



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 24, 1867.

Washington.

Affairs at the National Capital are not improving much. The disunion element has been strengthened by the return of the boss Jayhawkers from the Senatorial raids to their respective States.

The bills for the admission into the Union of Colorado and Nebraska, after much quibbling and delay, has passed both Houses by a small majority, after striking out of their respective Constitutions the word white, so as to allow negroes the right of voting on an equal footing with the "mean whites."

Simon has made Forney all right already. Two weeks ago his Press told us that the election of Cameron would bring everlasting disgrace upon the party and the State.

Those Rumpers who have heretofore howled so lustily for liberty and freedom, will yet force both whites and blacks into a worse state of servitude than ever fell to the lot of the poor darkey.

Although we are nearly tariffed to death, the Rumpers have a new bill before them increasing the rates on everything manufactured in the New England States.

The fraud and revenue committees have not got round the circle yet; hence their reports are delayed.

The Rump is bringing everything to defeat the confirmation of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria.

Harrisburg.

"Life-long Democrats" have everything their own way at our State Capital. Nothing of interest to the people has transpired before the Legislature since it assembled, except the violation of trust imposed by a confiding people to a recreant representative.

Two life-long Democrats, Cameron and Geary, have been put in position in order to perpetuate the disunion programme, and finally wind up this "farce of a government," as loyalists call it. No set of men outside of a penitentiary, if we are to rely on loyal testimony, have committed the same amount of crime during the past three weeks, that is charged upon the majority of our State Legislature in the same time.

They have been openly bribed and bought like sheep for slaughter; they have disregarded and acted contrary to the known will of the people, and devoted their entire time and talents to further their own corrupt projects, in order to accomplish a final dissolution of the Union, so that buzzard-like they can feast and fatten on the decaying bodies of their own race.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—It is not often that we are permitted to copy anything from a "loyal" paper, with approval, but the following taken from one of this class tells us what's the matter, and we are therefore compelled to lay it before our readers. Here it is: "The State is emphatically in the hands of the most despicable and degraded knaves that ever disgraced a Commonwealth." There reader, if you ever perused anything outside of St. Mark, that sounds more like truth we would like to have it pointed out.

SUCCEEDED.—A few days before the Senatorial election, Cameron was asked by a friend what he would do with Col. Forney who was then through "my two papers both daily," denouncing him at a terrible rate. The old Chief replied, "I will make him my friend. According to the papers above alluded to, the duck has been brought too. The immaculate Forney, Cameron was in Washington on Saturday, and sent him the same ticket he furnished the members of the Legislature."

The Executive mansion at Washington, took fire on Friday last from a defective stove, and damaged the building to the amount of \$300,000.

STURDING THE WHITES.—The Rumpers, having naturalized negroes by the acre in the District of Columbia, a large number of white foreign residents, comprising Irish, German, English, French, &c., united a few days ago in a petition to the Rump requesting that the same privileges granted to negroes in reference to voting be extended to them. The petition was not even read, but very unceremoniously laid on the table by the unanimous vote of the loyalists. The misfortune of the petitioners was that they belonged to the "white trash," for whose rights the Rumpers have no respect.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—A loyal gentleman, whose veracity dare not be doubted, who was at Harrisburg the week the Senatorial nomination was made, informs us that three-fourths of the loyal members of the Legislature voted tickets with the name of Mr. Spinner thereon, yet Simon Cameron was nominated! It is evidently a trick of legerdemain, or they were bribed with greenbacks, which would be horrible, in a moral point of view.

We observe that Wendell Phillips, and other notorious eastern philanthropists, are making a great effort to raise money and provisions to send to the Island of Crete, Greece, where great suffering and want is said to exist. It is very well to be charitable, but we should be careful not to send it too far from home, while we have the "Greeks at our own door." Charity should always begin at home. Phillips' philanthropy is, we fear, like his religion and politics—counterfeit.

Simon has made Forney all right already. Two weeks ago his Press told us that the election of Cameron would bring everlasting disgrace upon the party and the State. Now he says: "We should be doing injustice to our known political convictions if we did not approve the tone of General Cameron's speech, after he was chosen United States Senator." This quack probably cost the great corruptorist \$1,000, which is the ground work of Forney's "political convictions."

Alec McClure says that Governor Geary bartered away his Cabinet offices as Gen. Cameron ordered him, and that his Administration is already a wreck. He is loyal and of course knows all about the "great Captain." Alec speaks of sacrificing himself "for freedom's cause." We hope he will not commit suicide, having passed unscathed through the war, he should not lay violent hands on himself. O! stop, Alec.

The steamer Platte Valley, running on the Mississippi, between Memphis and Vicksburg, on her passage down on the 18th struck the wreck of a gun boat and immediately sank to the hurricane deck. Nearly one hundred passengers were drowned. There were about fifty women and children on board, nearly all of whom are missing. A family named Robison, consisting of husband, wife, and twelve children, were all lost.

A number of the morality members of our State Legislature, frequently regale their brethren with such choice epithets as "renegade," "traitor," &c., when speaking of the President and Senator Cowan. Heretofore, none but a blackguard ever reproached an officer while he discharged the duties of his office in accordance with his oath and the Constitution.

The loyalists now talk of raising the number of Supreme Judges to thirteen, in order to obtain a majority favorable to the Rump and to enable the Jacobins to administer the affairs of State without the restraints of a Constitution, and in the future make the will of Thad. Stevens law, similar to the Russian style of loyalism.

The negro, Horace Greeley, who murdered ex-Sen. R. B. Hunt near Charleston, in October last, has been found guilty wholly upon the testimony of negroes. The Court had assigned as his counsel the new U. S. Senator elect, James R. Campbell. Horace has since confessed.

We observe by our exchanges that the snow storm of Sunday last, prevailed in every section of the country. Railroads, public highways, telegraphs, and every public avenue, was in many sections rendered useless; while we observed also that a number of persons perished.

The individual that furnished the Bedford Inquirer, with the information of the hunter having broke his leg, and then nailed the sole of his boot on it and walked home, an account of which we published last week, forgot to state that it was a wooden leg.

A bill entitled the Cecil and Harford Boom Company, has been introduced into the Maryland Legislature for the privilege of erecting a boom in the Susquehanna in that State.

Read Col. McClure on "loyalty," "grand moral ideas," etc., in another column.

It is announced that ex-Gov. Curtin intends to locate permanently at Lancaster.

Editorial Grenades.

A bill has just passed both Houses increasing the pay of all the government employees in the Departments at Washington.

Mr. Noel, of Missouri, on the 14th inst., introduced a bill in the Washington Ramp allowing women the right to vote in the District of Columbia.

A "human devil" entered the stable of Dr. Thornton, of Lewisburg, one night last week, and cut the tongue out of his most valuable horse. That fiend will commit murder if an opportunity offers.

What a harvest! Geary, the Governor, "a life-long Democrat"—Brewster, the Attorney General, "a life-long Democrat"—Cameron, the Senator, "a life-long Democrat"—these are the fruits of the Radical victory in Pennsylvania.

The Bellefonte Press, the home organ of Gov. Curtin, thinks that Simon Wig-wag thoroughly understands the wants of Pennsylvania, and that he will act for her good. The editor feels melancholy over the fact that the old chief is charged with bribery.

A stay-at-home wide-awake, named Glass, who ran against Col. Linton in Cambria county last fall for Assembly, and defeated by 810 majority, is now at Harrisburg contesting the Colonel's seat in that body. What great respect some of those loyalists have for law and the soldier—in a horn.

We disagree with the U. S. Senator elect very much upon one vital point. He says: "I hope to live to see the word WHITE stricken from our Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed." We hope Gen. Cameron will die, and live in heaven ten thousand years, before this sad calamity befalls our country.

Ben Loan, a loyal Rumper from Missouri, read a speech in the House on the 14th, charging the President with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, for which he was called to order by a brother Rumper named Hale, but the Speaker, Colfax, decided that Loan was in order, and might blackguard and slander the "government" as much as he pleased, because he was "loyal."

It is stated that Gen. Cameron purchased all the candidates, notwithstanding the boast of the "great Commoner" that all were honest men, and sixteen loyal members of the Legislature, including five clergymen, for the sum of \$15,000. This is less than Judas charged for similar work, when every effort was much cheaper, and \$10,000 used unscathed through the war, he should not lay violent hands on himself. O! stop, Alec.

The loyal electioneering cards sent out last fall by the Leaguers, known as the deserter's list, just cost the State Treasury \$7,500—thus saving the loyal State Committee that sum. It is a very easy matter to run a machine when you can use other people's money to do it with. People often wonder where all the taxes go. Here is an item of \$7,500. Gen. White spent \$5,000 on the last 4th of July, and Bergner got \$13,000 for keeping up the loyal Telegraph.

The Yankee trick in attempting to abolish the distinctions of race and color is a new invention, and something the Lord overlooked when he pronounced everything "very good." Will some modern soothsayer inform us how the Creator of all things happened to perpetrate this blunder, in a distinction of race and color, and that to this day he adheres to his original plan, notwithstanding the error has times without number been pointed out by Sumner & Co.

One day last week the members of our State Assembly were regaled with a prayer from a Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Wyoming county. The individual while addressing a throne of Grace, told the Lord that the Constitution of the United States needed amending so as to fully come up to the standard of loyalty—not religion. We have not learned whether He has moved in this matter or not. While he was giving the Lord directions the Democratic members rebuked him by nearly all taking their seats.

The editor of the Bellefonte Press, in imitation of the theatre saint, has issued a proclamation calling upon his loyal friends to save him and his establishment from falling into the hands of a "Copperhead sheriff." He says: "our hairs stand on end." What on earth will become of the fellow's hair when the original owner comes after him. Don't get alarmed Bro. Kurtz; the Copperheads will not disturb you except by "due process of law," and that project you have under your own control; therefore don't weep.

The Press intimates that Mother Centre, having lost the Senatorship, must now have the loyal nomination for Supreme Judge conferred on her, and that his Honor Judge Linn has got the inside track. As this district has for many years furnished subjects for the Supreme Bench, we certainly will have no objections to Judge Linn being elevated to that post, provided we cannot raise Democratic votes enough to defeat him. We would be highly pleased to see the Judge practicing at the bar, and to this end we will do all we can to bring him.

THE CORRUPTION IN THE RADICAL PARTY.—The Senatorial Slaughter. BY A MEMBER OF THE FIRM. The following letter, written by Col. A. K. McClure, to his own newspaper, (the Repository), should be read by every Pennsylvanian who desires to see the inside workings of the Radical party:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1867. All efforts to avert the blistering dishonor of the election of Simon Cameron to the first legislative trial of the nation, have proved utterly futile. The people believed that they had precluded the possibility of such a result, for in no single Senatorial or Representative district in the State does a majority of the Republicans desire his election. On the contrary, nineteen-twentieths of the faithful men who have by noble, patriotic effort given victory to our cause, are earnestly, implicitly opposed to him, and demand the election of a tried and trusted statesman to the responsible position of Senator.

That the action of the caucus will startle and appal the Republicans of Pennsylvania I cannot question. But few of the overwhelming majority who desired a different choice believed such monstrous perfidy on the part of their legislators within the range of their action. Even the leading men who entered the contest as a forerunner, with an earnestness worthy of their cause, reposed in fancied safety until it was too late; and many of them, but a few weeks ago, censured me as an alarmist because I raised a humble voice of warning to the people.

Knowing as I did, before the late election, that Cameron had debauched both our immediate Representative and our Senator, that he had wronged our legislative candidate in Perry by a written pledge to support him under the threat of defeat, and that he had contracted for a Senator and two Representatives in the adjoining Bedford district in the nomination conference, I could not doubt that elsewhere, as here, he had corrupted the delegated powers while the people rested in confident security. I still hoped, however, that a wrong so unexampled and exceptionless could not be consummated, and I committed the natural error of hoping in silence, rather than peril harmony and success in a struggle involving the most important officers who were to be charged with the safety of our nationality.

Had the voice of Stevens, and Forney, and Grow, and their friends, rung out boldly a month ago, as they did yesterday, the Commonwealth would have been spared this indelible blot upon its fame; but all hoped for the crown when the usurper should fall, and feared that he might wound his assailants mortally in the violent throes of his death.

Why Simon Cameron was chosen, I need not repeat. The story is familiar to all, even in the humblest and remotest nooks of the State. If written in flaming characters on the dome of the capitol, or branded ineffaceably upon the brows of the men who did it, no one would have to learn thereby how the richest jewel of loyal victory had been basely bartered for a price.

I have been one of the multitude of witnesses who encompassed this unequal struggle. I did not err in estimating how the Legislature was instructed and voluntarily pledged to vote for Simon. More than enough were so chosen—not by trickery, but by the spontaneous expressions of those whose votes were sought—to have made Governor Curtin the nominee for Senator on the first ballot; and of the residue, not one-half—hardly one in five, dared to avow to their constituents before the election that they would vote as they did last night.

When the members had got safely beyond the power of the people by their election, every appliance was made to bear upon them that ingenuitously could devise. There were offices for the ambitious, plunder for the venal, and promises for fools. Men came here still strong in their integrity and mindful of their noble people who had confided in them, but I saw them whither and fall like the blighted leaves of autumn; and fall, like one of them, to rise no more. Thus did the harvest of corruption go on until the garner of the master was full.

The informal meeting yesterday of those who desired to save the Republican organization from suicide, showed sufficient strength to defeat the power of a subsidized caucus, had not the same influence demoralized the Democratic members. Their nomination of Cowan was but a notice to all that a sufficient number from that side were ready for delivery whenever wanted to consummate the election of Cameron. The fact that to have refused to recognize a caucus because it was improperly controlled, would have been fruitless, made many men unwilling to make a failure in opposition to what had the form of a regular nomination, and mensulessly bowed to conscious wrong. Had it been possible to unite sufficient strength on Mr. Stevens, or Mr. Grow or any other gifted and upright statesman, there would have been a cheerful sacrifice of all personal preferences; but to all such propositions there was no response from those who had resolved upon perfidy. It was otherwise denominated in their bond.

To me this result brings no personal disappointment, and calls for no personal resentment. Of Mr. Cameron, I have no reason for personal complaint. That I believe him unfitted, alike in integrity and in capacity, for high official trust, is shown by twenty years of earnest resistance to his political pretensions. If I had sought preferment or profit, I would have accepted the repeated invitations to become his partisan. Since the organization of the Republican party, I have labored and sacrificed for its success to the full extent of my humble ability and means, and its honors and emoluments I have freely accorded to others. It has had the highest and holiest mission ever committed to any political body of men, and I have steadily looked above the strife for individual advancement to the banner that told the sad story of my country's woes and appealed to patriotism to

rescue the New World from man's crowning inhumanity to man. I therefore turn from this success of unmingled wrong in sorrow—not for the noble men who have fallen wounded in the circle of their friends, but for the fate I fear it must irrevocably decree for the Republican organization. How it is to survive such a wanton slaughter of its proudest attributes, I have not the faith to comprehend. It may hurl the polluted parasites from its throne and thus maintain its ascendancy to the full fruition of its great work, but it must enter future struggles with its colors stained and integrity questioned. I go from its gaping wounds, inflicted by unworthy ambition and unbridled venality, to do battle for its vital principles as before, but not for its betrayers, or those who follow in their footsteps. While the timid, the time-serving and the unprincipled will cringe that thrift may follow fawning, let it be known of me that I was not of the victors in this blotted triumph, and that in and about the very temple of power, I shall dare to be just, alike to the faithful and to the faithless, for Freedom's cause. Cogi qui potest, necesse mori.

The foregoing, good people, are not "copperhead lies." They are the notions of one who is as truthful, as intelligent and as honest as the best of the leaders of the Radical party of "grand moral ideas," and, as such, they must and will carry conviction to the minds of his party. In the light of this letter we can come to no other conclusion than that these leaders of the Radical party in the Legislature who elected Simon Cameron, who ratified the Rump Amendment, and who passed resolutions instructing the Rump Senate to reject the appointment of Mr. Cowan as minister to Austria, are the most venal and corrupt that ever disgraced a party or cursed a State. "There were offices for the ambitious; plunder for the venal, and promises for fools," says McClure, and no one who has read the history of Cameron or looked into the faces of his "friends" can doubt the impeachment. We shall await with interest the action of the people upon this subject. We desire to see if there is virtue enough remaining among our citizens to redeem the character of the State from the foul stigma put upon it by those representatives who bartered the highest office in their gift "for a price."

THE SOURCE OF THE IMPROBEMENT.—The National Republican, at Washington, makes such an exhibit of the would-be impeacher of the President as indicates that he himself is not wholly immaculate as a public man, and seeing the position in which he is himself placed by the following, it probably is on the theory that "misery loves company" that he seeks to draw Mr. Johnson into the category with himself:

"The Ohio Impacher.—He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." On Monday Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, arose in his place in the House of Representatives and charged the President with high crimes and misdemeanors, and asked that he be impeached. "It was a painful duty," he had, during the recess of Congress, besought various members of the House to perform it. We suppose he sought to find one who could meet the requirement we have quoted at the beginning of this article. We presume that that which rendered the duty so painful to him was the fact, well known to the House and to all who have read the records of the Thirty-seventh Congress, that he could not meet that requirement which our Reporter demanded of those who would take the reputation and life of their fellow-being.

We had read the record, when it was made by a committee of the House, proving the Hon. J. M. Ashley guilty of official conduct that ought to have disgraced him in the eyes of his constituency forever. This record is to be found in Report No. 47 of the 3d session of the 57th Congress—the report of a select committee, made on February 28, 1863, by Hon. H. G. Blake, chairman. It appears from this document, which is quite voluminous, that Mr. Ashley was only saved from "impeachment" by a flaw in the indictment. He was charged with corrupt official conduct "in procuring the appointment of F. M. Case as Surveyor General of the Territory of Colorado for a consideration previously made."

The letters of Ashley and others, produced before the committee, and the testimony of witnesses, printed in their report, develop as such corruption as a large-sized Congressman's skin could hold; but the committee came to the conclusion that "the consideration" was not exactly proved to have been previously agreed upon, and therefore the charge was dropped. This was during the rebellion, and at that time Mr. Ashley was very zealous in the cause of the war "to preserve the Union." He managed, under those circumstances, to get a reelection.

We have not the space to-day to give that amount of the testimony bearing upon the case which ought to be republished in view of the action of the great impeacher.

Among the letters which appear in the committee's printed report is one from Ashley to Case, dated February 24, 1861, in which he dwells upon the importance and advantages of the office (Surveyor General of Colorado Territory), saying that it would enable a good business man to make a fortune of \$50,000 or \$100,000, and in this letter he (Ashley) says: "I want my brother as chief clerk."

In a letter dated March 12, 1861, Ashley informs Case that he had made some progress, and that "in order to secure the Indiana delegation and Senator Lane to operate on Smith, he had promised that the sub-appointments should be made jointly, he giving them their first choice." He asks for a letter authorizing him to make such a pledge. He also says to Case, in his letter, that he wants to unite with him as a full partner in all land speculations and town sites. Here, indeed, is an immaculate impeacher.

There are said to be twenty-five bald heads in Congress, two wigs, and fifteen pairs of moustaches.

The Pardoning Power.

The extent of the pardoning power of the President was brought in question in the Senate in the discussion, a short time ago, upon the bill to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, which authorized him, by proclamation, to extend to persons who had participated in the rebellion, in any State or part of a State, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such conditions as he might deem expedient. The purpose with which that act of repeal was introduced was to abridge the power of the President. It was shown at the time, in our columns and in other journals, that the attempt was one of those flitting efforts which only dull the teeth of such a practice; that the pardoning power of the President was fixed by the Constitution, and could in no manner be abridged by legislative enactment. The true sense of the act of July, 1862, was to indicate to the world the desire on the part of Congress that the President should hasten the return of peace by holding out the olive branch of reconciliation and complete oblivion to all who would return to their allegiance. The law was meant to express a sentiment, to indicate a line of policy, not to confer power. Its repeal by the present Congress, therefore, could only operate to show a change of temper—a perversion of the feelings which ought to preside at the deliberations of Congress, but could in no manner curtail the capacities which the Executive derived from the Constitution; that as General Washington had declared a general amnesty without the authority of Congress, and each of his successors had claimed and exercised to the full extent the attribute of mercy, so President Johnson could and ought to continue the same, despite the malice of the real enemies of the country. The decision of the Supreme Court on the 14th inst., in the test oath cases reviews the subject and maintains the existence of the power of the President in all its plenitude, and beyond the reach of Congress to restrict or qualify in any manner. The language of the Court is:

"The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The power thus conferred is unlimited. When the Constitution states, it extends to every offense known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency or after conviction and judgment. This power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress may neither limit the effect of his pardon, nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restriction."

Having asserted thus broadly the power, the court proceeded to discuss the effect of a pardon. They say the pardon not only releases the punishment, but blots out the existence of guilt, so that the offender is as innocent as if he never committed the offense. The only limitation is that it does not restore offices forfeited, or property which has passed and been vested in others, but so efficacious is the pardon that it cannot be defeated of its complete operation by the enactment of a law requiring any expurgatory oath as a condition of admission to office. Notwithstanding any such law, a party who has been pardoned may be admitted to any office of honor, profit, or trust, without taking an expurgatory oath.

The effect of this decision may be of incalculable value in restoring the peace of the country and in furnishing a practical solution to the difficulty in the way of admitting members to Congress from the Southern States, who are debarred by the test-oath of July, 1862. Should the President declare, at this day, a general amnesty, every disability with which Congress has hedged round the restoration of the States and the people to the full privileges of the Union ought to be taken away. No member elected to Congress could properly be debarred from his seat by reason of the test-oath, for his pardon, either general or special, would override the law exacting the oath, and he would be at once entitled to the privilege of membership. "It is not within the Constitutional power of Congress," (say the Court), "by means of a test oath, to inflict a punishment beyond the reach of executive clemency."

We cannot at present foresee all the benign influences which ought to be wrought upon the country by this full assertion of mercy in the national executive. But it is plain to see that its prompt and wise exercise offers a ready solution of the difficulties which stand in the way of national restoration, and that through it there is a door of escape from tyrannical legislation, and a means of completing the representation of the States, which no fiction can long resist.—Baltimore Sun.

REMOVALS.—Senator Cowan has obtained from the different departments a statement of the Presidents appointments and the number of removals. Under the Department of State there were 340 appointments, and there had been 10 removals; in the Treasury Department 373 appointments and 199 removals; in the Interior Department 210 appointments and 21 removals; in the Postoffice Department 709 appointments and 197 removals; in the Attorney General's office 202 appointments and 19 removals.

The price of pork ought to recede, for the Western hog supply of the present season, down to January 12th, is announced to be 551,523 hogs shipped, packed and butchered, as compared with 448,457 for the same period last year—an increase of nearly 100,000 hogs.

An exchange says if Providence would only incline Wendell Phillips to keep himself occupied with the subject of aid for the Creoles for the rest of his life, the world might possibly have a little peace.

The chair occupied by President Lincoln when assassinated has been transferred by Secretary Stanton to the Interior Department, for preservation as an historical relic.

The jail at Branchville South Carolina, was fired by the inmates one day last week and twenty-two negroes and one white man perished in the flames.

Married.

On the 12th of January, 1867, Mr. JOHN A. WRIGHT, of Lawrence township, to Mrs. MARY J. WILLIAMS, of New township.

At Lancaster City, January 26, 1867, by James P. FARWELL, Esq., Mr. HENRY A. ADAMS and Miss ANNIE CALDWELL, both of this township.

New Advertisements. AMERICAN HOTEL. LUMBER CITY, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having leased and rebuilt this well-known stand, takes this method of bringing his establishment before the public. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best market affords. A liberal share of public patronage is therefore respectfully solicited.

T. C. JENKINS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN RECEIVED OF Flour, Provisions, and all kinds of Refined Oils.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. THE undersigned, residing in Brady's township, now offers one of the best TIMBER and COAL tracts of land for sale in that section of the county.

Consisting of 112 Acres and Allowance, Forty-five of which is under cultivation, with house and stable thereon, and an orchard of 80 bearing fruit trees; the balance is heavily timbered. At least one million feet of Pine and two hundred thousand of Spruce, are being cut and dealt with a four foot vein of coal. This tract is situated within one mile of Luthersburg, adjoining lands of Joseph Lines, Carson, Whitehead and others, a good road passes through it, a school house is located here, and there is an excellent spring of water. Every railroad survey made through this section has been located on the land. Any further information in reference to the property, or terms of sale, may be had by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified that the terms of about 150 acres and allowances, whereon I and my husband, Daniel Brown, live, in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., belong to me, and not to my husband; and any one purchasing the product of said farm must do so of me, as neither my said husband nor any one else has any authority to sell the same on my behalf.

CAUTION FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a first rate two-horse Sleigh for sale, with shafts and tongue attached, nearly new, which will sell on reasonable terms. Apply to JOSIAH W. THOMPSON, Curwensville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A nearly new STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, with fittings. Engine 20-horse power. Boiler 10-horse power. Will sell very cheap. Address, W. A. & W. J. M. MANGOLD, Jan 18-1m. Milroy, Milroy county, Pa.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! I AM always in receipt of the best SYSTEM, which will be served up in the usual variety of styles, for the accommodation of all classes. My department will receive particular attention.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.—The next Term of this Institution, under its reorganization, will commence on the 15th day of January, 1867. For terms of admission, catalogues, &c., address, JOHN PHARES, President, Jan 3-4t Agricultural College, Cambria Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Robert J. Walker, dec'd, late of Clearfield township, Clearfield county, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same, properly attested, for settlement. GEORGE W. KUBEN, Administrator, Jan 16-4t

A Great Discovery. ONE of the greatest and most useful discoveries in medical science was made by the distinguished Dr. J. Dumas, of Paris, Chief Physician to the Imperial Infirmary of Vienna, in 1861. Those who have been afflicted with the painful disease known as GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, CALCULI, &c., or DUMAS' FRENCH PILE SALVE, cannot be too highly of the benefits conferred upon them by the use of this remedy. It has never been known any other medicine so effective in curing the disease. In this respect, it is a permanent cure, and a true discovery of the kind. It will do just what it is recommended for; if not, the money will be refunded. One or two boxes is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. The price of the boxes are as follows: Three, one and two dollars per box, according to size. Sent by mail or express to any part of the United States or Canada. Sold by Druggists, grocers, and all respectable dealers in the trade. Address D. S. DUNHAM & Co., Williamsport, Pa., sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for the United States and Canada. 4-ly Jan 16-4t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT. THE undersigned will sell or rent for term, situated in Marysville, Clearfield county, Pa. The farm contains ONE HUNDRED ACRES, and is well adapted to farming or grazing, and at present is in a good state of cultivation and well watered; having thereon one good TWO-STORY FARM HOUSE and a two-and-a-half story barn, and all the necessary outbuildings for keeping stock. The necessary outbuildings are complete. Also, a complete modern STORE-ROOM, in which has been and is now a general assortment of such household and farm conveniences, as a running water, which was never known before. There is also erected thereon a small barn, with stabling sufficient for twelve horses. For further particulars and terms, address the undersigned at Clearfield Bridge, Pa., or call on Mr. W. THOMPSON, Jan 16-3m Mrs. S. W. THOMPSON.

ON HIS OWN HOOK. W. F. CLARK, WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by P. A. Ganlin, in Graham's Row, immediately over F. F. Nangle's Jewelry store, and will continue the TAILORING BUSINESS.

A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings constantly on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice. Particular attention will be given to CUTTING Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing in the most fashionable styles. Give him a call. dec-4t W. F. CLARK.

Coal, Whale and Lard Oil, Family Dry, and various kinds of all kinds ground in mill, sold by H. A. T. & Co. TEAS.—Imperial—Young Hyson—Japan—Oolong—Hyson—Twankey, a good tea for \$1.25 per pound—at J. P. KRATZER'S. BREADSMITHS.—For extra money by getting their Horse-shoes and Nails at a bargain. Jan 10-1m J. P. KRATZER'S.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—300 pounds fresh ground Buckwheat Flour for sale at Jan 18-1m J. P. KRATZER'S. DRIED FRUIT.—Apples—Peaches—Cherries—Prunes—just received at J. P. KRATZER'S. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Fine Call Boots—Kid Boots—Felt Overboots—Buffalo Boots—Rubber Boots—at J. P. KRATZER'S, Jan 10-1m J. P. KRATZER'S. RAFT ROPE OF ALL SIZES, for sale at Dec 15, 1866. MERRILL & BIGLER. TANNERS and medicinal supporters of every kind of the latest improved machinery of the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN. GROCERIES to be had at MERRILL & BIGLER'S. FIRST QUALITY OF SHINGLES for sale by H. W. SMITH & CO.