



CLEARFIELD, June 6, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT OF PHILADELPHIA. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates elected last fall to revise and modify the "Crawford County System," are requested to meet for that purpose in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening 21st June, 1859.

Louis Napoleon.

Few persons are now attracting more attention than the one whose name heads this article. The question of who is this Napoleon, may now receive a definite answer, for however past actions may have failed to trace his paternity, recent events have conclusively shown that he is closely connected in character as well as kindred, with the "Drummer boy of Corsica."

Indeed few men of any age, have shown more shrewdness in turning disadvantages into circumstances to his own elevation. In a very short time, we have seen him rise by energy, from a London Policeman, which is neither lucrative nor respectable, to the dictatorship of Europe.

By a succession of revolutions he has succeeded in placing himself at the head of a nation that has always exercised great influence over the other European powers; and that influence, is not diminished by his position, for at no period in the past century, has France made higher pretensions, or assumed a more defiant attitude than she does now.

Professing a friendship for Republics that he never entertained in 1848-9, he took advantage of the popular cry raised for a free government, and succeeded in securing the Presidency; though a residence in other countries, scarcely entitled him to the rights of a citizen; securing this office, he necessarily was brought in connexion with the army, and knowing well that to secure the confidence and good will of it, was to insure the obedience of his subjects. He by flattery, presents and promotions, soon secured the support of this great ally; sustained by it, and tramping upon his former pretensions, he soon declared himself Emperor, and though contrary to his pledges—in violation of his oath as President—and in opposition to the wishes of the people who seemed heartily sick of monarchy; so great was his strength, that this crowning act of tyranny and duplicity, was received by the nation almost without murmur.

This step, by step, has Louis become great, and slowly drawn around him the robes of royalty, with a complete knowledge of French character, to the army, and the army alone, is he indebted for his good fortune.

The army was the pride of his uncle the elder Bonaparte, and by it he succeeded in exercising a control over Europe, never exercised by any other man, taking almost with impunity, the crowns of Kings, and giving them to those he stooped to call his favorites. It was to the army Napoleon turned with delight in prosperity; it was to it with hope and confidence he appealed in adversity. This Louis completely understands, and with his uncle's history to direct him, and popularity to sustain him, he in peace feasts the army, and when war gathers around, he turns to it for support. He indeed, following in the footsteps of his uncle, and his recent departure from Paris, to take command of the army in Italy, and his address to his soldiers which we give below, sounds so much like old Nap., that we almost see the sun at Austerlitz, and hear the cannon at Marengo:—

"Soldiers: I come to place myself at your head to conduct you in combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of Ancient Rome, inscriptions were chiseled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds: it is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army; there forget it not. There are no other enemies that those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new armies of precision are dangerous only at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry. Soldiers, let us all

In our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you from one end of France to the other, the following words of Hippo's epistle reaches you:—The new army of Italy will be worthy not of its sister."

"Given at Genoa, May 12th, 1809."

Pike's Peak.

The latest news from Pike's Peak, is of a revolutionary character. The swarm of greedy adventurers, who without industry, invariably follow the cry of "gold," are a practical illustration of the truth, "that all is not gold that glitters," and that instead of picking up twenty dollar pieces, ready milled; it is with great difficulty that they can scrape enough of the "necessaries of life," to keep soul and body together; indeed, it is reported, and we have no doubt of its truth, that several persons have already perished on the plains for want of food, and numbers of others driven to it by hunger, have determined to live, by robbing the trains that are now on their way to this Eldorado of the west. It is also reported that many of the disappointed have determined to have summary revenge on those, who by forged stories have been instrumental in alluring them from a country where, in the absence of gold, a good dinner could generally be had for a quarter, and that so strong is the feeling of resentment, that several of the small towns along the frontier have been completely deserted, fearful that the returning emigrants will put their threats in execution. As Leavenworth was the head quarters from which emanated most of the silly stories, so it is the contemplated point of attack, and we would not be surprised to hear of some coup-de-bat and spring-houses in that neighborhood, falling before the desperate knives of these hungry assassins.

For our part, we always considered this gold excitement a supreme humbug, got up by unprincipled interested men, for the sheer purpose of filling their pockets by emptying the pockets of the foolish emigrants. No portion of our country can compare with the west for morbid speculation, in consequence of which, it is filled with a set of desperate sharks, who without principle or money, calculate to make a raise by flooding the eastern and middle States, with long and elegantly illustrated maps of town sites and embryo cities, surrounded by fine farms uncultivated and unopened. The late crisis, however, in the money market, interfering considerably with the "land" and "city" arrangements, it became necessary to create some new humbug, to attract the attention of those who might be badly enough to give it credence, and for this purpose the "Pike's Peak" bubble was blown, and put in motion, and from present indications it has answered the purposes for which it was intended pretty well. It has given a grand illustration of the gullibility of mankind, by sending a vast multitude to find gold where there is none, and starve, steal or beg, their way back to homes, many of them recently quitted in disgust. It has ruined many a poor worthy man, whose service has driven him into beggary; but it has fulfilled its mission by filling the pockets of a set of men whose motto is, get money; honestly if you can; but get money.

The Lycoming Gazette calls the Warren Ledger a Democratic paper of influence. So are the Gazette, the Harrisburg Sentinel, the Chester Republican, the Central Press, and last and greatest, Forney's Press, but it consists in their being influenced by unworthy motives to aid the Republican party in their efforts to defeat the Democracy, not in their influencing any body else—that is no longer in their power.

HORACE GREELY IN KANSAS.—He was at Wyandott on Monday evening of last week, on his way to the Convention at Oswatimie. General Pomeroy, Mr. Parrott, J. Ewing, Jr., and other delegates, were with him. In the evening there was a meeting, and Horace addressed it, among others. He told the people there assembled what he had, and what he intended to do, for Kansas, and all other States and Territories. He gave the meeting (what was not relished by the delegates at least) the true Republican doctrine, which is, that the negro is entitled to the same status as the white man. The main portion of his remarks were for the negro.—He went in for the power in Congress, whenever it may seem fit, either to introduce or abolish slavery. He said, in the commencement of his remarks, that Wm. H. Seward, of New York, had said that there was an irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor; that although the question was settled in Kansas in favor of its being a free State, when admitted to the Union, yet the question was not settled, nor would it be until all the States were free. He said that this conflict would go on until it penetrated the heart of the cotton States. These declarations are important at the present time, as presenting the real points on which the Black Republicans intend to make the contest for President in 1860, with Seward in the lead.—Patriot & Union.

The Chicago Tribune of the 20th inst. says: "We present this morning a large number of letters from different portions of the West, giving a most cheering account of the prospects of the growing crop. A glance at the map will show those who are not familiar with the geography of the West that they refer to a wide extent of our country, all lying north of the latitude of St. Louis. Our advices from southern Illinois are equally encouraging. In a week or two this harvest will have fully commenced there, and we hope soon to announce that the crop is safely gathered."

MR. WESTCOTT, P. M. Philadelphia, has been removed and N. B. Browne appointed.

The weather has become warm again.

AS FLANNERY WROTE OF IMITATIONS.—The Quincy Herald says that the German Department of Massachusetts has been addressed to the people of the United States, commencing upon the recent action of the Black Republican Legislature of that State, which put an amendment into the Constitution, depriving them of the right to vote, until they have been there seven years, in which they say:—

"We citizens of Germany desire to see nothing more to do with the Republican party—a will never more lend our help to a party to power which tramples us under foot. That's the way to talk it. The Black Republicans have attempted to crush out the Germans in Massachusetts, that they will attempt the same thing here if you give them the power. The Germans of Massachusetts have acted wisely in leaving them, and the German voters of this State should profit by their example."

A WIFE WHO COULD NOT BE DECEIVED.—Some six months ago there was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Portsmouth Ohio, on account of the appearance there of a man representing himself to be Robert H. McAuley, who had been absent in California some six years. He went professing to be sick, the house inhabited by Mrs McAuley and claimed to be her husband. He persisted in his claim, but she denied it. He then related to her circumstances connected with his own and her early life but she persisted that she had never seen him before. The relatives and neighbors of the family were then called in, but they were divided in opinion. A majority, however, believed he was the genuine McAuley. Still the wife would not receive him, for which conduct she was severely condemned by many of her friends. The man went away, and on the 6th of the present month, the genuine McAuley returned home, thus proving the first one to be an impostor.—On his way to his former residence McAuley by accident met his wife, and the joy of the meeting is said to have been great. The story is certainly a curious one.

The Ericsson Caloric Engine.—It is now claimed that this new motive power, which failed at the means of propelling vessels across the ocean, entitling its inventor WATT, FRANKS, MOSES, and WHITNEY. The Ericsson Engines are now manufactured to be used in the mechanical arts, and are found to be eminently successful. From an account of this invention in the Evening Post, we extract the following interesting information.

"Captain Ericsson himself himself has been in no manner disheartened by the comparative failure of his machine; but rather, elate with confidence, has been for years and is still constantly engaged in supervising the construction of his engines, and of such improvements as have been suggested to his notice. Of his qualifications as a machinist there is not room for question. He came to this country in 1840, at the invitation of Commodore Stockton, to build the engines for the steam-ship Princeton, and when she was broken up they were transferred to the new vessel, where they are now rendering good service. The screw engine is his invention; and if he had paused at that, he would at this moment have been worth a fortune. But the motive power of caloric engines engaged his attention, and the experiment of the caloric engine in 1851-3 is familiar to all our readers. Failure, it was doubtless, in a commercial view; but it should, nevertheless, be stated, that everything Captain Ericsson promised was accomplished: a speed of eight miles to the hour was attained, and in spite of the seeming miscarriage, at the present time three yachts are in process of construction with caloric engines. At the building of the agency on the corner of Duane and Hudson streets, two of these engines may be seen in daily use."

The following establishments are now employed in the manufacture: the Newark Machine Company, Newark, New Jersey; Clute Brothers, Schenectady; Nourse & Carroll, South Groton, Massachusetts; L. P. Morris & Company, Philadelphia; and Messrs. Carpenter & Glass, Joseph Banks, and the Delmater Works, in this city.

"The application of them to mechanical purposes is on the increase. Several have been purchased for printing presses in this city; one recently got to Sacramento; and the Cincinnati Press has employed one for some time. The following is the testimony of the editor as to its capabilities: Size (diameter) of cylinder, twenty-four inches; power of engine, five horse; motive power, hot air, weight of engine, one and a half tons composed entirely of iron and brass; space occupied, six feet by two; fuel, coke, coal or wood; usual number of impressions per hour, 3,500; often run off full 4,000; cost of fuel per hour one cent."

"The service of an engineer to take care of the engine is not required. Any common laborer can feed the furnace; the whole amount of coal used on the engine, with a cylinder of thirty-two inches in diameter, being only a bushel in twenty-four hours, and the machinery is far less complicated than that of the steam engine.—Hence it can be operated with far less expense."

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—We have received from a correspondent at Camp Floyd, an account of the whipping of a private soldier, as follows:—"We were called up earlier than usual, this morning, that we might behold the spectacle of flogging on the bare back, an unfortunate soldier who had been under arrest for some trivial misdemeanor, and who, rather than remain a prisoner, attempted to run off. The unfortunate victim's name is Britan. The guard were called out, likewise the other prisoners—the latter, I presume to take notice of the infliction, the former to guard against the escape of the victim, who was taken out of the guard house shackled. As we arrived at the spot, he looked the very picture of despair, and I am sure felt his degradation. His wrists were immediately tied to the wheels of a wagon, and his shirt was removed. An officer then walked up to the man having the whip in hand, and desired him to lay on as heavy as he could. This officer exclaimed, as the poor fellow was winning after the first ten lashes, "D—n it, why don't you strike heavier and slower!" The victim turned round, and, with an agonizing shriek, exclaimed, "Lieutenant, have my feet tied also to the wagon, or in my pain I am afraid I shall have to turn round." The answer made accordingly."

The weather has become warm again.

DEPARTURE FROM THE CAMP.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 6th inst. arrived here last night.

The California news is only one day later, and without interest.

A letter from Fort Bidwell, dated the 22d, says an express had just arrived there from Camp Lead, bringing the report that Major Van Horn had another fight with the Northern Comanches, on the 16th during which forty of the Indians were killed and thirty six taken prisoners. Two of the troops were killed and several wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. Lee and Capt. Smith.

Another letter says that four or five hundred Texans have encamped twenty miles below Brazos, on the Indian Reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians.

Much excitement prevailed in consequence among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The War Department has been informed by Brigadier General Clark, in a letter dated Los Angeles, May 2d, of the complete success of Lieutenant Hoffman's expedition against the Mohave Indians.

The President and Secretary Thompson left this afternoon for North Carolina.—They were accompanied from the President's house to the railroad station by other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

Secretary Floyd, who two weeks ago went to Virginia to recruit his strength, wasted by sickness, writes to his friends here that his health is considerably improved.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—Judge Scrap this afternoon, delivered the opinion of the court on the habeas corpus case of the Oberlin rescuers. The majority of the prisoners will be remanded.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS WIFE.—AN ISTRATED WOMAN, SEEKING VENGEANCE.—ALMOST A DOG.—Last Wednesday afternoon about two o'clock, a man named Isaac Wagner, employed in handling ore for Jacob Snieck to Geiger's furnace, was shot at Miller's tavern, on the Willow street turnpike, about three miles from Lancaster, Pa., by a woman named Catharine Wagner, who claims to be his lawful wife. The particulars of this affair, as we have been able to obtain them, are substantially as follows:—

In the morning this woman appeared before Alderman Van Camp, of Lancaster, for the purpose of making complaint against Isaac Wagner, for bigamy and assault and battery, stating that he had married her in 1851, Rev. Dr. Bradard, of Philadelphia, performing the ceremony.—She further stated that they had lived together two or three years, and that she had two children by him. Wagner left her, and went to Lebanon, and married another woman, with whom he lived for a while, and then left her, and is now living near Quarryville.

The complainant has been following Wagner up, determined to have vengeance on him. For some time past she has been living as a maid at a hotel, near Philadelphia. She then came to Lancaster, and then went down to where Wagner lives, at Quarryville. There an altercation ensued between them, and in her complaint she states that he struck and otherwise assaulted her, getting down on her body with his knees. She then returned to Lancaster and made complaint as above stated. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Gormley, who proceeded to Geiger's furnace, where he found the team which Wagner had been driving, but he himself could not be found.

She then went back to Lancaster, where she purchased a five-barrelled Allen-revolver. The next we hear of Mrs. Wagner, she suddenly appeared before Isaac while he was feeding his horses, three miles from town. Some words passed between them, and as he turned to pass around the wagon, she fired, and shot him in the back. As he ran toward the house, the blood flowing profusely from the wound, she fired a second shot, which, however, did not take effect. She followed him up, until he was taken into the house by those present, and the doors were closed against the infuriated woman, who brandished her revolver and declared she would shoot the first man who dared to interfere with her. She then walked off to the turnpike, which was the last we heard of her—no one present venturing at that time to arrest her.

In the meantime, Wagner's clothes were removed, when it was ascertained that the ball had fairly entered his back, making a hole large enough for a finger to enter, but, notwithstanding, the wound bled profusely.

Wagner denies having married to the woman, but admits having lived with her some time ago.

There is a strong probability that the wound will prove more fatal than was at first supposed.

Mrs. Wagner has been arrested, and committed to prison.

One of the humanitarian movements of the times, although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful Physicians are hardly available in them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful Physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. There are supplied in the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will buy instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—Gazette and Chron., Penn., Pa.

LIST OF JURORS FOR JUNE TERM '59. (commencing on 1st Monday, 10th day.)

- FIRST WEEK—GRAND JURORS. Beccaria twp.—Robert Potter, Samuel Hegarty, Brady twp.—Tolbert Dale. Bradford twp.—John Peters. Bucks twp.—Richard East, L. W. Munson. Burnside twp.—James Savage. Clearfield twp.—David G. Neveling. Covington twp.—John Briel, David St. Clair. Curwensville twp.—Daniel Livingston. Ferguson twp.—Chester Hockenberry. Girard twp.—George Salsky. Goshen twp.—Isaac W. Graham. Graham twp.—Jacob Wilhelm. Lawrence twp.—J. B. Halsey, Hugh Daugherty. Penn twp.—Joseph P. Martin. Pike twp.—John Smith Jr., James B. Caldwell, George A. Bloom. Union twp.—P. H. Boone. Woodward twp.—Robt. Mathers, Benj. Stevens.

- SECOND WEEK. (27th DAY.) Beccaria twp.—John Straw, Robert McCracken. Bell twp.—James M'Ghee, Edward Brooks, John McCracken, John Shetter. Brady twp.—M. H. Luther, Michael Reisinger, M. J. Porter, James Miles, Jacob Knuts. Bradford twp.—David Hitchens, James Graham. Burnside twp.—Samuel Wagner, Wm. Anderson. Clearfield twp.—Samuel Wagner, John Pitman, Thomas Fox, Wm. Hutton. Clearfield twp.—A. K. Wright, John O. Loran, Wm. Dehan. Curwensville twp.—Thomas W. Fleming, Isaac Bloom, Levi Spies. Decatur twp.—Jacob Geahart, John Hughes, W. W. Shaw, H. F. Lingle. Ferguson twp.—Samuel Stroup. Girard twp.—E. M. Condit. Goshen twp.—Thomas Graham, Matthew Tate. John A. Mead. Knox twp.—Amos Hubler. Union twp.—Lewis Richard, Abr. Hoover. Lawrence twp.—William Daniels, Jacob Rarstetter. Morris twp.—James Dillon. Pike twp.—Eliakim McDowell, D. D. Rister Benj. Hartsborn, Jr., Elliott Fox. Union twp.—Martha Holbatter, Nath. Lines. Woodward twp.—Thomas Henderson.

- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AGRICULTURAL MEETING. A meeting of the "Clearfield County Agricultural Society," will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday evening of the first week of the June court. The Vice Presidents are especially requested to be in attendance, as there will be business of importance to transact. ELLIS IRWIN, Pres't. T. J. McClelland, Sec'y. June 8th, 1859.

Pumps! Pumps!! Pumps!!! The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county that he has commenced the above business in CURWENSVILLE, where he intends to keep on hand the best article of pump kind. They are no made out of iron, copper, steel, or galvanized chain, but of the very best of YELLOW PINE. For the estimation in which they are held by others, see the following: The only reliable pump now in use. Dr. A. M. Hills, Clearfield. The only pump worth having. G. B. Goodinsler, Luthersburg. The least liable to get out of any pump in use. Lever Plegal, Luthersburg. Works excellent in a forty feet well. Jas. Caldwell, Pike twp. A good and reliable pump. How. Rafferty, Penn twp. All orders addressed to the subscriber at Curwensville, will be promptly attended to. J. W. POTTER. Curwensville, June 1, 1859.

AMBROTYPES! There is now an opportunity for all to procure pictures of themselves and friends. The undersigned has fitted up Rooms in Shaw's new building, where he will remain a short time. Plating in fine gold or silver done on reasonable terms. Wm. H. CRANDALL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James Mallon and John Malson, in the mercantile and lumbering business at Muncyburg, in Covington township, Clearfield county, has been dissolved. June 6, 1859.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following named property, in the possession of Richard Danver, Jr.: One white and black cow, one spring calf, one horse, one cooking stove, one bed and bedding, one table, and one clock, which I purchased at a reasonable sale, and is left with the said Richard Danver, Jr., on loan only, subject to my order. RICHARD DANVER, Sen'r. June 1st, 1859.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. Small proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 20th of June, 1859, for the building of a school house in Pine township. The plans and specifications of which may be seen at his office at Pineville. P. V. WILSON, School Board. Pineville, Pa., June 1st, 1859.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been this day granted to the undersigned on the estate of Ralph Campbell, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those who have claims will present them duly authenticated to L. J. Crane, Esq., Clearfield, or to me. WM. F. JOHNSON, Union twp., June 4th, 1859-60.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between H. M. Kim & H. Kerna, is this day dissolved. The business heretofore left by H. M. Kim, in whose hands the books of the firm will remain. H. KERNA, June 1st, 1859.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following named property, in the possession of Richard Danver, Jr., and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order. PATRICK DAILY, May 1st, 1859.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following named property, now in the possession of One of Buck's one cooking stove, two beds and bedding, one breakfast table, one lounge chair, one set chairs, one set of squareware, as the same belong to me, subject to my order. R. S. STEWART, may 24th, 1859-60, pd.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias 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 29th day of June, A. D. 1859, the following described real estate:—

A certain tract of land, situate in township, Clearfield County, containing 397 acres bounded as follows:—Beginning at the west corner of the Thomas Stewardson survey, thence down the Susquehanna river, its course and distance 132 perches to the north east corner of the same survey, thence along same west 180 perches to place of beginning; with a saw-mill, dwelling house and barn erected thereon, and about 20 acres cleared. Also a tract of land, bounded as follows:—Beginning at stone on south west corner of old field called "Chester," of Thomas Stewardson survey, by land formerly sold to Leonard Ryer and others, south 555, east 156 perches, thence south 88 deg, east 95 perches to stone by C. W. Kyle purchase, thence north 4 deg, east, 174 perches to water-courses, thence by same course, 56 deg, east, 62 and 170 perches to a post on the bank of the Fordville river, thence up the same the several courses thereof, to the corner of the Thomas E. Cope and Thomas Stewardson survey, south 2 deg, west, 240 perches to place of beginning, containing 403 acres more or less, with about 7 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Woodcock, dec'd.

Also—All defendants interest in, and to 1/2 of 443 acres of land in Chest township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Anthony M'Garvey, Robert M'Ferrin, John M'Terrin, Frederick Friley and others, with a small log house, a log barn and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, being the same premises bought of Robert Michaels and James Hillis from Hugh Lodes. Also about 130 acres of land situate in Burnside and Bell townships, Clearfield county, bounded north by lands of Lewis J. Burd, east by lands of Joseph M'urray, south by lands of Isaac Lee, and west by lands of Snyder, with a large log house (weatherboarded) with frame kitchen, a large new back barn, bearing orchard, and having about 50 acres cleared land thereon. Also a lot of land in Newburg, Chest township, fronting upon main street, (the road to New Washington), adjoining lands of—being 60 feet in front and 220 feet in depth, with a large two story frame dwelling and store house thereon erected. Also—three lots in the borough of Lumber City, being the same premises bought by Robert Michaels from—Shoenaker, bounded as follows:—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael & Worrell.

Also—An undivided half part of a certain tract of land, situate in Chest twp., Clearfield county, surveyed on warrant granted to Michael Mueser, containing 443 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Anthony M'Garvey, Robert M'Ferrin, John M'Terrin, Frederick Friley, and others, having about 25 acres cleared, and a log house and stable thereon erected; being the same premises which James White, et. ux. by deed recorded, &c., granted to Thomas Mahaffey, in fee. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Mahaffey.

Also—defendants interest in lots No. 46, 47, and 48, situate in the Borough of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by Talbert street on the west, an alley on south and east, and George street on the north, lot No. 42 lying between said lots, having a dwelling house, an house, and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Taylor.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 62 acres, with about 45 acres cleared thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. M. England,—Potter and others, with a two story log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Davis.

Also—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias the following real estate, to wit:— A certain tract of pieces of land, situate in Recircar township, Clearfield county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, bounded south by Clearfield creek, west by land of Whiteside, north by land of miles, east by land of Curtis, 50 acres cleared and log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert M'Cracken.

FREDERICK G. MILLER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, June 1, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 1st Monday of June, 1859, for confirmation and adjustment. The final account of William K. Whitley, Administrator of the estate of Robert Wrigley sen late of Bradford township, Clearfield County, deceased. The testamentary account of Henry Kephart acting Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Goss, the elder late of Decatur township in the county of Clearfield, deceased. The Administration account of John Owens and John Norris, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Levi Owens late of Pike township, Clearfield county deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY, Register. May 16th, 1859.

To all settling Farms, see advertisement of Hammonden Lands. All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Hammonden Lands.