Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 26, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co. REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren. POR ASSEMBLY JAMES M. M'KAY, Esq., of Forest Co.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES : ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township. Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor. JACOB HOOVER. Esq., of Lawrence Twp. JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

Be on your Guard!

The Democratic leaders, knowing that Hiester Clymer stands no chance whatever of being elected Governor, will make desperate efforts to defeat the Republican candidates for Congress in such Districts as they suppose doubtful. In fact, their programme from the outstart contemplated this, with a view of controlling the next Congress, and thus carrying into effect their design of the immediate and unconstitutional admission of the Rebels into the National Legislative body. In Maine they had calculated gaining two Members, with what prospect of success is now well known, and it is doubtless upon like visionary charces they rely for gains in Pennsylvania. Our own District, for reasons beyond any ordinary mortal's powers of conjecture, but probably satisfactory to the managers of the Democratic party, is embraced in their list of Districts in this State, which are to be warmly contested To enable them to do this more effectually, they were careful, in selecting a candidate, to nominate a man of large wealth, who would not hesitate to furnish any amount of money that might be ired; and whilst, perhaps, a "rene gade. Republican, with elastic principles and violent ambition, would have suited them better in some respects, Mr. Scott's supposed, if not ascertained liberality was an inducement of irresistable importance, and accordingly he was nominated. That money is to be freely used against the Republican candidate, seems to be generally understood. Whether it is to'be furnished by Mr. Scott personally, (and we have a statement on good authority that he expressed a willingness to spend fifty thousand dollars to secure his election.) or whether it is to come out of the fund of three hundred thousand dollars that is said to have been raised -to be vigilant and active. We trust our ment. friends in this county will see to it that every man is at his post, so that not a vote will be lost to Mr. Scofield, our candidate, on the day of election. If this be done, and we feel confident it will, a certain victory awaits us on the second Tuesday of

A Stale Trick Badly Played.

October.

position, says the Telegraph, to resort to can "sky never looked brighter." tricks of all kinds on the eve of the election, in the hope of cheating those whom they cannot convert to the support of their schemes. In this campaign they are beginning early, because they have early discov-One of their tricks just uncovered is the circulation of reports, in remote districts, that General Geary had died. These re- Harrisburg?-Telegraph. ports are extensively circulated in the oil region, where the Cops hope to make votes with armed traitors-and he will survive by the above example? the fight with the Copperheads of Pennsylvania, living to see Clymer as ingleriously defeated as was Robert E. Lee.

The Way It's to be Done.

We were informed, several days since, that Mr. Scott, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in this (the 19th) district, had declared he would spend \$50,000 to secure his election. Perhaps, this will account for for this species of fraudulent voters.

"Nigger on the Brain." The Democratic politicians seem to have an unusally virulent attack of this well-known malady the present season. Day and night they are prating about "negro suffrage" "negro equality," their distempered imaginations having concevied the visionary notion that such an issue was actually before the people in the canvass now in progress. Nor is this all. Latterly, exercising their highly celebrated artistic talents, they have produced a number of unique and fanciful pictures an cards, illustrative of their peculiar hallucinations, among which is one representing a minister in the act of marrying a white woman to a black man! Whilst we cheerfully admit the originality of the idea, we cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that such a slander upon the female sex-upon their own mothers, wives, daughters and sisters-must recoil upon the pitable creatures whose bestial conception gave birth to this outrageous offspring. If respect for the female members of their own families is not sufficient to deter Democratie politicians from indulging in such slanders upon decency and chastity, sadly, indeed, must their moral sensibilities be blunted. At all events, they are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of the circulation of these vile pictures that are designed by them to illustrate their 'bug-a-boo'

Another Decapitation.

of negro equality.

Among the appointments of Internal Revenue officers announced during the past week, we find the name of Michael A. Frank, of Clearfield borough, as Assessor of the 19th Pennsylvania District, in place of Daniel Livingston, of Curwensville, removed-the removal being made for political reasons alone. That Mr. Livingston was a competent and faithful officer, his worst enemies will not attempt to deny. But being a consistent and true Republican, his retention in office could not be tolerated by the Copperhead leaders in Clearfield borough who at tend to the menial work of President Johnson in this portion of that "humble individual's" kingdom. Of the new appointee we have but little to say. That he is a good, clever man, we have no hesitancy in affirming; that he will discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability, we

Reconstructed, Eh?

A meeting, in favor of the President's policy, was held, last week, at Frederick Maryland. In the procession was a sixhorse wagon from the country, with a rebel flag fastened to the head of each horse. At the meeting, Jeff Davis, Beauregard, the amendment is now the only alternative candidate for Governor is one who, in his Lee, Forrest, and other rebel chiefs, were loudly cheered by the crowd. After this, who can fail to perceive the true sentiments of the special adherents of President Johnson, in Maryland? And, no doubt, had these reconstructed rebels the opportunity afforded them, they would all vote for Hiester Clymer on the second Tuesday of October next.

"Deserting the Sinking Ship."

Among the papers which heretofore supported President Johnson, but now oppose and denounce him, are the New York Herald, New York Commercial, New York Times, and Philadelphia Ledger. Since in New York and Washington towards the the President "swung around the circle," success of the general plan referred to, we from Washington to the West, and back, are not prepared to state. That Mr. Scott, denouncing Congress and the loyal men of however, will make an active canvass of the the North as traitors, these journals have District, can certainly be relied upon become disgusted and dismayed, and now This we must expect, and it, therefore, be- loudly protest against "my policy" and suphooves the Republicans to be up and doing port Congress and the Constitutional amend-

> "The political sky never looked brighter o our view than at this writing." - Clearfield Republican' Sept. 19.

How about Maine? Why don't you publish the returns, and inform your readers that your party has been defeated by 30,000 majority in that State, and that the Republicans gained near 10,000? "Gad! It has always been the practice of the op- how she nicks 'em!" Surely the Republi-

"My Policy."-The Titusville morning Herald says that Johnson has removed the Republican Postmaster appointed by Mr. Lincoln at Randolph, and appointed a bounty jumper in his place. We wouldn't be surered the hopelessness of electing Clymer. prised if this same bounty jumper were a delegate to the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention. Was he not a delegate to the Johnson Soldiers' Convention that assembled in

An exchange says: "An old Copperhead for Clymer. But the trick will fail. John in our town has looked so very blue since W. Geary lives. He outlived the war of he heard the news from Maine, that his the slaveholders to destroy the Govern- wife intends to soak him in her wash tub ment-he participated in the struggle to hereafter, and thus save the cost of indigo.' crush the rebellion-he passed through A-hem! Wonder if some prudent housemore than a half hundred severe battles keepers in these "diggins" could not profit

> A trip through Hon. Glenni W. Scofield's Congressional district has satisfied us that that estimable gentleman will be re-elected by a large majority. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in Erie county, they have been dispelled, and every Union voter has determined to use his exertions to elect Mr. Scofield by a largely-increased vote. -Philadelphia Press.

RATIFIED. - The Constitutional amendthe arrival of large numbers of men in this ment was ratified by the New Jersey Legiscounty, within a few days, and who are now lature, on Sept. 11th. The vote stood: being assessed-many of whom are Cana- Senate, yeas 11, nays 10; House, yeas 34, dians and not naturalized. We would cau- nays 24-a strict party vote, Gov. Ward tion all legal voters to be on the look-out approved the action of the Legislature by promptly signing the joint resolution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Its Adoption Again Urged by the New York Herald.

"No Other Settlement for the South."

The N. V. Herald of Saturday, 15th, urges upon the President and the South with increased vigor and force the adoption of the constitutional amendment. We give the entire article :

IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

covered up since the adjournment of Congress are at length breaking away. We now know what to do. We have been Supporting for Office Men Who Have Been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about many days in thick weather and in an unknown sea to avail ourselves of the first glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election that the true course for the Southern States and the Administration is laid down in the Constitutional Amendment of Congress. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any further resistance from the Administration or the Southern States will be a waste of time, toolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would therefore urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a truce with Congress, and an active co operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this constitutional amendment. We have shown that there is nothing in it which the President has not himself at one time or another recommended as essential to the security of the Union. It is not the radical plan; it is not so near, in fact, to the rebel disabling and confiscation plan of Thaddeus Stevens as the propositions put forth from time to time by Andrew Johnson. is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought now to adopt at all events, because his conflict with Congress, persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation of things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this constitutional amendment, since New Jersey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them, has led off for the North for the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the for the other Southern States. Tennessee. in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members in both Houses of Congress. She, by the simple act, is reconstructed and restored. Certain individuals of her people who violated their oaths to support the Federal Constitution in going over to the rebellion are disabled from holding any Federal office hereafter, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress; but by that vote they can be reinstated even in Congress itself, if duly elected by their people.

Next in regard to the rights of suffrage to the blacks the amendment simply provides that when in any State the right of suffrage "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United or when this right is in "any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens above the age of twenty-one years in such State." In other words, if you give all your males, whites and blacks, above the age of twenty one years the right to vote, you shall count them all in counting your people for Congress, but neither they nor the families to which they belong shall vote, whether because of their particular color, or because they do not own a certain amount of property, or because they cannot read and write. An abridgement of the suffrage on any of these grounds entails a corresponding reduction in counting the peo-

ple for representation in Congress. Universal suffrage and universal representation, or limited suffrage and partial representation in proportion, just as each State from Maine to Texas, may for itself elect, is the condition of this constitutional amendment. South Carolina, for instance, has a population of 700,000-of which 460,000 required for each member of Congress, she will have seven members if she grants universal suffrage; but if she cuts off all her blacks she loses four members, and proporsevere upon the South, but it applies also, more or less, to every Northern State, including New York-which has a negro property qualification (two hundred and fifty dollars,) and Massachusetts, where they have a reading and writing qualification. All the States will have to modify their laws to universal suffrage under this Constitutional amendment or be cut down to a greater or less extent in their numerations

for Congress. This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought. therefore, to call their Legislatures together adoption of a rule of admission. The way ic party, and to the President, for whom is plain, the door is open, and in this sim- not a single member of that party gave a these facts.

ple act of ratification the South will be re- | vote. In all the States where Governors stored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victorious North, and the Democratic politicians—men identified thor-South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption.

WHAT A JOHNSON ORGAN SAYS!

The New York Times Repudiates the Democracy- Denounces Hiester Clymer-Predicts Defeat for the Conservatives.

The New York Times, which has been regarded as the organ of President Johnson, and whose editor, Henry J. Raymond, was The fogs and clouds in which the great | the author of Wigwam Convention address, question of Southern restoration have been has the following remarkable article in its issue of September 20th:

Disloyal.

General Grant is reported by a correspondent of the Chicago Republican to have made in a conversation with him the following remarks: "He said that without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy. he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instance put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known, disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the U nion to vote for men who had been disloyal to it was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men could have his sup-port, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a July 28,1866, is entitled to an EXTRA BOUNspecimen of this objectionable class of men, Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saving that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to. his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country

Nothing could be more just or sensible Nothing has contributed more, (and very many things have contributed much,) toward alienating popular favor and support from the just and liberal policy of the President toward the South, than the action of those who claim to be his friends in this respeet. It has proved, indeed, as Gen. President's policy; but after the verdict of Grant styles it, "a misfortune for the Presi the jury the argument is at an end. The dent," and we may add, for the country example of Tennessee in the ratification of also. In Pennsylvania the Administration struggling to save the nation; and his election, by the defeat of a gallant soldier who fought with heroism and honor for the over- hold them responsible for it. throw of the rebellion, is held essential to the vindication of the President's policy. The same thing is true, perhaps, in a less conspicous degree, in nominations for members of Congress and for State officers of

various grades throughout the country. The reason of it is clear. It has been done because the Democratic party has pushed itself into the foreground of the President's supporters, and has seized the occasion to reconstruct and strengthen its own organization, rather than sustain the President upon the principles which he asserts and in the mode which he himself pointed out. President Johnson never besitated to declare his purpose to stand upon the principles of the Union party, to act within its lines, to co or erate with those of its members who adhered to its platform, and to use the patronage at his disposal to nationalize and strengthen its organization. He never concealed his conviction that the Democratic Party, as an organization, destroyed itself by its disloyal attitude during the war; that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the people, and that the party be counted if you deny them the right to which carried the nation through the war was the party upon which he relied for cooperation and support in restoring the U nion and securing the blessings of peace.

The great body of the Democratic Party seemed conscious that it had been betrayed by its leaders into a false position, and they were quite ready to accept the result, and act in good fair h with the Union Party in the restoration of the Union, under the guidance of President Johnson. If the Union Party in Congress had been less under the control of extreme men -if National Union doctrines as opposed to the violent see tionalism of ultraists and malignants, had are blacks. Taking 100,000 as the number found a stronger utternance and greater favor with Congress and the country, and if the President and the Union party had been somewhat less distrustful and more frank in their relations to each other, there tionately as the suffrage is restricted by a would have been no difficulty in thus rallyqualification of color, property, or education ing to the Union platform and the Union to whites or blacks. This may seem pretty party an overwhelming majority of the peoing to the Union platform and the Union ple, North and South, throughout the U nion. But that opportunity was thrown away, and both the President and Congress accepted an attitude of mutual distrust and hostility, with a readiness which in suspicious minds begat the belief that both had

sought it. Naturally enough, under the circumstances, the leaders of the Democratic Party took advantage of this state of things, and made a bold push to regain their power. Sheltering themselves from the odium incurred during the war under the President's policy of restoration, they put their own men in nomination for office, set in motion at once and ratify this amendment, so that their old machinery, and demanded the supwith the meeting of Congress in December port of Conservative Union men for the they may be all restored to both houses. In reinstatement of the Democratic party in this way they can at once secure the balance power. And when Union men, who never of power in Congress and put an end to any voted a Democratic ticket in their lives. further attempt of the radicals to apply new restrictions of State restoration. The Southern States, too, will thus be put in a sisted with all their might the attempts of position to take their ground and shape the Democratic party to thwart the Governtheir course to some purpose in view of the ment in its efforts to quell the rebellion, fail Presidential election. What has been done to respond to these demands, they are very in the case of Tennessee amounts to the coolly accused of treachery to the Democrat-

are to be chosen they have put prominent oughly with the party organization throughout the war-in nomination as candidates; and nearly all the Congressional Districts. instead of accepting Conservative Union men, they have nominated candidates of their own-often from the Copperhead wing of the party, and always from men identified

with its action in the public mind, We have no hesitancy whatever in saying that this policy is tatal to the cause it professes to serve, and will end in its own defeat. The people of the Northern States will not hand over the Government to the control of the Democratic party, under its old organization, and its old leaders. Both rendered themselves thoroughly and justly obnoxious to the loyal, patriotic sentiment of the nation, by their hostility to the policy of the Government during the war. The people will not, now that the war is over. confide the control of public affairs to their hands, and every effort they make to secure this result will end in defeat, and postpone the very object they seek to accomplish.

Gen. Grant was perfectly right in saying that men in the North who have been dis loyal "ought not to be supported by President Johnson's friends;" and the same is true of political organizations that held an attitude of disloyalty during the war.

Falsehood Corrected - Soldiers' Bounties.

To the Editor of The Press :- SIR: Every Copperhead orator, every Copper-johnson newspaper in the state, persists in asserting that Congress has voted a larger bounty to the black soldier than the law gives to the white soldier. Now, let us look at the facts

Previous to the passage of the acts of June 15th, 1864 (section 2), and July 4th, 1864 (section 1), but few, if any, of the colored troops were entitled to any bounty. These acts merely placed the colored soldier upon the same footing "as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of service." I quote the

exact words of the law. The only discrimination that exists is in favor of the white soldier, who, by the act of TY of one hundred dollars, which the colored soldier does not get. These Copperjohnson orators and newspapers knew, or ought to know, that these are the facts of the case. It is true that the colored man who served two years can get, and many of them have been paid \$100 bounty; so has the white man; but the white man, by the act of July 28, 1866, is entitled to another \$100, which the colored soldier cannot get, as there were no colored troops in the service at the time for which this \$100 extra bounty is to be paid. This bill was signed by President Johnson, and it is rather strange to see the friends of the President trying to bring diseredit upon Congress for passing a bill which he himself approved, and which would not have become a law without his

Why is this extra bounty of \$100 to the white troops not paid? The bill allowing it has passed both Houses of Congress, and been approved by the President. There is money enough in the treasury to pay it; political action, resisted the Government and it it is not paid, it is the fault alone of throughout the war, who made himself ut | the President and his office holders. They terly obnoxious to the loyal men who were are withholding the payment of this extra bounty for no other purpose than to influence the elections. Let the white soldiers A WHITE SOLDIER.

"The Pagan Irish."

The statement recently made by one of the editors of the N. Y. World in a speech, to the effect that it is only the Pagan Irish who complain of English rule, is beginning to attract attention from those Irishmen who, without liking English rule, are still averse to being read out of Christendom or to having their National religion classed as "Pagan." At a late Fenian meeting held near Sing Sing, N. Y., Colonel Bourke, a wellknown speaker, in the course of his remarks, referred to the speech recently made in Canada by Mr. Hurlburt, one of the editors of the World, in which that journalist said it was the pagans, and not the intelligent people of Ireland who found fault with Great Britain, and that the American people would not be buffied into giving aid or sympathy to Fenianism. This, said Colonel Bourke, is a talsehood, which was perhaps too mean and contemptible to be noticed; but he could not refrain from mentioning the matter. He did not know this man Hurlburt, but if he should happen to meet him he would say something to him which would not be very agreeable to either. There was no man who believed that the Fenian organization was composed of pagans. It is composed of the intelligent, thinking and well-meaning classes of the Irish people. Hurlburt knew he slandered the Irish people when he called them pagans. Mr. Hurlburt might be a scholar, but the old adage, 'all the fools are not dead yet," certainly applied to him. It would take a thousand such assertions at least to crush the sympathy for the Irish people which lived in the American heart. [Applause.]

NORTHERN PREACHER MOBBED IN VIR-GINIA. - The Harrisonburg (Va.) Commonwealth contains an account of the "maltreatment of a man named Pierce, who persisted," to use the words of that paper, "in preaching on the streets to a few trifling negroes." The "boys" met him entering the town and turned him back, telling him if he attempted to preach there would be trouble. A week ago Sunday however, he returned, and commenced preaching. The Commonwealth relates what followed:

Commonwealth relates what followed:

Commonwealth relates what followed:

Portraits & beautiful engravings,

He had searcely commenced his preaching operations when the boys made a rush for him, attacking him in front and rear, tearing some of his garments (for which he remarked "the Lord would reward him with a shinning robe,") and creating an excitement for a short time. He was then arrested for inciting a riot and taken before Mayor Sibert for trial on Monday morning last. After hearing the case, the Mayor bound him over in the sum of one him over in the sum of one him over hearted the matterly manner, it once historical and romatic masterly manner. him over in the sum of one hundred dollars to keep the peace for twelve months.

The Republican majority of the last Legislature repealed the tax on real estate. This repeal was made at the suggestion of the present Republican State Treasurer. It is well enough to have the voters remember

The Normal School

MR. EDITOR :- The school under our worthy Superintendent, George W. Snyder, at Curwensville, closed on the 8th, inst Being the first ever held in the county, the experiment was truly a great success. Fif. ty odd teachers were in regular attendance during the whole twelve weeks. Never before were there so many students congregated together in this county and their inprovement so entirely satisfactory, as it was on this occasion. They offered and passed a resolution, at the close, "tendering their sincere thanks to the Superintendent, for his arduous labors, in their behalf, and their sincere wishes that he might succeed in all future undertakings with as much snees as he did in the present one. He certin-ly has taken a step in the right direction Therefore, let every friend of education stand by and sustain him; for, so long as we have uneducated teachers, so long we must have poorly conducted schools. W. trust, by next summer, other teachers will also see the importance of improving them-Pike township, Sept. 24th, 1866.

A Gross Outrage.

One of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated in Lancaster county occurred at Marietta on Thursday evening. The friends of Geary held a Mass Meeting which was attended by the "Boys in Blue" of Columbia.

As the "Boys" were marching into town they were fired upon by some miscreants concealed behind fences, and four men named Torbert, Patterson, Finley and Me-Divet badly wounded. That the design was murder is evidenced by the fact that the guns were loaded with heavy buckshot, and that the above were all wounded in the head Several other persons were assailed by persons with slung-shot, and badly hurt. have not received all the particulars, but enough is known for us to say, that the cowardly and murderous attack was premeditated. - Lancaster Examiner, Sept. 15,

"Nothing but the living Union loving Democracy can save us from National run. -Clearfield Republican, Sept. 19.

"Living Democracy!" forsooth. Jeff Davis. Aleck Stevens, Beauregard, Loo, M'Causland, Morgan, and their hordes of rebel cut throats; pretty specimens of "living Union-loying" Democrate, aint they? They "save us from National ruin? Pre-

A very destructive flood occurred in Ohio and Indiana last week, by which towns were submerged, houses and other buildings swept away, and crops, and all descriptions of property destroyed. The loss is unprecedented, and cannot, as yet, be estimated.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plane style will be charged double price for spaceaceupin

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and hiecutors' notices, \$2,50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other Savertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3cr less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

FALL Styles of Bonnets and Hats just received at MRS. WELCH'S

EVERY One should do their own soldering— saving articles that by being repaired at once are made new and avoiding trips to and from the tinners. For sale at H. W. SMITH & CO's. Sept 26, 1866.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby eaution-ted against purchasing or meddling with a ser-tain yoke of red cattle, now in possession of John Davis of Morris township, as the same belong to me and have only been left with said Davis su loan, and are subject to my order. Sept. 25, 1865 -pd. DANIEL BEAMS.

CAUTION -All persons are hereby cauties-ed against purchasing or in any way mel-dling with a certain black and white cow. now in the possession of Wm. G. Derrick and wife of Grampian Hills, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order at any time, and is en-f left with said Derricks on loan. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE Sept. 26, 1866.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Heart Knepp. late of Bradford tw'p .. Clearfield courty dec'd, having been granted to the anders good, all persons having claims sgainst the estaare requested to present them properly authorite cated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. EDMUND DALE Sept. 26, 1866, pd. Administrator.

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Have now comple ed their improvement and an FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS. Fin stock of Shawls, Silks. Dress goods Woolens, Sta ple goods, Fancy goods, &c , &c. New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Lawrence township, three and a haif miles from Clearfield and two and-a-half miles from Curwensville, and of the Susquehanna river, containing one hundred acres, more or less, 65 acres of which are cleared. and in a good state of cultivation-25 acres being river bottom. The improvements are, a new house nearly finished, a good bank barn and other buildings. Also, a good bank barn and the water is excellent. For further particular inquire of the undersigned, living in Clearfield. BENJ. SPACKMAN. Sept. 26, 1866.

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and see our terms. Address.
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. No. 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa Sept. 26, 1866.—4t p.

LINEN DUSTERS, selling at cost at Sept 6, 1866.-1m J. P. KRATZHE 8.