The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, December 30, 1858.

THE NEWS.

Congress on last Monday week adjourned over the Hollidays, and consequently their are none of their doings to record.

This is the gay season at Washinton, during which everybody tries to enjoy themselves to the best of their abilities.

The overland mail from California arrived at St. Louis on last Sunday. They report deep snows on the route. Their progress having been much impeded thereby; and much suffering was experienced by the passengers. One gentleman was obliged to amputate his feet badly frozen. A company of U. S. Soldiers bound for Fort Buchanan, left at Apache pass, were in a pitiable condition, many of them having their feet and hands frozen, and all undergoing the greatest hardships.

An important medical case is now on trial in the district court, San Francisco. Dr. Cooper is sued by a Mr. Hodges for $26,000 damages for needlessly performing the "Cæsarean operation" upon his wife. The lady survived, but is hopelessly injured, and her nervous system destroyed.

Nov. 25th was observed as a day of Thanksgiving, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor.

The mining and agricultural interest of the Golden State were never in a more prosperous condition.

Intelligence of another murder of a white man by the Pitt River Indians has been received.

The news from South Oregon confirm the reports of the gold discoveries; and new diggings equally rich have been found on Coffee creek, a branch of the South Nupgua river, about twenty-five miles above Crecent city. About seventy miners are already there. The news from Mexico records no change in the hopeless condition of the country. Zaluago, is still at the Capital, but prepared for fight at any moment.

Accounts from Australia, details the rapid progress of their public improvements. A revolution is also talked of, to produce a separation from the mother country.

The Kansas gold excitemen continues, and accounts from Cherry Valley and Pike's Peak confirm all that has heretofore been told of the richness of the mines.

From Europe the dates are up to 17th. Several fillibusters have been arrested near the coast of Ireland.

The Atlantic Cable is in *statu quo*.

Information has been received at Washington that a British War Steamer, the Ajax, had boarded an American Merchantman off the coast of Cuba.

J. Glancy Jones nominated as Minister to Austria, has been confirmed, and he departs for Europe in a few days.

A COMPLETE FIZZLE.—The attempt of the opposition to manufacture political capital out of the difference in the views of President Buchanan in his message and Secretary Cobb in his report on the Tariff, has proven a comple fizzle. Their success last winter in fanning the flame of discord in the Democratic party on the Kansas question, flattered them into the belief that they could accomplish the same object on another question; but they have fallen so flat in the attempt, that they have given up in despair. Poor fellows their prospects are becoming as gloomy as ever.

ELIAS HARTER, tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County at the Dec. Term, for manslaughter upon the person of Theodore Rice, a negro, after a full and patient trial was honorably acquitted.—Rice was proven to be a bad fellow. He had behaved in a riotous manner in Harter's house upon the day of his decease. And at the time the blow was given him which it was supposed caused his death, he was in a hostile attitude, and bidding defiance to Mr. H. It also appeared upon the trial, that he had received a severe blow with a gun-barrell upon the opposite side of the head from which he was struck by Mr. Harter, a few days before. Leaving it in doubt which blow produced his death.

THE Clarion *Democrat*, with much force and appropriateness, remarks:

"A republican paper inquires 'what will be the position of the Democratic Party twelve years hence?' We can answer that question confidently. It will occupy the same position twelve years hence that it did twelve years ago, and that it occupies now. It has been, now is, and ever will be the staunch defender of States rights, the rights of the people and the integrity of the constitution. Such is its position now, such it will be twelve years hence, and as long as the country exists a united and independent confederacy."

WORDY.—A controversialist in one of our exchanges, says of his antagonist, that he "undoubtedly possesses a faculty of saying less in more space, than any of his distinguished cotemporaries, except Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., the romantic author of the Tyrant's Vault!" He must certainly be unusally prolix if he comes so nearly up to this distinguished manufacturer of literary trash.

Our Banking System.

In noticing the recent movement in N. York, looking to the introduction of many important reforms in the banking system of that State, the *Dunkirkes Democrat*, truly says:—"Before the Banks in this country can answer the legitimate end of their creation, they must undergo a radical change in their organization. There must be a limit placed upon their circulation, and not be allowed, as now, to extend their accommodations to an unlimited extent. They have it in their power to create a panic at pleasure, and always will have, so long as conducted as at present. Like individuals they must be compelled to do business within their means, and not be allowed to issue their promises to pay to four or five times their ability to pay. Were we to give our paper for four times the amount of our means, we would soon loose our reputation and the confidence of the community, and justly so. If this rule is a good one when applied to individual citizens, it certainly ought to be good when applied to the transactions of six or twelve men doing business under a charter. Should banks be treated with any more favor than individuals? We think not. While their issues should be limited more strictly than at present, they should also be compelled to keep a greater amount of specie in their vaults. At best, their notes are but the representatives of value, but if there is no bullion on hand to pay with, they represent nothing. There is hardly a bank in the Union able to pay its debts to-day, if called upon, for the reason that their notes in circulation greatly exceed the specie in their vaults. An individual doing this kind of business, would be considered bankrupt; and why not judge a corporation by the same rule? Can any man answer?"

Nomination of Hon. John Letcher.

This distinguished Democrat, at present a member of Congress from the IXth district of Virginia, was nominated on Saturday as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Old Dominion. The contest has been warm and exciting, but now the choice has been made, the whole party will rally to the standard, and elect Mr. Letcher by a handsome majority. The Democracy of Virginia have reason to be proud of their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. As a member of Congress, Mr. Letcher has earned a wide reputation, not only as a statesman of commanding views, but also as a legislator, whose public acts run parallel with that path in which he travels as a private individual. The election for Governor in Virginia takes place in May, 1859, and in the mean time, all the questions attaching to the controversy will be fully canvassed. We have no doubt of the election of Mr. Letcher.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The *Daily News* in alluding to the effect of the Presidents message upon the people of Cuba when read to them, says, that Mr. Buchanan has actually "done something to make men wonder." This is more than the *News* is likely to do soon

CORWIN VS THE "JOURNAL."

We cheerfully insert the following communication, by which we have been kindly favored by a friend, to refute the absurd story of the $180,000 won at a gaming house in Washington, by a U. S. Senator. We have not alluded to it editorially, because we did not think that any man of common sense, or ordinary intelligence would believe it. If however any have been credulous enough to place any faith in it, we think they will be convinced of its absurdity.

J. H. LABRIMER Esq.

DEAR SIR—An article appeared in the editorial columns of the *Raftsmens Journal* of the 1st instant, endorcing an article on the outside of the same paper, styled "A Gambling Hell!" thus giving the article a double notoriety, and consequently doing a double wrong to the gentleman named.

"THE SENATOR WHO WON THAT $180,000.—Great curiosity is manifested to know the name of the "distinguished Senator" who, according to a recent statement of the Washington correspondent of the Boston 'Post' won $180,000 at "faro" in that city, one night shortly before the close of the late session of Congress, an account of which will be found on our outside. An exchange, says the Cincinnati *Times*, discloses the fact that Hon. James A. Pierce, of Maryland, is the Senatorial blackleg referred to. He is a Democrat."

The article is wholly untrue in two particularf—1st Senator Pierce never won the sum named, as he is a *good man* in the broadest sense of the term—and second he is no democrat—being an old line whig.

But I shall proceed to give you the testimony of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, in relation to the matter. Hear him, you that seek to do justice and then compare notes. I hope the *Journal* will contradict its former article and thus satisfy a TRUE FRIEND.

"SENATOR PEARCE, OF MD.—We take the following from a late Cincinntti journal:

The Senator who won the the $180,000 at the faro bank of the "distinguished sportsman" recently deceased at Washington, is said to have been Hon. James A. Pearce, of Md.—*Cin. Gaz., 15th.*

Hon. James A. Pearce.—Ex-Senator Corwin does an act of simple justice to Senator Pearce in the following note, which we find published in the Cincinnati Gazette:

Cincinnati Nov. 15, 1858.—*Editors Gazette:* In your paper of to-day you say you are informed that the Hon. James A. Pearce, of Md., is the Senator who won $180,000 last winter, in a gambling house at Washington. This cannot be true. I know Mr. Pearce well; I know he never did play at any *game* during my long and intimate acquaintance with him. Mr. Pearce is not that style of man. You will do him an act of justice by contradicting your paragraph of to-day, or insert this note in your issue to-morrow.

THOS. CORWIN.

Those who know Senator Pearce personally, need not be assured that the manly and generous effort of Mr. Corwin, in his defence on this occassion, is founded on truth and justice. He is no card player under any circumstance."

AMERICA.

Dec. 27th, 1858.

The County Seat at Mount Joy!

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Mount Joy and vicinity assembled on Tuesday evening, the 21st 1858, WILLIAM WALLACE Esq., was called to the chair, and John Shaw appointed Secretary. The President having stated the object of the meeting, to be, to take measures to procure the removal of the county seat from Clearfield to Mount Joy, called for subscriptions for the erection of the county buildings. Forty-seven thousand dollars were unanimously subscribed by responsible parties.

Oliver Conklin, Jos. Owens, Morris Wallace, P. A. Owens and Joseph Lounsbury were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. During their absence J. Bishop Shaw Esq. was called upon to address the meeting. He proceeded to do so as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, and fellow citizens of Mount Joy:—There is, as you know, at the present time a great excitement throughout the county in regard to the removal of the public buildings from Old Town, and I have no doubt if we make the proper exertion we can procure their removal to Mount Joy. [Cheers] We have been suffering here for a long time by reasons of not having the public buildings; but at last the dawn approaches, and now the final and glorious result depends upon ourselves, for

"Heralding bondsman, know you not
Who would be free, themselves must
Strike the blow." [Great applause.]

Among the various places that are competitors for the great prize, Curwensville and Mount Joy are the most prominent. Before these, Shawsville and ——ville, dwindle into insignificance! And soon, very soon, Curwensville will be compelled to yield, and victory will perch upon our banner! To your tents then, O men of Mount Joy! Buckle on your armor and prepare for the fight! [Thunders of Applause.]

The great season given by our adversary is that Curwensville is on the high way to Erie. [Groans.] But my fellow citizens, what profit can the people of this county derive from that? Do the people of Erie do their dealing at Curwensville? Do they buy their whiskey, Tobacco, and other necessaries there? Do they get their blacksmithing and shoeing done there?—No, Mr. President, echo answers no.—[Cheers.] But where are we located, sir? I answer, sir, on the shortest route between the Susquehanna and the great Sinnamahoning: [Applause] and let me tell you, fellow citizens, the trade of Sinnamahoning is of more importance to the people of this county, than the trade of Erie. Another reason urged by the citizens of Curwensville is, that the country round their town is good for agricultural purposes, the soil being at least half an inch in thickness. I grant you, Mr. President, this is a *strong* argument, but here, too, they must yield to Mount Joy, for by actual measurement our soil is just five eights! [Cheers.] Thus, sir, we beat them one eight, and I feel satisfied that if this argument be properly urged before the Legislature, it will settle the controversy in our favor. [Great Applause.]

But we are told, on the other hand, Mr. President, that the removal of the county seat from Clearfield, will be a great loss to the citizens and property holders of that town. True, sir, such may be the case, but it is their look out and not ours, and I hold, with the other "sharp" men of the county, that the motto of every business man should be,

"Put money in thy purse,
No matter by what means." [Cheers]

The removal of the county buildings here will put money in our purse, and very soon after it is done, we will all be building large brick palaces like they are now doing in Old Town. [Applause.] Thus you see Mr. President, their loss, will be our eternal gain! [Terriffic Cheers]

I think, sir, we can easily beat Curwensville. We have "seen" their thirty thousand dollars and "went ten better." [Applause.] We have surppassed them in depth of soil, and I have no doubt we can surpass them in every thing else, and if they should hold another meeting and subscribe a larger sum, then we will double their subscription.—

"Shell out McDuff
And damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

The speaker took his seat amid rapturous applause. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, In the course of human events it has become necessary that a new court house should be erected in this county, which will cost somebody "a large pile," and whereas we, the citizens of Mount Joy, like some other people are fond of "a nice operation,"—and desire to make "a good thing of it,"—regarding ourselves as possessed of sufficient "sharp business tact," to go into "a speculation," therefore,

Resolved—that the removal of the county seat from its present location is absolutely necessary, and highly expedient for the following reasons:—1st Because the people of Clearfield refuse to erect the buildings at their own expense. 2nd Because their removal would depreciate the value of property in Clearfield, and increase it at the new location. 3rd Because if we could get the public buildings at Mount Joy, we would make "a large pile."

Resolved—that we are opposed to the removal to Curwensville, because—There is'nt level ground enough to put the buildings on. 2nd It would only be taking them from one set of 'shavers' to give them to another. 3rd If they were removed to Curwensville we could'nt get them at Mount Joy.

Resolved—that it is the interest of the people of the county to move the county seat to Mount Joy, because—1st It is the most central location—2nd It is on the public thosoughfare leading from Tyrone to the Sinnamahoning—3rd The "wealthy citizeng" of Mount Joy will erect all the public buildings without one dollar of expense to the county.

Resolved—that the President appoint a committee of twenty-five to procure subscriptions and send *borers* to Harrisburg to get a bill passed by the Legislature.

Resolved—that the compromise offered by Curwensville that the new Court House be built on wheels and court held in Curwensville and Mount Joy alternately, shows a disposition to "cave" and be rejected with the contempt it deserves.

Resolved—that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Clearfield and Harrisburg papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. WALLACE, PRES'T.

JOHN SHAW, Sec't.

PINE COUNTY MEETINGS

A meeting of the friends of Pine County was held at New Washington Dec. 8, 1858.

George Atchison was elected President, Lemuel Byers and James Ross, Vice Presidents, and James Dowler, Sec'y.

James Gallaher, John M. Cummings, Samuel Sebring, and Russel M'Murray, were appointed a committee to consult with committee from Cherry Tree in reference to boundaries of said county.

While the committee was out it was resolved to appoint a committee of four to attend the meeting at Curwensville on the 17th, and the following instructions given to said committee:

Whereas we have been favorable to the erection of Pine County for the last twenty five years, and we would further state that we intend to remain such for the next twenty five years to come, unless the same be sooner accomplished, we therefore deem it impolitic for us to take part in said meeting at Curwensville, and hereby instruct said delegates in accordace therewith; and at the same time we would solicit the aid of both Clearfield and Curwensville in our present enterprize.

The committee on Boundaries submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of Montgomery township in Indiana county, thence along the line of Montgomery and Canoe townships in Indiana county, to the Jefferson county line, and continuing in the same course three miles into Jefferson county, thence eastward in a straight line to the northwest corner of Bell township in Clearfield county, thence eastward along the Bell township line so as to include Wm. T. Thorp, thence southeast in a straight line to James Ray's in Jordan township in Clearfield county, thence southerly to the mouth of Whitmore run on Clearfield creek, thence up said creek to the Cambria county line, thence southwesterly to the southeast corner of Chest township in Cambria county, thence westerly along the southern line of said township to the southeast corner of Susquehanna township, thence to a point on the Indiana county line where said line would be intersected by a continuation of the line between Green and Cherry Hill townships to the forks of Two Licks creek, thence to the place of beginning."

A meeting to the same effect was held in Chest township, on the 17th December, 1858.

A. S. Tozer, Pres't, James Dowler, Sec'y, James Dowler, Col. Worrell, A. S. Tozer, and Ezra Root, were chosen to represent Chest township at the meeting in Curwensville on the 17th, with the following instructions:

"*Resolved* that we are opposed to any measure which will operate against the interests of Pine county; that we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to have a bill passed by the Legislature to form the new county of Pine without reference to any measure or interest which would conflict with us.

Signed by the officers.

At a meeting held at Smith's School house in Bell township, on the 16th Dec., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Curwensville Convention go for the interests of Pine county, and Pine county *alone*.

Resolved, That the delegates withdraw from the convention after reading the above instruction.

H. D. ROSE, Pres'.

HENRY BARTH, Sec'y.

On our Table.

"*The Constellation.*"—About this time we expect to receive the first number of the greatest weekly paper yet published, to be commenced at the first of the coming year. "The Constellation," Edited by PARK BENJAMIN Esq. and Published by George Roberts, at $3, per Annum. For particulars see advertisement in this paper.

The Genesee Farmer.—We have on our table the Dec. No. of this popular Magazine, and monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture. The terms of this publication are so low that they come within the reach of every one, even if they are taking another similar one. 50 cts, a single copy a year in advance, 5 for $2, 8 for $3. Addres Joseph Harris Esq., Rochester N. Y.

"*Petersons Detector.*"—Semi-monthly for Jan. 1859 is received and sustains its well earned reputation. Fifty-two new counterfeits altered since the Semimonthly issue in Dec. This shows how important it is for busines men to take the Semimonthly detector.

The Amistad Case.

As considerable reference was made to this case by President Buchanan in his message, we give the following facts in the case:

Some twenty years ago two Spaniards attempted to convey their slaves by water from one part of the island of Cuba to another. They chartered a vessel for this purpose, but as soon as they were out of sight of land the negroes mutinied and and took possession of the vessel. The negroes knew nothing of navigation, and the vessel finally found its way into Long Island Sound, and was formerly taken possession of by the Revenue Cutter and brought into New Haven, where the cases were tried, and the Court decided that they were entitled to their freedom, and they were subsequently set at liberty.—Afterwards the Spanish Government claimed from our Government remuneration for the loss which its citizens had sustained by the decision of the Connecticut Court and the liberation of the Africans. Our Government recognized this claim, and has several times urged the attention of Congres to the subject. President Buchanan in his late message says: "I entertain no donbt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain, of the 28th October, 1795, and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice."

☞ An Irish servant observing her mistress feeding a pet female canary asked 'How long it took them craters to hatch?' "Three weeks," was the reply. "Och! shure that is the same as any other fowl, except a pig."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned have such a claim of one fourth of what was the interest of Patrick Rafferty at the time of his decease, in the 83 acres of land, in Penn township, now advertised for sale by order of the Orphan's Court, as the property of Felix Rafferty.

THOMAS RAFFERTY,
PATRICK RAFFERTY,
JANE CLARK.

dec. 29, 1858.—2t pd.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County, their Petitions for License at the January Session next, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 28, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c.

W. W. Anderson, Penn township, Tavern.
H. Hays Morrow, Clearfield Borough, Tavern.
Augustus Mulson, Covington township, Tavern.
Samuel Robinson, Boggs township, Tavern.
Lyonel W. Weld, Lawrence township, Tavern.
A. L. Ogden, Lawrence township, Tavern.
W. W. Anderson, Penn township, Tavern.

dec. 29, 1858. GEORGE WALTERS, Clk.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the restoration of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or escape them. Their penetrating properties search out the system and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Median Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY—

C. D. WATSON, and M. A. FRANK, Clearfield.
E. F. BRENNEN, Morrisdale.
C. R. FOSTER, Philipsburg.
——, Curwensville.
——, Luthersburg.

And all druggists. [dec. 22, 1858.]

CUBA HOTEL, JAYNESVILLE, PA.

THE above Hotel, having recently been fitted up for a house of entertainment, is now open for the accommodation of the public. Travelers will find this a convenient house.

May 19, 1858. JOHN JORDAN.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.

dec. 1, 1848.—tf.

FURS and BUFFALO ROBES to suit the season, at KRATZER'S.

HEAVY and DRESS OVER-COATS selling very cheap at KRATZER'S.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. JAMES BURNSIDE, Esq. President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton, and the Hon. William L. Moore and Benjamin Benson, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the

Third Monday, the 17th day of January next

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in their behalf, pertain to be done, and those Jurors and Witnesses are requested to be then and there attending, and not to depart without leave at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the eighty first year of American Independence.

FREDERICK G. MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditionas Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1859, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, and Rush township Centre county, beginning at a hemlock sapling close to a white oak in the line of Thomas Billington's survey, thence by lands of A. Goss, north, 36 degrees east, 156 perches to a post by a small run; thence south, 40 degrees east, 159 perches to a post in the dividing line in the tracts of Andrew Allison and John Libley; thence south, 50 degrees west, 80 perches to a small beech on the west branch of the Moshannon creek; thence south, 68¼ degrees west, 178 perches to place of beginning: containing 199 acres, 71 perches—being part of Thomas Edmonson and John Sibley surveys, on which there is a saw-mill erected.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Orsimus Irish and Irvin P. Hinds.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, containing one hundred acres, bounded by lands of C. Hartbaugh, —— Rowles and others, with log house and barn, and about 80 acres cleared thereon, and a young orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Ryan.

Also—certain lots of land, situate in Curwensville, bounded by Filbert street on the west, an alley on south and east, and George street on the north: having erected a dwelling house, tavern house, and other outhouses thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Taylor.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, containing 103 acres, bounded by lands of John Price, Frank Johnson and Peter Rhahorn, with about thirty acres cleared, with a house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Smeal.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Geddes & Marsh, Agnes Miller, and others; containing about 100 acres, with 25 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Weaver.

Also—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, the following real estate, to wit:

The undivided fourth part of all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate on the waters of Trout Run and Moshannon creek, in the townships of Rush and Decatur, in the counties of Centre and Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a post near the Moshannon creek, thence south 51 degrees west, 28 perches to hemlock; thence south, 61 degrees west, 38 perches to pine; thence north, 13 deg. west, 27 perches to white oak; thence north, 24 degrees west, 46 perches to hemlock; thence north, 8 degrees east, 66 perches to post; thence north, 9 degrees east, 12 perches to pine stump; thence north, 36 degrees west, 50 perches to hemlock; thence north 25 degrees west, 56 perches to hemlock; thence north 66¾ degrees west, 152 perches to post by hemlock; thence north, 67 degrees, 47 perches to post by hemlock; thence south, 46 degrees west, 64 perches to hemlock stump; thence south, 42 degrees east, 14 perches to post; thence south, 69 degrees east, 30 perches to post; thence south, 60 degrees west, 22½ perches to post; thence south, 12½ degrees east, 29 perches to a post; thence south 84½ degrees west, 28 perches to post; thence north, 81½ degrees west, 58 perches to post; thence north, 12 degrees west, 9 perches to post; thence south 46 degrees west, 724 perches to post by white oak; thence south, 58 degrees east, 272 perches to beech stump; thence north, 60 degrees east, 558 perches to stones; thence 38½ east, 214 perches to post; thence north, 32 degrees south, 104 perches to a laurel, on left or western bank of Trout Run; thence down said stream to its junction with Moshannon creek, and down east or right bank of same by the courses and distances thereof to southern line of John Harrison tract opposite the town of Osceola; thence 60 degrees east—along said line to place of beginning; containing seventeen hundred and five acres and allowance. Also the defendant's interest, it being one undivided fourth part of the town of Osceola, on Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, including within town plot eighty acres and allowance. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle.

Also—all the defendants interest in a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Daniel Brinks' estate, land of William Bennett and others, containing about 75 acres, about 50 acres cleared, and having a log house and other buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Bennett.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, containing 448 acres, bounded by lands of John M'Pherrin, Robert M'Pherrin, A. M'Garvey, and others, with small house, barn, and about 20 acres cleared: being the same bought by R. Michaels and Hugh Leeds. Also—150 acres in Bell township, with house and barn, and 80 acres cleared thereon; adjoining lands of J. Lee, R. M'Faddin, and estate of Thomas Wilson. Also—a lot of land in Newburg, Chest township, fronting upon Main street, with a large frame store-house and dwelling house thereon. Also—3 lots of land in the town of Lumberville; being the same premises bought by R. Michaels from Shoemaker. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert M'Michaels & Charles S. Worrell.

Also—a certain tract of land, containing sixty two acre, and bounded by Watts, Greenwood, M'Cracken, Owens, and others, with forty acres cleared, and log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M'Cracken.

Also—a certain lot in Bridgeport, bounded by Erie Turnpike, east by road to Pennsville, south by Joseph Spencer, west by road leading to James Spencer's, with a house thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Chambers.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Woodward township, with saw-mill, dwelling house, and barn thereon, about ten acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James M'Kee, John Woolf, and others, formerly a part of the Robert M'Ghee tract. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M'Farland.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, bounded by Geddes Marsh & John Patton, containing about 435 acres, with about 65 cleared; three dwelling houses and two log barns thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. G. M'Masters.

Also—a certain lot of ground in the borough of Curwensville, on the east side of Thompson street, containing about 60 feet on said street, and 180 feet to an alley; bounded on the north by Wm. Irvin, south east by an alley, and west by Thompson street, with a two story house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peters.

FREDERICK G. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Dec. 22, 1858.