



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. WEDNESDAY MORNING: Sept 19, 1866.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER, Of Berks county.

Democratic District Ticket. FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, of Erie. FOR ASSEMBLY, Col. JOHN D. HUNT, of Forest.

Democratic County Ticket. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, JACOB WILHELM, of Graham. SAMUEL CLYDE, of Lawrence.

FOR COMMISSIONER, HENRY STONE, of Clearfield. FOR AUDITOR, JOHN A. L. FLEGAL, of Goshen.

Congress--Wm. L. Scott.

By the proceedings of the Congressional Conventions of the Democratic and Johnson Republican parties held at Ridgway last week, the reader will see that the gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this article, was unanimously chosen as the candidate in opposition to Glen W. Scofield, the Radical candidate.

Mr. Scott is at present the Mayor of the city of Erie, to which position he was chosen last spring as the citizens' candidate, without distinction of party, defeating his competitor, who was the regular nominee of the Republican party, by over four hundred majority—and this, too, in a city where the usual Republican majority ranges from two to four hundred.

Mr. Scott is one of the best specimens of self-made men our country can boast of. The late Gen. Read, of Erie, when a member of Congress, found him acting as a Page in the House of Representatives—the son of a respectable widow lady. At the expiration of his term the General took the boy home with him to Erie. This took place some eighteen years ago. He is now, and has been for the last ten years, one of the most upright and successful business men of the Lake region—enjoying the respect and confidence of all parties to an unexampled degree, as is evidenced by his election to the Mayorship.

He has been but little known as a politician, though always identified with the Democratic party, and ardent and uncompromising in his attachment to the Union, having, at an early stage of the war, fitted out an entire battery at his own expense, which served to the surrender of Johnson's army in North Carolina.

When opposed by such a man as Scofield—who is among the most violent of the Radicals, having voted fairly and squarely for unequalled negro suffrage—where is the man in the 19th district who loves his country, who will hesitate to vote for Scott—for we here declare, and defy contradiction, that those who vote for Scofield vote as distinctly in favor of negro suffrage as if they had the words printed on their ballots.

We learn from the Conferees from this county, that the most perfect harmony existed in both Conventions. Each man seemed to realize the fact, that the most imminent danger was threatened to our public peace, which danger could only be averted by the defeat of such Radicals as Scofield. The only names canvassed were Scott and Rice of Erie, and Graham of Clearfield. Which would be most acceptable to the Conservative voters of the District?—was the question. Mr. Graham was decidedly averse to being made the candidate. Yet, had his prospect of success been better, or even as good, as Mr. Scott's, it is believed that a decided majority of both Conventions would have insisted upon his acceptance.

So far as our own county is concerned, we regret that he was not chosen; for had he been, he would have received as proud a vote as was ever given to any man; but taking the whole District, we doubt not the very best thing that could be, was done.

General Geo. W. Randolph, the Confederate Secretary of War, has returned to Richmond from Europe.

Who Caused the War? At last this question is decided—we trust finally. The following is an extract from the speech of Gov. Curtin, at Erie, on the 12th instant:

"Slavery ever had been the centre around which they (the Democratic party) revolved. They had kept it before the public for political purposes, and it was the cause of their split in 1860, and consequent defeat. THEIR SPLIT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE WAR, and not the poor, passive negro."

Here we have it, by the "authority of the Commonwealth." The split in the Democratic party secured the success of the Republican party, and placed them in power. Hence the war. Ergo, had there been no split—had the Democrats been successful—there would have been no war!

We thank thee, Governor, for this honest—though no doubt unintentional—admission. It is precisely what we Democrats have been asserting ever since that terrible calamity befell the country, and which your party has just as persistently denied. Now, however, when it is proclaimed by authority so high as your own, we hope all doubt will be removed.

And, Governor, if you were the honest man and true patriot that you claim to be, you would have gone further, and repeated what the Democrats are now saying, that if the Democratic party is again defeated, and the Radicals successful, another war must follow.

Democratic Congressional Convention. The Conferees from the several counties composing the Nineteenth Congressional District, met in the Court House, at Ridgway, on Thursday, September 13, 1866. On motion, Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, was chosen President, and Mr. Neal, of Warren, and Mr. Camphausen, of Erie, Secretaries.

On motion, the several counties composing the District, to wit: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren, were called over; when full delegations from each county answered to their names.

At this stage of the proceedings, a Committee from the Conservative Johnson-Republican Convention, then sitting at the Hyde House, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Craig, of Erie, and Frank, of Clearfield, was announced to be present, and desired to make a communication. On motion, Gen. Wilson, Chairman of said Committee, was allowed to be heard. Gen. Wilson then rose, and stated that a Convention of delegates, representing the Conservative Republican party of all the counties—except two or three of the smaller ones—had met at the Hyde House; that after organizing and a free interchange of opinion, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates, when William L. Scott, Esq., of Erie, and James B. Graham, Esq., of Clearfield, were placed in nomination; that, before proceeding to ballot, Mr. Graham, being present, rose, and, thanking his friends for the honor intended, respectfully declined, and requested the withdrawal of his name; whereupon Mr. Scott was nominated by acclamation. After briefly reviewing the condition of parties in the District, Gen. Wilson closed by commending Mr. Scott to the favorable consideration of the Democratic Convention.

Gen. Wilson having closed, it was moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress, which was adopted without opposition. Mr. Galbraith, of Erie, then nominated the Hon. William L. Scott, of Erie. Mr. Moore, of Clearfield, then moved that the nominations now close, which was likewise adopted. There being five delegates present from Erie county, a motion was made by Mr. Grunder, of Jefferson, and adopted, allowing but three votes to each county. The vote was now taken, when Mr. Scott was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Galbraith then read a series of resolutions endorsing the character of Mr. Scott, and earnestly recommending him to the conservative voters of the District; endorsing Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor; cordially endorsing the policy of President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union and to avert further civil strife; and denouncing the conduct of the Radicals as revolutionary and destructive.

A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. English, of Jefferson, that the Congressional Conference for this district hereafter meet at Ridgway on the third Tuesday of August. On motion, the Convention adjourned. WILLIAM BIGLER, Pres't. E. CAMPHAUSEN, Sec'y. — NEAL.

SCIENCE OF TAXATION.—The good old way is among the things of the past and financial science is now the basis. A person is taxed for all he earns. For all he saves. For all he raises. For all his business in grass, as well as in grocery. For all he buys and for all he sells. For his income and for his profits. To make other men rich and to support them after they are rich. And after he has paid all the above taxes he is assessed to pay preachers for denouncing him as a traitor. Who says we are not good natured.

"Gad, How he Nicks 'Em!" The following paragraphs are taken from President Johnson's St. Louis speech. There may not be much "dignity" in them, but there is a wonderful sight of pith:

THE NEW ORLEANS REBELLION. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the radical Congress, [cheers, and cries of "bully,"] you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses, you will understand that they then knew that a convention was to be called, which was extinct by its power having expired, that it was said and the intention was, that a new Government was to be organized, and in the organization of that Government, the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men.

When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts on the Friday and Saturday before that convention sat, you will there find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population (the black population) to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. [A voice—"That's so!" and cheers.] You will also find that that convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that convention was to supersede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which has been recognized by the Government of the United States; and every man engaged in that rebellion in that convention, with the intention of superseding and overturning the civil Government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] And hence you find that another rebellion was commenced having its origin in the Radical Congress.

These men were to go there, a Government was to be organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside and overthrown. You talk to me about New Orleans; and there the question was to come up when they had established their Government, a question of political powers, which of the two Governments was to be recognized. A new Government inaugurated under this defunct convention, set up in violation of law, and without the will of the people. Then when they had established their Government, and extended a universal and impartial franchise, as they called it, to their colored population, then this Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. [Voices—"Never." Cheers and cries of "hurrah for Andy!"]

So much for the New Orleans riots. And there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts and they are responsible for it.

THE NEGRO BUREAU. Slavery was an accursed institution until emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men worked them and got the profits, but after emancipation took place they gave us the Freedmen's Bureau, they gave us their agents to go into every county, every township and into every school district throughout the United States and especially the Southern States. They gave us commissioners, they gave us twelve millions of dollars and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machinery with the army brought to his aid, and to sustain it. Then let us run it with twelve millions as a beginning and in the end receive fifty or sixty millions as the case may be, and let us work the four millions of slaves.

In fine, the Freedmen's Bureau was a simple proposition to transfer four millions of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of task-masters. [Voices, "Never!" and cheers.] I have been laboring for years to emancipate them, and I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of task-masters, to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. [Cheers.] Yes, under this new system the would work the slaves and call on the Government to bear all the expenses, and, if there were any profits left, why they would pocket them. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, you, the people, must pay the expense of running the machine out of your own pockets, while they get the profits of it.

THE FENIANS AND SOLDIERS—BOUNTY AND PLUNDER. It has been my misfortune to have fierce opposition, because I have always struck my blows direct and fought with right and the Constitution on my side. [Cheers.] Yes, I will come back to the soldiers again in a moment. Yes, there was a neutrality law. I was sworn to support the Constitution and see that the law was faithfully carried out. [Why didn't you do it?] The law was executed, then they raised a clamor and tried to make an appeal to the foreigners, and especially the Fenians, and what did they do? They introduced a bill to tinkle and play with the fancy, pretending to repeal the law, and at the same time making it worse, and then left the law just where it is. [A voice—"That's so!"]

They knew that whenever a law was presented to me proper in its provisions, ameliorating and softening the rigors of the present law, that it would meet my hearty approbation; but as they were pretty well broken down and losing public confidence at the heels of the session, they found they must do something, and hence what they did do, they pretended was something for the soldiers. Who has done more for the soldiers than I have? Who has perilled more in this struggle than I have? [Cheers.] But then to make them the peculiar friends and favorites of the soldier, they come forward and propose to do what? Why we will give the soldiers one hundred dollars bounty—your attention to this—if he has served three years. Now mark you, the colored man that served two years can get his one hundred dollars bounty, but the white man must serve three years before he can get his. [Cheers.] But that is not the point. While they were tickling and attempting to please the soldiers by giving them \$100 for three years' service, they took it into their heads to give to somebody else, and they voted themselves \$5,000 for two years' service. Your attention—I want to make a lodgment in your minds of the facts, because I want to put the nail in, and having put it in I want to clinch it on the other side. [Cheers.] The brave boy, the patriotic young man, who followed his gallant officers, slept on the tented field, and perilled his life, and shed his blood, and left his limbs behind him, and came home mangled and maimed—he can get fifty dollars bounty if he has served two years; but the members of Congress, who never smelt gunpowder, can get four thousand dollars extra pay. [Great cheering.] This is a faint picture, my countrymen, of what has transpired. [A voice—"Stick to that question!"]

"HANG JEFF DAVIS." [Some one in the crowd:—"Hang Jeff Davis." You call on Judge Chase to hang Jeff Davis, will you? [Great cheering.] I am not the Court; I am not the jury nor the judge. Before the case comes to me, and all other cases, it would have to come on application as a case for pardon. That is the only way the case can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States, in whose district he is—why don't he try him? [Loud cheers.] But, perhaps, I could answer the question, as sometimes persons want to be facetious and indulge in repartee. I might ask you a question. Why don't you hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips? [Great cheering.] A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at the other.

THE JOHNSTOWN ACCIDENT—SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE. JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 14.—The accident to-day was of the most lamentable character. The platform extended over the canal, and was seventy-five feet long and from fifteen to eighteen feet wide. Several hundred persons were standing on it at the time the train arrived with the Presidential party. It broke in the centre, and as a consequence its occupants were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. The timbers and human beings were mixed up promiscuously, all falling in a confused mass.

The giving way of the structure was witnessed from the cars, but it could not at the time be ascertained anything like an approximation to the extent of the disaster. Colonel O'Bierne, Deputy Marshal of the District of Columbia, remained, at the request of the President, to render such assistance as might be necessary. This he did; Mr. Murphy, of Washington, rendered valuable assistance. The Colonel superintended the carrying in the wreck the victims and placing them in wagons to be conveyed to their homes. Some had both arms and legs broken; others injured to a less extent, with contused heads and severe bruises. Seven or eight persons were killed, while this evening six or more were in a dying condition. About ninety persons were severely and a large number slightly injured.

Col. O'Bierne saw the bodies of two girls, aged apparently fourteen years; also those of two women and three men. Friends of the unfortunate parties hurried to the scene, frantic with grief. Mothers, with children in their arms, were seeking their kindred. In fact the entire population were gathered round the distressing scene, anxiously looking or inquiring for friends or relations. Physicians were sent for, and twelve arrived from Pittsburgh. It is said the President has contributed liberally for the relief of most necessitous of this sad calamity.

Since General Grant and his Chief of Staff composed a part of the audience at the interview between the President and the Philadelphia Convention Committee, the Jacobin papers have dropped the General like a hot potato. They don't see any negro in that fence any more. The world seems to be uncommonly rough for the Jacobins just now, and they are very much in the predicament of the fellow who was under a tree which was struck by lightning—slightly confused.

The abolition law-breakers and traitors just now are worshipping Thad Stevens. We know nothing wicked in worshipping him, for he is not made in the image of anything in Heaven, on earth or in hell. In feature, form, ideas, sentiment and aspirations he is unlike anything the world ever saw.

The Douglas Monument. [From the Baltimore Sun.] The impressive tribute paid to the memory of the great statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, by the President and other high officials of the nation, with the many thousands who attended upon the grand ceremonies of the inauguration of the monument placed near his grave at Chicago, excite the interest and attention of all the people at this time. There is not an individual of any party in the country who does not feel that the tribute thus paid to Douglas is most befitting, and that the President and all others who took part in the ceremonies honored themselves in so doing. The oration of Gen. Dix on the occasion was eloquent and most appropriate, evincing his scholarship and excellent taste. The monument is situated in Cottage Grove, on the bank of the lake, near the southern limits of the city. It is now about twenty feet high, and will rise to the altitude of one hundred feet. It is being built of Illinois limestone, which is beautiful and durable. It will have an imposing appearance from the lake and the tracks of the railways from the south and east. Its estimated cost is eighty thousand dollars. It has a circular base of 50 feet 6 inches in diameter, 44 feet high, ascended by four steps, on which is another base, with convex sides of the same height. On this the sepulchre containing the marble sarcophagus is to rest, and above all will be an arched structure, resting on four columns, the inner chamber of which will be ten feet square. On the four pedestals projecting from the corners of the sepulchre are to be symbolical statues in a sitting posture and of life size, which will symbolize the following ideas: Illinois, holding in her hand a medallion of her son, illustrious though dead, while by her side rests a sheaf of wheat, emblematic of her agricultural wealth, and the State arms, emblematic of her sovereignty; America, with a shield; History, with her recording tablet, and Fame, with her trumpet and wreath. Above the tomb, and supported by its walls, is the pedestal of the column. The four sides of the pedestal will be adorned with bas reliefs symbolizing the advance of civilization in the West. From this pedestal will rise the tall shaft of the column, 40 feet long, tapering from six feet to 34 feet, in five sections, and between the sections stars in bas relief will indicate the States of the Union. A cap and spear—together six feet high—will form the capital of the column, and also serve as the base of the colossal bronze statue of Douglas, twelve feet high, which will crown the whole, at an elevation of one hundred feet from the ground. It is expected that the remains of Douglas will be deposited in the sarcophagus of the monument some time in October. The present grave of Mr. Douglas is close by the monument.

Died, In Penn township, on September 6, 1866, ALICE MATHIDA, wife of Gen. East, Jr., aged 23 years, 6 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with TWO HORSES—one a large iron gray horse, and the other a dun mare—now in the possession of Lorenzo D. Curry, in Jordan township, Clearfield county, as the same belongs to me, and are left with him on loan, subject to my order. Sep. 19-31pt. WILLIAM CUREY.

JULIUS LINDIG'S Vegetable Ambrosia, or Chemical Hair Renewer. A NEW HAIR RESTORATIVE. THIS preparation restores GRAY HAIR to its natural color, frees the head from dandruff and humors, and gives the hair a moist, soft and glossy appearance. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale by C. D. Watson and all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietor, Lock Haven, Pa. Sep. 12-41

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Applicants for Schools, in Clearfield county, will meet at the following named places, at 9 o'clock A. M.:—Huston and Fox, Oct. 20th, at No. 1 school house in Huston; Clearfield and Pike, on the 20th, at Clearfield; Clearfield and Lawrence, on the 10th, at Mulholland; Clearfield and Karthaus, on the 10th, at Clearfield; Girard, on the 12th, at Congress Hill; Goshen, on the 13th, at Shaversville; Union, on the 15th, at Rockton; Bloom and Brady, on the 16th, at Luthersburg; Penn, Lunenburg and Ferguson, on the 17th, at Lumber City; Bell, on the 18th, at Bower; Burnside, New Washington and Chest, on the 19th, at N. Washington; Jordan and Knox, on the 20th, at Annsville; Boggs and Bradford, on the 22d, at Williams Grove; Graham and Morris, on the 23d, at Kylvortons; Deontar and Osceola, on the 24th, at the Centre School House; Woodward, on the 25th, at Thos. Henderson's; Guelich, on the 26th, at Jannasville; Bessaria, on the 27th at Glen Hope.

By the new terms of the Constitution, the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. The applicants are, therefore, required to present a written testimony, signed by two or more responsible persons, known in the community, before certificates will be issued. Directors and Citizens are requested to be present. GEO. W. SNYDER, Sep. 19th, 1866. County Superintendent.

WANTED.—A first-class SALESMAN, in a wholesale Notion House, who has a knowledge of the business, and can command a good trade. Salary liberal. Address THEO. WELLS & CO., No. 227 N. Third Street, Phila. Sep. 12

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR for sale at H. W. SMITH & CO'S. FINEST QUALITY OF SHINGLES kept for sale by H. W. SMITH & CO.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting my wife LAVINA, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I will pay no debts of her contracting. Sep. 12, 1866.—J. ELLIAB BURNS.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers his farm at Private Sale upon reasonable terms. The farm is situated on Fott's Run, in Knox township, about one mile east of Front Hill Church, and contains 116 Acres.

About 16 of which is cleared, having thereon erected a SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE and BANK BARN, with a large APPLE ORCHARD. The unimproved portion is WELL TIMBERED. Any further information can be obtained by calling upon the premises, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at New Milport, Clearfield county, Pa. Sep. 17, '66. J. JACOBSON.

Attention, Soldiers. EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTY. ALL SOLDIERS OF 1861-'62-'63 who are entitled to an INCREASED BOUNTY, are notified that the undersigned is prepared to collect said Bounties, as well as the increased pay to Soldiers and Widows. All inquiries and communications should be promptly. Discharges received for Office address, Curwensville, Pa. Sep. 12-41pt. JOSIAH EVANS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two bay Mares and Gears in any way now in the possession of Truman Best, of the township, Clearfield county, as said property belongs to me, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order. JOHN WITHERLOW, Ansonville, Sept. 5, 1866-3t.

Accidents! Accidents! North American Transit Insurance Co. Principal Office, 123 S. 4th St., Phila. Chartered - - - - - March 30, 1864 Capital - - - - - \$500,000

THE only Accident Insurance Company in Pennsylvania. Annual Policies issued against all Accidents at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000. No medical examination required. Compensation given each week in case of injury.

This company has paid many losses, prompt and satisfactory, and its Officers and Directors are widely and favorably known throughout the State. OFFICERS.—Louis L. Hoop, President. Henry C. Brown, Secretary. James M. Conrad, Treasurer. E. S. Rader, General Agent.

Directors.—Lewis L. Hoop, Late Gen'l Agent. Agent Penna's Railroad Co., Matthew Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.; Samuel Palmer, Cashier Commercial Nat. Bank, Phila.; Richard Wood, firm Wood, Marsh & Haystack, No. 309 Market St., Phila.; James M. Conrad, firm General A. Watson, 623 Market St., Phila.; J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel, 227 N. 2d St., H. G. Leisenring, 227 & 239 Dock St., George Martin, firm Martin, Toy & Co., No. 11 Chestnut St., Phila.; Joseph Lewis, la's Grand Sup't Pa. Railroad; G. C. Franciscus, Gen'l Agent Penna's Railroad Company. Policies issued and information furnished by JOHN L. CUTLER, Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Sep. 12-41pt.

1866 PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS. 1866 NEW FALL STYLES. HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings and Window Shades. Cor. Fourth & Market Sts., Philadelphia. N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of LINES and OIL SHADES.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY 88.—In the matter of the estate of VITUS H. BALLE, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, deceased, the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, reporting the appointment of said estate, appraised and set out to the widow, under the act of Assembly, 1856, sixteen acres and forty-five perches of land, valued at \$192, the Court made the following order, June 27, 1866: Report of appraisers read and confirmed at, and unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of September next the same will be confirmed absolute. By the court, Sep. 3-1 I. G. BARBER, Clerk.

LINEN DUSTERS.—Selling off at cost at J. P. KRATZER'S. CLOTHING.—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing selling off cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S. FULL SUITS.—Coats, Pants and Vests, of mixed (classier, for \$12. Light Cassimer Pants and Vests to match, all wool and well made, for \$10. Overalls selling at \$1, at J. P. KRATZER'S. BLACK DRESS COATS.—Casimer best heavy cloth silk Vests—at J. P. KRATZER'S. BOYS' CLOTHING.—A full line of Boys' Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests—at J. P. KRATZER'S. Orphans' Court Sale. BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in Clearfield, On Saturday, September 22, 1866, At 2 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., and late the property of Henry Corwell, dec'd: Beginning at a red oak, thence north 25 degrees east, by Ann McClintock survey, 236 perches to a post; thence by Francis Johnson and William McPherson surveys, west 313 perches, to a locust at the river; thence down the river, 766 perches, to the place of beginning. Containing 446 Acres. Having about FORTY ACRES CLEARLED Land, one large DWELLING HOUSE and BARN and necessary outbuildings erected thereon, and also having a FINE ORCHARD on the premises. Excepting and reserving 23 acres sold by Henry Corwell to James Dixon. This sale made subject to the payment of balance of original purchase money. TERMS.—Cash. JOHN GREGGELL, Aug. 29, 1866-4t. Administrator. GUNSMITHING, ETC. I would just inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that I have opened a shop in said borough, near Mr. C. Kratzer's store, for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing GUNS, PISTOLS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS. I guarantee all my work, and expect to secure my patronage by promptness and attention to business, and executing my work in the best style of the art. Give me a call and test my capacity. JAMES D. WITHERLOW, June 12, 1866-4t. THIMBLE SKELINS & Pipe Boxes at Aug. 23, '66. MERRELL & RIGLER'S.