next friend Jno. Shapp vs Michael Morrison. No 7 July T. 1867. Decree of Divorce a vinculo. Hall for Labelant. Mary Ellen Pendegrast vs Patrick Pendegrast. Decree of Divorce a vinculo. Blakely for Labelant. DIVISION OF FOX TOWNSHIP. Decree of division according to lines marked by the Commissioners. Eastern section retained the name of Fox. Western section takes the name of Horton. Place of elections for Fox, fixed at Schoolhouse in Centreville, for Horton, fixed at Schoolhouse near Henekiah Horton's. Officers for Fox township, appointed as follows:—Judge of Election, Peter Thompson, Inspectors of election, P. W. Hays and Jacob Moyer, Constable, Joseph E. Moyer, Supervisors, L. Mohan jr. and John Myers, Auditors, Peter Thompson, W. W. Shaw and Jacob McCauley Treasurer, R. T. Kyler Clerk. Officers for Horton tp., were appointed as follows:—Judge of election, Isaac Horton sr., Inspectors of election Horace Little and Clark Wilcox, Constable Aaron Harrington, Supervisors, Clark Eggleston and Henekiah Horton, Auditors Horace Little, Clark Wilcox and O. P. Kelts, Treasurer Sampson Short, Clerk George H. Bowers. Hall for petitions.

A Radical Fabrication.

The press, which yesterday rolled its Pharaonic eyes in holy horror at the alleged "Copperhead fabrication," in the same issue published the following: There is a peculiar audacity in Judge Sharwood's aspirations to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court particularly as the honor is bestowed directly by the votes of the people. During the war for the suppression of the rebellion, Sharwood was in favor of disfranchising at least one third of those who will have votes at the coming election—we mean the men who fought in the Union armies. As the paragraph appeared without credit to any other journal, it is fair to presume that it was manufactured by the high-toned paper which claims to be "organs of the judiciary." But whether fabricated by "the organ" or not, "the organ" well knows that it is a base and shameless falsehood, and that Judge Sharwood never was in favor of disfranchising any human being legally entitled to vote. Now, if "the organ" did not concoct the story, where did it come from? Who originated the slander? According to the doctrine of "the organ" to copy such twaddle is as bad as to manufacture it, for says "the organ," quod facti per aliam facti per se. The invention and publication of such paragraphs are what "the organ" calls "conducting the judicial campaign on high legal principles!"—Age. Death of Ex-Governor Porter. HARRISBURG, Aug. 6th.—EX-Governor David R. Porter died at his residence in this city, this afternoon, after a brief illness. He was in the 79th year of his age, and had been for many years identified with the public affairs of the State. He served as a member of both houses of the legislature, and was the first Governor elected under the constitution of 1838, an office which he held for two successive terms. He was a man of large and vigorous mind, which remained unclouded until the hour of his death. Thad. Stevens recently remarked in a public convention, that the hanging of Mrs. Surratt was a cruel, unnecessary murder, to gratify a morbid appetite for blood, on the part of some excited people of the North.

The Surratt Case—Jury Discharged—The Bradley-Fisher Quarrel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Surratt jury sent a sealed note to Judge Fisher this evening, stating that although a majority were for conviction, they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The Judge replied that the trial had lasted eight weeks, and the jury ought to set another day, and try to agree upon a verdict. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 2 p. m.—The jury in the Surratt case have been discharged, not being able to agree. Mr. Bradley, counsel for Surratt, has been dismissed from the court on account of his difficulty with Judge Fisher on the 2d of July. Bradley has, in consequence, challenged Fisher. The Surratt Case—The Bradley-Fisher Difficulty. [Special to the Patriot & Union.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The court was called to order at 12.30 by the crier. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and their names called. The clerk asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman answered that they had not been able to agree. Judge Fisher then produced a letter signed by the jury, which was read, as follows: To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court: Sir:—The jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room—nearly equally divided—and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the court, to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and ask your Honor to dismiss us at once. Most respectfully submitted, Signed by the Jury. After the letter had been read, Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side, why the jury should not be discharged. The prisoner through Mr. Brady, his counsel, protested against the discharge of the jury. Mr. Carrington left the whole matter with the court. The jury was then discharged by order of the court, at ten minutes past one. During the entire retirement of the jury, seventy-three hours, they remained as follows on the verdict: For Conviction.—Mr. Tadd, Mr. Barr, Mr. Schneider, Mr. M'Lean. For Acquittal.—Mr. Davis, Mr. Berry, Mr. Ball, Mr. Bohrer, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Gittings, Mr. Birch. After the discharge of the jury Judge Fisher immediately read a paper reciting the particulars of a personal difficulty which he and Mr. Bradley had on the 2d of July last, the conclusion of the paper being in the following words: The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It can not be overlooked nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in this court. Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet, and asked if the court had adjourned. Judge Fisher. It has not sir. Mr. Bradley. Then, sir, in the presence of the court and this assemblage, I hereby pronounce the statements just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular. Judge Fisher, interrupting, Crier, adjourn the court. Mr. Mallow (the crier.) This court is now adjourned. Mr. Bradley. Well, then, I will say now— Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench.) You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like. Mr. Bradley. You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Fisher said, "Very well Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons. Immediately after leaving the court, room Judge Fisher proceeded up town. He was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to Judge Fisher, handed him a note. Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, opened it, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, Charles Bradley, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired. In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car, and continued his perusal of the note, while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal character between the

Judge and the deposed lawyer. The order of Judge Fisher dismissing Mr. Bradley has created the most intense excitement among all classes, but the police are preserving order. The members of the bar generally are bitter in their denunciations of the Judge, and have called a meeting to be held on Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, who, they openly declare, has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

New Advertisements.

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. Aug. 15th, '67.—1y.

In the matter of the "Elk Hall Association." In Elk County, Com. Pleas, No. 5, Nov. T. '67. NOTICE is hereby given that the certificate of Henry Southern or others as coproprietors of the "Elk Hall Association," has been filed in my office and no objections appearing, a decree of incorporation will be made at the next term of this Court. GEO. A. RATHBUN, Prothonotary. Aug. 15th, '67.—3w.

J. F. MOORE WITH LOUHEIM BROS. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING 302 Market Street, August 11th, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between E. C. Schultz, and Wm. C. Schultz in the Tanning Business, in the Borough of St. Mary's is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted in any way to the said firm, will make payment to William C. Schultz, and all persons having any claims against said firm, will present them to the same person for payment. E. C. SCHULTZ, W. C. SCHULTZ. St. Mary's Pa., July 10th 1867. 3t

SPECIAL NOTICE. By a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Fox Township has been divided into two townships, the eastern section retaining the name of Fox, and the western section taking the name of Horton. The election for delegates to the county Convention for the township of Horton will be held at the School house near Henekiah Horton's. The township will be entitled to two delegates. Jno. G. HALL, Chairman County Committee. Aug 8th 1867 1t

TAKE NOTICE! ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts at their earliest possible convenience. JOSEPH S. HYDE. Ridgway, August 1, 1867.

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!! THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a superior lot of BRICK in large or small quantities, at their new brickyard, ST. MARY'S, Elk county, Pa. BUTLER & CO. St. Mary's, July 11, 1867 1t

THE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT recently opened by Mrs. BAGGETT at the residence of Mrs. J. V. Hawk, has been removed to the rooms over J. V. Hawk's Store, where will be kept a nice assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, DRESS-TRIMMING, STAMPED WORK, Stamping and Dress-making done. Mrs. J. V. HAWK, Ridgway, Pa. my231867at

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN! 100 Acres of Timber Land in Elk County for Sale at a Bargain!

THE ABOVE MENTIONED TRACT OF land is situated about one-half mile from Kersey Run, in WHITE PINE OAK and HERMLOCK. Four acres are cleared and under good state of cultivation. Its contiguity to Kersey Run makes it one of the most valuable tracts of land in this part of the country. There are two coal banks opened on the tract, which are four feet thick, and the coal of the best quality. I have also one span of horses and one yoke of oxen which will be sold cheap. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or Oliver Gardner, at Caladonia Post Office, Elk county, Pa. July 31 1867m JUSTUS WREED.

"Beyond the Mississippi." A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM THE GREAT RIVER TO THE GREAT OCEAN. By Albert D. Richardson. Over 20,000 Copies sold in one Month. LIFE AND ADVENTURE ON PRAIRIES, MOUNTAINS AND THE PACIFIC COAST. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, Peoples and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c. AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. 307 Minor St., Philadelphia. Aug 1-4t.