The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::DEC. 28, 1864.

## "Let By-Gones be By-Gones."

"This affair, which must be regarded as the legitimate offspring of the spirit of lawlessness which has been engendered in this county by the bad advice and inflamatory harangues of designing demagogues, who could just as readily have directed their followers in the right as in the wrong way ought to, if it does not satisfy the misguided men in our midst that the Government has the power to enforce the laws, and that its iron grasp will be laid upon all who attempt to resist its authority. We hope for the credit of the county at large, but more particularly for the sake of the law-abiding portion of our citizens, that we may not again be called upon to record such a lamentable event. Should any other troubles of the above character arise, those who bring them upon themselves, will do so much with a full knowledge of the fearful consequences they must inevitably incur, and the fault will rest entirely with themselves."

Such is the language in which our *Jacobin* neighbor closes his account of the recent raid into Knox township; and this immediately after expressing the desire to let "by-gones be by-gones." But this should surprise no one. Deceit, treachery and double-dealing is at least one-half the motive power of their party. Take from them their deceitfulness, and require them to appear before the world in their true colors, upon all public questions, and all honest men would disown them.

In this article the writer very carefully conceals the fact that among the men arrested in Knox township and held, there was *not a single citizen of Clearfield county.*—It is true this is a matter of small consequence, as it is altogether likely that there are citizens of Clearfield county just as deserving of arrest as those men were. But why was the fact so studiously concealed? Was it not for the sole purpose of bringing obloquy upon our county, and bringing this boasted "power" of the government to harrass and annoy our people, who support these, their traducers? The great misfortune of this county was its unprecedented rebuke to Lincolnism at the last election. Many other counties are far behind Clearfield in their quota of soldiers, and in responding to the conscription; but she is ahead of all of them in rolling up increased Democratic majorities. In very many counties two or three supplementary drafts have been ordered and made, *even* the city of Harrisburg and Dauphin county itself being no exception—yet there is no announcement of the existence of civil war in their midst. Why is this? Is it, or is it not because of our tremendous majority for McClellan at the last election? We are well advised that some of the cowardly scoundrels who profess to lead the Republican party of this county have been beseeching the authorities for more than a year for a manifestation of their "power" against leading Democrats of this county; and since the election they have renewed their efforts with increased vigor, making the most ridiculous, false and extravagant representations as to what was going on in this county, until they seem to have made sufficient impression upon those having the authority as to induce them to send us a military force. What has been the experience of these soldiers, how much evidence of preparations for resistance they have discovered, how many and what the character of the "fortifications" they have encountered, or what their opinion is of our people, as compared to other communities we are not advised. If they are sensible men, and know all the facts, we are quite sure that they will make up their minds that no people have ever been more thoroughly traduced and slandered *by their neighbors.*

But why does our neighbor forbear to point out the "inflammatory harangues of designing demagogues" that caused this "spirit of lawlessness?" Why does he not give the languge? The writer doubtless alludes to the mass-meeting held here in August. We judge so from the fact that a letter dated at Phillipsburg, and published in Forney's *Press*, attributes all the blame to what was said and done at that meeting. Those proceedings were published at length. If they breathe the "spirit of lawlessness," and are "inflammatory," why are they not produced. They can be forthcoming at any time.—And not only that, but we honestly believe that there are this day over twenty-seven hundred good and true men in Clearfield county ready at any time to reavow every word of them. They were, and are still, *for the Union*, the old *Union* of our Fathers—and in their efforts to maintain it may have too closely followed in the footsteps of the Patriot Fathers, and spoke out with the voice of freemen, believing that they lived in a land consecrated to freedom of speech and of thought. This is their only crime. If they are made to suffer for it, they will not be the first martyrs to a just cause. The world's history is full of such chapters; and it never fails to record the sequel, that vengeance full and complete, is sure, sooner or later, to visit the authors of such wrongs.

## THE NEWS.

A dispatch from Washington on Sunday last announced the capture of Savannah by Sherman, with 13,000 prisoners.—The dispatch states that the information is communicated to Gen. Grant by a telegraph operator who had escaped from Richmond.

At last accounts Hood was still retreating from Thomas' forces, in Southern Tennessee. The rebel losses under Hood are stated by correspondents of the Northern press, since he entered Tennessee, at 20,000 men and 51 cannon. The Federal loss is not stated.

Breckinridge is still operating in Eastern Tennessee. The Federal forces have concentrated at Knoxville, having abandoned Chattanooga, and all the other posts in that section.

All is quiet, comparatively, in front of Richmond and Petersburg.

The fleet that left Fortress Monroe week before last was destined for Wilmington, North Carolina, and a rumor was current that Fort Fisher, at the entrance to the harbor of Wilmington, had fallen.

Guerillas on the Potomac, and in the neighborhood of Washington, are again troublesome, crossing and recrossing on the ice.

Last night's mail confirms the accupation of Savannah, and the capture of 150 heavy guns, 800 prisoners, and 25,000 bales of cotton. The rebels blew up the navy yard, &c., and then evacuated.

## Letter from Karthaus Township.

SALT LICK, December 23, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—The third annual message of Abraham Lincoln I have carefully read and find it particularly wanting in three respects, viz: truth, common sense and good grammar. The elevation of the negro for the degredation and sacrifice of the white men, appears to be the only comprehensible idea that the message contains. I certainly did not look from the President impossibilities, and therefore I am not disappointed, for how can a clean thing come forth from the unclean.

The Republicans of Karthaus township, to make amends for their small vote at the Presidential election, are going it loud here in their *secret order*. Certain Democrats of the township whom they call *disloyal* are to be watched, and by them denounced as *traitors*. Drafted Democrats, who failed to report are to be tracked, spied out, and information given of their whereabouts. The postal route to Salt Lick is to be stopped at a point above;—trade and dealing to be regulated and confined among themselves, and for the purpose they have already started a smith shop; roads are to be altered and made at their pleasure, where they will be detrimental to Democrats, which has in one instance been attended to. They have various other matters in contemplation to terrify the Democrats, or Copperheads, as they term them, because, they say they are disloyal to their great *I am, Abraham.*

The "Union League" organization here, in this township took place a short time previous to the late election, in the silence of midnight darkness; when, as they thought no Democratic eye could see them. At the organization they were assisted by some of the *loyal league* brethren of Burnside township, Centre county, who were seen sneaking home in the dead hour of the night, as if they were guilty of rapine and murder. On the occasion they had close at hand, I believe, the Methodist Melchisadeck of Karthaus circuit to give instruction and do the praying. They have met regularly once and twice in the week at their room, furnished them by their religious, Methodist friend, Mr. Henry Yothers. The last meeting was on last Monday night, and I am informed their business was important to themselves. Old Abe's late call for 300,000 more men, after their leaders had told them there would be no more drafts, and that the South was starved and whipped into subjection, so that peace would soon be restored, was very unexpected to them and alarmed them very much. However, after composure among them was restored, it was agreed to examine the number subject to draft to see how many would be exempted on account of deafness and stiff fingers, the result I did not ascertain, as my informant left. More at another time.

Yours Truly, ***

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.—A Cairo special states that a few days since about twenty-five rebels appeared on the river bank opposit Memphis, waved their hats and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. A force of about one hundred and fifty negroes were sent on board a steamer about a mile down the river and landed. When they filed out on shore the rebels broke and ran, apparently in the greatest consternation, hotly pursued by the negroes, till they came to a thick bushy place, where the rebels had a large force secreted, who suddenly rose and fired on the negroes. They fled in the greatest consternation, the rebels hotly pursuing and slaughtering them at a dreadful rate. A number rushed into the river and were drowned. One report says but seven negroes returned, but another says more got back.

☞General McClellan, it is reported, will sail for Europe in February; his wife and child will accompany him. "Burleigh" the Boston *Journal's* correspondent in New York makes the following statement in reference to the General's movements:

A company of gentlemen in this city have fitted up a fast sailing clipper ship in elegant style, placed on board every conceivable luxury, manned her completely with a fine crew, put her in charge of one of our ablest captains, and tendered her to General George B. McClellan for one year, to sail where he will with his family and friends—the entire expense to be borne by the Gentlemen. This is the New York style of doing things.

## LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.

### A Call for Three Hundred Thousand Men.

WASAINGTON, Dec, 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his descretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one two, and three years, for military service, and in case the quota of, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; *and whereas*, by the credits allowed, in accordance with the act of Congress, on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under the call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; *and whereas*, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; *and whereas*, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July 18th, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency and to provide for casualities in the military and naval service in the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of the States, districts, and sub-districts, under this call, will be assigned by the War Department, through the bureau of the Provost Marshall General of the United States, and in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on the said 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

## Turkey.

A horrible tragedy is reported in a Constantinople letter of the 19th. The following are the particulars as thus reported: Djemila Sultana, the third daughter of the late Sultan, now in her twenty-second year, was married to Mahmond Jelisdin Pasha. The position of a subject upon whom the Sultan confers the hand of one of his daughters is anything but an enviable one, as the princesses treat the unhappy husband much in the same way as they do their slaves, or rather worse, for the latter have not the misery of appearing in a false position. It is well known that the husbands of the daughter of the late Sultan—Fatima, Raffia, and Djamila—have led the most wretched of lifes from the arbitrariness and jealousy of their wives. The tragedy which occurred on the 12th instant arose from this cause The Sultana Djemila, from causes well or ill founded, became jealous of one of her slaves, by her husband; in her highnes's rage against the unfortunate girl she ordered one of her eunchs to cut her head off, which was done at a stroke of his cimeter. Then she determined to extend her revenge to her husband, and coolly directed that the girl's head should be placed under a cover on the Pasha's dinner-table. It is the custom in Turky for the male heads of familes to dine apart from their women. On the day in question the Sultan seated her self on the divan—a long sofa extending across the room—previous to her husband's entering the dining room. On his arrival, as is customary, he went up to the imperial spouse and rendered her the usual homage. When seated, he called on the servants present to remove the cover which is thrown over the tray which forms the top of the table; to his surprise they hesitated, and shrank back. The Sultan then called to him to remove it himself, upbraiding the servants for their conduct. The unhappy Pasha, obeying his wife's directions, threw off the cover, and then before him lay the gory head of the murdered girl. He reeled and fell back a corpse. Previous to taking off the cover he drank some sherbet, and whether this was poisoned as some imagine or that the shock produced apoplexy, has not been ascertained, as no *post mortem* examination has been held. It will, of course, be thought that the imperial murderess was at once seized and placed in the hands of justice. On the contrary, Djemila Sultan Abdul of the imperial family, daughter of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and niece of the reigning Sultan, has up to the present moment remained in her house unmolested, and the only notice taken of the matter has been that her imperial uncle is very angry with her.

☞The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that a passenger by steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, reports that our consul-general in Italy will probably forward to the government at Washington an accusation against one of our consuls at a certain port not very far from Rome. The complaint against him is that he did not hurray for Lincoln's re-election, and spoke of Buler as "Beast Butler."

GREENBACK LIARS.—The *Tribune*, in a leading editorial, uses the following language in regard to greenbacks:

"The greenback that calls itself five dollars is unconsciously a liar. It is really but a little over two dollars. And this, like all other lies, though it seem for the moment advantageous, is a general mischief and detriment. The scheming, gaming few may make by it, but the industrious many must loose."

☞The *Palmetto Herald* says that in one grave yard twelves thousand Federal prisoners are buried. The rebel surgeons begged and implored for medicines, but the Confederate government was unable to fill their requisitions.

## Official Rosult of the November Election in the State of Pennsylvania.

| | McClellan. | Lincoln. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams, | 3016 | 2612 |
| Allegheny, | 12414 | 21519 |
| Armstrong, | 3241 | 3526 |
| Beaver, | 2204 | 3237 |
| Bedford, | 2752 | 2336 |
| Berks, | 13266 | 6710 |
| Blair, | 2686 | 3292 |
| Bradford, | 3067 | 6865 |
| Bucks, | 7335 | 6436 |
| Butler, | 2947 | 3475 |
| Cambria, | 3036 | 2244 |
| Cameron, | 232 | 335 |
| Carbon, | 2251 | 1721 |
| Centre, | 3390 | 2817 |
| Clarion, | 2833 | 1780 |
| Clearfield, | 2801 | 1506 |
| Chester, | 5987 | 2446 |
| Clumbia, | 3367 | 1914 |
| Clinton, | 2136 | 1666 |
| Crawford, | 4526 | 6443 |
| Cumberland, | 4356 | 3604 |
| Dauphin, | 4220 | 5544 |
| Delaware, | 2141 | 3664 |
| Elk, | 835 | 348 |
| Erie, | 3722 | 6911 |
| Fayette, | 5126 | 3221 |
| Forest, | 62 | 85 |
| Franklin, | 3821 | 3862 |
| Fulton, | 906 | 693 |
| Greene, | 3076 | 1583 |
| Huntingdon, | 2477 | 3321 |
| Indiana, | 2179 | 4320 |
| Juniata, | 1753 | 1437 |
| Jefferson, | 1868 | 1823 |
| Lawrence, | 1389 | 3408 |
| Lancaster, | 8451 | 14469 |
| Lebanon, | 2779 | 3780 |
| Lehigh, | 3920 | 3908 |
| Luzerne, | 10054 | 7645 |
| Lycoming, | 4207 | 3401 |
| Mercer, | 3569 | 4320 |
| Monroe, | 2698 | 685 |
| Montgomery, | 7943 | 6872 |
| Mortour, | 1496 | 1130 |
| McKean, | 652 | 767 |
| Mifflin, | 1716 | 1643 |
| Northampton, | 6944 | 3726 |
| Northumberland, | 3608 | 2915 |
| Perry, | 2448 | 2406 |
| Pike, | 1180 | 260 |
| Philadelphia, | 44032 | 55791 |
| Potter, | 680 | 1390 |
| Schuylkill, | 9540 | 7851 |
| Somerset, | 1719 | 2788 |
| Snyder, | 1368 | 1679 |
| Sullivan, | 670 | 309 |
| Susquehanna, | 2959 | 4203 |
| Tioga, | 1584 | 4673 |
| Union, | 1352 | 1945 |
| Venango, | 3341 | 3849 |
| Wayne, | 2989 | 2274 |
| Warren, | 1505 | 2541 |
| Washington, | 4579 | 4951 |
| Westmoreland, | 5977 | 4650 |
| Wyoming, | 1402 | 1337 |
| York, | 8500 | 5568 |
| Total, | 276,308 | 296,389 |
| Abolition majority | | 20,081 |

The majority for Lincoln on the soldier's vote is 19,230, which taken from the above, would give him the State on the Home vote including the proxy ballots, by 1,051.

☞The Philadelphia *Commercial List* furnishes the following statement of the wholesale price of flour, in the month of September, for sixty years past:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1864, | $10 26 | 1831, | $5,37 |
| 1863, | 10 | 1830, | 5,12 |
| 1862, | 9 6 | 1829, | 5.62 |
| 1861, | 5 12 | 1828, | 6.25 |
| 1860, | 5 10 | 1827, | 5.12 |
| 1859, | 5 10 | 1826, | 4.74 |
| 1858, | 5 10 | 1825, | 5.00 |
| 1857, | 6 12 | 1824, | 5.31 |
| 1856, | 6 10 | 1823, | 6.50 |
| 1855, | 7.4 | 1822, | 7.00 |
| 1854, | 8.6 | 1821, | 5.37 |
| 1853, | 5.7 | 1820, | 4.50 |
| 1852, | 4.4 | 1819, | 6.50 |
| 1851, | 3.9 | 1818, | 9.75 |
| 1850, | 5.0 | 1817, | 9.50 |
| 1849, | 5.0 | 1816, | 9.75 |
| 1848, | 5.6 | 1815, | 8.75 |
| 1847, | 5.5 | 1814, | 8.50 |
| 1846, | 3.9 | 1813, | 8.50 |
| 1845, | 4.6 | 1812, | 9.50 |
| 1844, | 4.1 | 1811, | 9.00 |
| 1843, | 4.4 | 1810, | 10.75 |
| 1842, | 4.50 | 1809, | 7.00 |
| 1841, | 6.7 | 1808, | 5.50 |
| 1840, | 5.00 | 1807, | 4.50 |
| 1839, | 6.00 | 1806, | 7.00 |
| 1838, | 7.67 | 1805, | 8.00 |
| 1837, | 8.27 | 1804, | 9.87 |
| 1836, | 5.37 | 1803, | 7.65 |
| 1835, | 6.12 | 1802, | 6.75 |
| 1834, | 6.00 | 1801, | 9.75 |
| 1833, | 5.74 | 1800, | 10.12 |
| 1832, | 5.94 | 1799, | 9.50 |

☞Mr. SEWARD has now a chance for self-congratulation at that his foreign policy has accomplished. The Mexican minister of the treasury has advertised for proposals for steamers to run in the Gulf and along the Pacific coast. The line or lines are to be distinctively Mexican, to carry the Mexican flag and transport Mexican troops at reduced rates, in case the government requires this. It is a suggestive fact, that while our commerce is rapidly dwindling away, Mexico, which but for the present administration would never have become the ally of an European power, is preparing to take its place among the maritime nations of the world. Four years ago last night when the Union was intact, Mr. SEWARD prophesied that the then existing troubles would be over in ninety days, and the United States would enter upon a new career of prosperity. To-day, even Mexico, then almost the weakest government on the globe, gives the lie to his words and announces her purpose to carry her flag where that of the United States is never seen, save as it floats over its ships of war. If such be some of the results of four years of Republican rule, what may we look for when the next four years will have passed.—*The World.*

## Release of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—M. Hutchins, recently sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Fitchburg House of correction, in Massachusetts, for tempting to send a sword to the Rebel Major Harry Gilmore, has been released by order of the President, and arrived here to-day.

William S. Fish, of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, late Provost Marshal of this city, who was sentenced by the Albany penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, has also been released.

DIED—In Lawrence township, on Thursday morning the 22d inst., Mrs. Eveline H. wife of Wm. L. Rishel, in the 39th year of her age.



## Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 9th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Graham tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by public road leading from Kylertown to Grahamton, on the east by lands of John B. Kyler, on the south and west by lands of —— Thompson, containing ten acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and log barn, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Ulrick.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing eighty acres, adjoining lands of England, Fox & Roberts, Jacob Hummel and Jacob Shaffer, having about twenty-five acres cleared, with a small orchard, a log-house and barn erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Desch.

ALSO—A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing Sixty acres, of which about thirty acres are cleared, adjoining lands of Morris P. Wallace, Ellis Irwin and others, having thereon erected a two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings, together with a young bearing orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Launsberry.

EDWARD PERKS,
Dec. 5-te. Sheriff.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in the township of Penn, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a post in the line of Spencers, thence by lands sold to David Spencer north 25 degrees, west 63 perches to a post, thence south 40 degrees, east 9 perches to a post, thence north 50 degrees west 24 perches to a chestnut, thence south 29 degrees east 78 perches along the line of Grier Bell to a white-oak, thence south 35 degrees east 79 perches to a hickory, thence north 36 degrees east 30 perches to a chestnut, thence south 50 degrees, east 17 perches to a red-oak, thence by lands of Owens north 37¾ degrees east 23 perches to a hickory, thence north 52 degrees west 27 perches to a post, thence 37 degrees east 32 perches to stones, thence north 49 degrees west 105 perches to beginning, containing 85 acres and the usual allowance, with a two-story frame white dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to sold as the property of Frederick Holloester.

Dec 5-te EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff.

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 Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2nd Monday of January, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

1. Final account of John Rorabaugh, administrator, and Mary Burgunder, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Burgunder, late of Burnside tp., Clearfield county, deceased.

2. Final account of Elias Rishel, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Krimer, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased.

3. Final account of Valentine Flegal, surviving administrator of David Flegal, deceased.

4. Final account of Cyrenius Howe, administrator, and Mary Smeal, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Smeal, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, deceased.

5. Final account of Mary Lydick, administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Lydick, late of —— township, Clearfield county, dec'd.

6. The account of Wm. Hoover, administrator of John Shirey, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased.

7. The account of Emeline Owens, administratrix, and Anthony Hile, administrator, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Thomas Owens, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased.

8. The account of John H. Sayler, Guardian of Frederick Pentz, minor child of John Pentz, late of Brady township, deceased.

9. The account of James A Campbell, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Young, late of Bell township, deceased.

10. The final account of A. C. Tate, Guardian of Sarah Jane Hess, minor heir of Abraham Hess, late of Boggs township, deceased.

Register's Office. I. G. BARGER,
Dec. 5-te. Register.

## COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, 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. JAMES BLOOM and Hon. JNO. D. THOMPSON, Associate Judges of Clearfield co.; 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 the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the

*Second Monday (9th day) of January, 1865.*

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.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 5th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

EDWARD PERKS, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST for January Term, 1864.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST WEEK | | |
| Dickinson | vs | Dickinson. |
| S. Sebring | vs | A. McGarvey. |
| Potter | vs | Blanchard. |
| Johnston | vs | Reed. |
| Chase | vs | Thompson. |
| Lee & Campbell | vs | Patchin. |
| Lamborn | vs | Patchin. |
| Meckley | vs | Pantle & Smith. |
| Mays | vs | Canfield & Rader |
| Arnold | vs | TenEyck & Th'n |
| SECOND WEEK. | | |
| Boice | vs | Leon'd & Rodk'y |
| Hartsborn | vs | Ten Eyck. |
| Hugenot | vs | Conway. |
| Campbell | vs | Snyder. |
| Bloom | vs | Patchin. |
| Graham | vs | Shaw. |
| A. B. Shaw | vs | Graham. |
| Lamborn | vs | M'Kee. |
| Fulkerson | vs | Caskey. |
| Irvin | vs | Dale. |
| Knarr | vs | Brubaker. |
| Thompson | vs | Walker. |
| Eliza Irvin | vs | T. Rafferty. |
| Johnston | vs | Killian. |
| McMurray's Ex'rs | vs | C. Gallagher. |
| Rorabaugh | vs | Bennett. |

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed in open Court to distribute moneys in the hands of R. N. Hegarty, administrator of the estate of Lyman Miles, deceased, gives notice, (the time of said audit having been continued by the Court) that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
Dec. 14, 3t. Auditor.