



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1865.

U. S. COURTS.

We are informed that true bills were found by the Grand Jury in the U. S. Court last week against the several gentlemen of this county who were arrested by the military last winter, among whom are Daniel Goodlander, Esq., A. L. Hickock, Daniel Bowman, Isaac Dunlap, a Mr. Slippy, and perhaps others. Their trials have been continued until the first Monday in August next.

If there is any part of our Judiciary system imperfect, it is the system practiced in the selection of Jurors to try cases in the District Courts of the United States. We know not what the law is on the subject; but the practice we are well acquainted with. These Jurors are selected or chosen by the United States Marshals, and in the case of the Western district of Pennsylvania, are taken from about three-fourths of the counties in the State. The names of a portion of the citizens of each of these counties are not put into a wheel and drawn out as in the case of Jurors for our county Courts; but the Marshal selects whom he pleases. Under the last Democratic Administration, we know it was the invariable practice of the Marshals to select a fair proportion of Republicans. The late Marshal (Campbell) always tried to secure at least one-fourth of his Jurors from the then opposition party. There were then no political prisoners; and no political offences to be tried, and if every Juror that was empaneled during his entire term had been exclusively composed of Democrats, it is doubtful if there was a single instance in which such political complexion of the jury could have been made a just cause of complaint.

But it is different now. The United States District Courts are now almost exclusively occupied in the trial of political prisoners; for offences which may be, in reality, entirely legitimate in political warfare, but which this party in power choose to designate as acts of disloyalty. Is it fair that such men should be tried by a Jury every man of whom has been selected, chosen, picked out, by an officer-holder? We could select a Jury from the would be willing to elect half the Abolition leaders in the State, each of whom could imagine that his conscience approved the act. But there would be no legal justice in this. So could the present Marshal, if he was so disposed, with the aid of the perjured spies and informers now infesting the county, select a Jury that would hang half the Democrats in the State.

We know not what the practice is now. All we know of Marshal Murook is of the most favorable character; and for ought we know he may select as fair a proportion of Democrats as his predecessor did of Republicans. Among those selected from this county, however, we have yet to hear that, in four years he has selected a single Democrat. At the late term, there were no less than five Jurors from this county. There may have been more. They were all Republicans, and some of them of the most prejudiced sort. Seventy-two Jurors are about as many as are usually required, counting Clearfield as an average county, and that there were a proportionate number taken from each of the other counties, it would make over 200 Jurors. It is therefore evident that either Clearfield has had more than a fair share of this sort of government patronage, or the court was honored with more Jurors than were required.

It was not the term at which the Republicans of Clearfield could claim an excess of Jurors. The court would not likely permit a man of either party from this county to sit as a Juror on the trial of either of these cases. If so, the same reason ought to prevent any man from this county sitting on the Grand Jury.

We have made these remarks, and refer to these facts, without any view to present proceedings. We hold that the present practice of selecting Jurors for the United States Courts is radically wrong—open to the most cruel abuse—and ought to be changed.

EATING THE PIPER.—A Mr. Sturtevant had been doing business at New Orleans. At the breaking out of the rebellion he came to Boston, and was there arrested for disloyalty, &c., the charges being preferred by a Mr. Allen. The charges were not sustained, and Mr. Sturtevant was discharged, when he sued for damages. The suit was concluded in the U. S. Supreme Court last week, resulting in a verdict for \$32,500 damage. According to the Judge's charge the heavy verdict was the penalty this excessively "loyal" Mr. Allen had to pay for applying the term "traitor" to his neighbor.

We record this "circumstance" merely to show some certain individuals in this community how much they owe to the forbearance of Democrats.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

"In reference to what my administration will be while I occupy my present position I must refer you to the past. You may look back to its evidence of what my course will be."

Thus spoke President Johnson on the 21st of April—just six days after assuming the Executive chair—in response to the address of the Indiana delegation, who had called to assure him of their confidence and support. For the purpose of showing what has been Mr. Johnson's "course" in the "past," we commence this week, on our first page, the publication of a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate, in December, 1859, on the "John Brown Raid."

In doing this we have two purposes to accomplish: First, to assure all honest people that they have not only no cause for doubts or fears, but on the contrary that they, as a people, jealous of their rights, have every reason to put their trust in the man who now occupies the Executive chair; and second, to refresh the minds of our readers with certain incidents connected with John Brown's attack upon the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, which the impartial historian will not fail to record as the prelude to the Great American Rebellion.

The speech is long, and will occupy several issues; but we will give it in such parcels as not to seriously interfere with our usual variety. The reader should preserve each number, until he has the entire speech, and he will then find that our whole theory of government has been examined, and in some of its most important features discussed with a clearness seldom excelled. This is especially the case whenever he touches upon the rights of the States. "The Federal Government possesses no sovereign power," says he. "All its powers are derivative and limited." And again: "Congress has no sovereign power. All its powers are derivative; it can exercise no single primitive or original power."

These are very important declarations, and they were uttered with an emphasis that gives every assurance that their sentiments were honestly entertained. In view of them, then, may we not ask what hope the advocates of a strong centralized government, overriding and disregarding States and State laws, can have from their author as Chief Magistrate of the Union? If his "course in the past" is to be, its "evidence" of what his future is to be, is it not evident that all their bright anticipations are doomed?

From these facts, therefore, it is not unreasonable to assume, that in President Johnson the country has every thing to hope for, and if he is sincere and honest (which no man has any reason to doubt,) should his life and faculties be spared, he is the fittest living man to be at this time

Capture of Jeff Davis.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday last contained a dispatch from Gen. Wilson, dated Macon, Ga., May 12th, announcing the arrest of Jeff Davis and his staff on the 11th inst., at Irwinville, about 75 miles from Macon, and that he would be forwarded to Washington immediately under a strong guard. The dispatch appears to have been received at Washington, and is dispatched thence to New York, addressed to Gen. Dix in Stanton's usual form, but is without signature.

SMALL BUSINESS.—We think it is the smallest kind of business in the Abolition press—especially in *Forney's*—to publish and expose to the world the contents of private letters, written before the war, by citizens of the North to their friends in the South, and recently found in the ransacking of Richmond. After the Consuelo letter we should think *Forney* would fairly puke at the bare idea.

DEATH OF JACKSON'S ADOPTED SON.—Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of the late President Jackson, whose death was lately mentioned without any particulars, accidentally shot himself while hunting near the Hermitage, Tennessee, on Monday week, and died on Sunday following, of lockjaw. He was a son of Mrs. Jackson's brother, Samuel Donaldson, and a cousin of A. J. Donaldson. He took his adopted parent's name, and inherited, at his death, the Hermitage, and a large cotton plantation in Mississippi, both of which, however, passed out of his hands. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife, daughter and two sons. The sons came with the rebels, both entering the army. Samuel, the younger, was an officer in the rebel service, and was killed beyond Chattanooga. The eldest brother, Andrew Jackson, is a Brigadier General in the rebel army. He terminated his military career in the surrender of Fort Morgan, in Mobile harbor, and was taken prisoner, and is now in our hands.

BEVERLY TUCKER, for whom a reward of \$25,000 has been offered by the United States Government, publishes a letter, dated at Montreal, 4th inst. saying, that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassin, or knowledge of the plot to capture Lincoln or Seward, blacks his soul with perjury. He never heard of Booth or any of the others arrested before the assassination, and he was not in Montreal when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence so as to disprove it. George Sanders is still residing at Montreal.

A Public Debt—How to Change a Limited Republican Government into an Unlimited Hereditary One.

A contemporary reproduces some paragraphs from an article which was published as long as 1792, in the *National Gazette*, but which seems at the present day almost oracular. It is entitled, "Rules for Changing a Limited Republican Government into an Unlimited Hereditary One," and the following passages appear most curious and striking at the present time.

"But the grand maxim will be a public debt, provided enough of it can be got, and it be mediated with the proper ingredients. If by good fortune a debt be ready at hand, the rest is to be made of it. Stretch it, and swell it to the utmost; the items will permit. Assume all the debts of your neighbors; in a word, get as much debt as may be craked and scraped together; and when you have got all, you can advertise for more, and have the debt made as big as possible, and the next to that is to get it into few hands as possible. The more effectually to bring this about, complicate it, divide it, subdivide it, subtract it, postpend it; let there be one-third of two-thirds and two-thirds of one-third; let there be three per cents, and four per cents and future six per cents. To be brief let the whole be such a mystery that a few only can understand it; and let all possible opportunities and informations fall in the way of these few. It must not be forgotten that the members of the legislative body are to have a deep stake in the game. A sufficient number, properly disposed, can alternately legislate and speculate, and speculate and legislate, and buy and sell, and sell and buy, until a due proportion of the money of their constituents has passed into their hands, to give them an interest against their constituents and to insure the part they are to act.

"The ways in which a great debt, so constituted and applied, will contribute to the ultimate end in view, are both numerous and obvious: 1. The favorite few thus possessed of it, whether within or without the government, will feel the staunchest fealty to it, and will go through thick and thin to support it in all its operations and usurpations. 2. Their money will give them consequence and influence, even among those who have been tricked out of it. 3. They will be the readiest material that can be found, for a hereditary aristocratic order, whenever matters are ripe for one. 4. A great debt will require great taxes; great taxes many tax-gatherers, and other officers; and all officers are auxiliaries of power. 5. Heavy taxes may produce discontent; these may threaten resistance; and in proportion to this danger will be the preference for a standing army to repel it. 6. A standing army, in its turn will increase the moral force of the Government, by means of its appointments, and give it physical force by means of the sword; thus doubly forwarding the main object.

"The management of a great funded debt and an extensive system of taxes, will afford a plea for establishing a great incorporated bank. As soon as sufficient progress in the intended change shall have been made and the public mind duly prepared, it will be easy to remove the constitutional landmarks. It will be of special moment to give the most plausible and popular name that can be found to the power that is to be usurped. It may be called, for example, a power for the common safety, or the public good, or "the general welfare." If the people should not be too much enlightened, the name will escape attention; that it means in fact the same thing, with a power to do anything the government pleases in all its cases whatsoever. To oppose the power may, consequently seem to be ignorant, and called by the artful, opposing the "general welfare," and may be cried down under that description."

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country; but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Grantville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of revolution, and instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred millions dollars, or nearly one-half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12 1/2 per cent, against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united Republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United

Stocks will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. note, bearing seven and three tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss,—and serve them right.—*New Yorker.*

NEW TROUBLE BREWING.

Is it possible there are men, calling themselves citizens of the United States, who desire to coax on farther bloody fighting? It is our duty to say to certain officials that their actions seem to tend in this direction. Lee's army surrendered. Joe Johnston's army surrendered—but from one and the other, many thousand of men withdrew—denying the right to surrender, and drawing off, on their own hook, to watch the shape things would take.

If a policy of conciliation and of magnanimity is inaugurated, these powerful forces are likely to fall into the new order. They are tired of the exhausting war. If they can quit it with self-respect, they may be over. With wise measures it cannot be renewed. But it may be rekindled. It will not be in the name of the detested Confederacy. That is done with. But, it may be in behalf of vested interests in Texas, and that region, beyond the Mississippi.

Louis Napoleon declined to interfere in behalf of the Confederacy of the South. Besides his apprehension that their was a secret treaty between the Washington and England, in case he did intervene, he foresaw that two American Federations would, in regard to all European questions, act together—and even more powerfully than nominally united. He did not choose to run risks to build up a stronger system that would pervade, if he held off. But, one of the French Emperor's "Napoleon ideas," has ever been that France should in some way, retrieve the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

After flattering the late Confederacy with false hopes, it seems now, Napoleon's plan to offer to Texans, refugees, and Confederate soldiers, a guarantee of Texas, and perhaps Western Louisiana, as a resort that French arms will defend. Napoleon, proposes to make head against the United States, when the latter are exhausted and wearied with the long civil war. It is not a new Confederacy, or an independent people, that he proposes to help into existence, but a French dependency. He thinks, in hatred of the United States, that he can gather on nearly one hundred thousand Confederate veterans, to carry out his schemes on this continent. Now, does he count right or wrong? This is a question that Louis Napoleon cannot answer, but President Johnson can. With the Federal army devoted to him, and to his friends Grant and Sherman, President Johnson can arrange with generous, and contenting terms for these lately styled rebels. If he does so, and generously with them; he wins to them the future of the country. If he deals harshly with them, *rebels* will be left to Texas, to renew a desperate fight, with the delusion, possibly, the fact, of an active and energetic aid of France.

"The opinion" of Mr. Speed, met by a counter "opinion" of somebody else, will be taken as the *inflection of the pendulum* on the part of the Government, and the whole body of paroled Confederates will be declared free of their obligations. For God's sake, let the most liberal interpretation be accorded to the paroled Confederate soldiers! If this is done, thousands of them declaring themselves deceived and wronged, may go to Texas, to fight United States troops, not any longer under the Confederate flag, but under the banner of France.

Let Attorney Gen. Speed's "opinion" go to the dogs, and let a humane and magnanimous policy be pursued towards the paroled and surrendered prisoners!—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Pretended Robbery of Richmond Banks.

Colonel Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the fast trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows of no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further, that the amount has been vastly over estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about \$200,000. Colonel Clark was an old regular army officer previous to the breaking out of the war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements.

Thousands of troops have arrived at Washington and camps are placed all around it. On May 3d, the advance of Grant's army passed through Richmond, en route for Washington. Meade was then in Richmond; Grant is in Washington. The Sixth corps will remain at Danville; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps at Richmond; all the others are now marching towards Washington.

It is reported that the construction placed by the Attorney General upon the terms of Grant and Lee will not be literally enforced, and the paroled rebels will be free from molestation so long as they conduct themselves in a becoming manner.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Alan MacLeod, Chaplain U. S. A., formerly Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Clearfield, Pa., John S. King, Esq., of Brookville, to Sophie, eldest daughter of Hon. G. B. Barrett, of this place.

The above notice was accompanied with a donation lacking neither in quality or quantity. Like all else connected with the event, it was "charming"; and if the parties specially interested are not blessed with a long life and an abundance of the good cheer of this world, then you may set it down that it is not for the want of the good wishes of the

At the "Clearfield Home," on the 11th inst., by the same, John A. Brubaker, to Miss Maggie K. Schofield, both of Union township.

At Tyrone, on the 4th inst., by S. Jones, Esq., G. M. Watson, of Philadelphia, formerly of Lawrence township, this county, to Miss Lizzie Rider, of Halifax, Centre county.

On the 7th inst., by Jas. B. Clark, Esq., Mr. Newton Spencer to Miss Sarah Reinger, both of Lumber City.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$99,900,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 1st day of July, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the first series of thirty days over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

Table listing interest rates: One Cent per day on a \$50 note, Two Cents " " " \$100 note, Ten " " " \$500 note, 20 " " " \$1000 note, \$1 " " " \$5000 note.

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, the "drawing from market as heretofore and proscribed."

This is the Only Loan in Market now offered by the Government, and constitutes the Great Popular Loan of the People.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS!

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Note cannot be taxed by Town, City, County or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income. These bonds will increase their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly!

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that Citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, and who are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the County National Bank of Clearfield, First National Bank of Clearfield, First National Bank of Curwensville, May 17, 45-10w.

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, on the Third Monday of June, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

- 1. The final account of Wm. King, one of the administrators of John King, late of Burnside tp. Clearfield county, deceased.
2. The final account of Joseph H. Jones, administrator of Daniel Will, late of Morris tp. Clearfield county, deceased.
3. The account of John McKeilken, guardian of Henry H. Harb, jr., and Wilson A. Harb, minor children of Caroline Harb, deceased.
4. The account of Wm. Bush, guardian of Rebecca S. Elinger, late Rebecca S. Baxton, dec'd.
5. The final account of G. W. McCully, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph M. Core, deceased.
6. The final account of Peter M. Smith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob L. Smith, late of Clearfield county, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Gorman, one of the administrators of John King, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased.
I. G. BARBER, Register. Register's Office, May 17, 1865.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Clearfield, on

Tuesday, the 23d of June, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described REAL ESTATE, the property of the heirs of Gosh V. Slayton, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in the valley of Spring, within the township, Clearfield county, Pa., adjoining lands of Dr. Early, Humes, and others, having thereon a frame dwelling house, a barn, orchard, and other improvements. The land is of good quality and in good state of cultivation, containing 201 acres, and 130 perches.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money on hand, and the balance in two equal annual installments from date of confirmation of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

DAVID TYLER, Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Leconte's Mills,

on Wednesday, 31st day of May, 1865,

All those two certain tracts of land situate in Girard township, Clearfield county. One piece beginning at a gum, thence east 217 perches to a white oak, thence north 123 perches to a stone, thence west 216 perches to a stream; thence south to place of beginning, containing 219 acres and 58 perches. The other piece beginning at a stone corner, thence south 50 pds. 5 tenths perches to a stone, thence west 99 perches to place of beginning, containing 39 acres more or less, being part of No. 1927.

TERMS.—One fifth cash at sale, and one-third to be secured for Catharine Leagy, widow; and one-half of the balance cash at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

May 10th, 1865. HUBERT LEAGY, Trustee.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Faciendo*, 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 15th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fox Township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, being tract No. 1875, in the division of said lands by the State bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine on the line of tract No. 2070, and a corner of tracts No. 4098 and 4182, and thence by said line No. 4182 and tract No. 4197, thence west 18-0 and four tenths perches, crossing the Pennsylvania and Erie and the Keresey road to a marked hemlock, and corner of said tract No. 4200, 4241 and 4235, thence by said tract No. 4235 south 220 perches to a marked maple tree, a corner of this and tracts No. 4255 and 4257, and the said tract No. 4098, thence by said tract No. 4098 north 73 degrees east, crossing the above-mentioned road, and then by a line of a tract of beginning, containing 990 acres and also surveyed on warrant No. 4275, dated October 2, 1794, granted to James Wilson, and being the same premises mortgaged by Wm. Toms for the moneys before named in said Ft. Pa. by mortgage dated 5th October, 1861, recorded at Clearfield, Pa., and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Toms, deceased.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Fox Township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of J. M. Nease, James M. Nease, and George Williams, north by H. Swan and John H. Nease, in all about 120 acres, with 90 acres cleared, and a frame dwelling-house erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Ferguson.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of Alexander Brown, Moses Norris, and others, containing ten acres more or less, with a two-story frame house and a barn thereon erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Morgan.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Huston township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by Bandy & DuBois, containing about 132 acres, about 60 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a house and barn. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Place.

Also—Two certain lots of ground situate in Oseola, Desuter township, Clearfield co., Pa., fronting 100 feet on Cortis st., and running back along Spruce street 150 feet to an alley, and known in the plat of said village as lots Nos. 4 and 5, upon which there is erected a two-story frame house, with other outbuildings, with other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. H. Keight.

Also—Three certain tracts of land situate in Burnside tp., Clearfield co., Pa., the one thereof bounded by lands of Geo. Atkinson, Jos. Patchin and McConell, containing thereon erected a dwelling house and others, with one saw mill, three acres more or less, and a barn thereon erected, and about 25 acres cleared, and containing 300 acres more or less. Also—Two hundred acres more or less, warranted in name of Caleb Way, bounded by lands of Ischoever, John Patchin, Ebenezer McMaster, and others. Also—One hundred acre more or less, bounded by lands of David McLaughlin, John Patchin, Wm. Keim and others, with 100 acres cleared, thereon, and about eight acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David P. Smith.

Also—All of defendant's interest in a certain tract or piece of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a pine corner of Jacob Shroyer's purchase, thence east by said line 141 perches to a corner of line of Wm. Shroyer's purchase, thence south by the same 160 perches to a white oak corner, thence west by Isaac Graham's purchase 114 perches to a post, thence north 105 perches to place of beginning, containing 141 acres and 75 perches, and being same premises which John Shroyer purchased of Wm. Eason by deed dated 24th September, 1813. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Shroyer.

By virtue of a writ of *Levari 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 19th day of June next, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, and Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine corner of the John Huston and Frances Johnston tract, thence by the Stephen Kingston tract south 228 perches to a stone corner on the south side of Big Moshannon creek and along said Kingston tract east 165 perches to a line of the said John Huston tract and along the division line of the said John Huston and Kingston tracts west to the pine corner aforesaid, containing 255 acres. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Aaron Large and Martha E. Snyder, administrators of Thomas G. Snyder, deceased.

JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

May 10th.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of George Kephart, late of Decatur township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. [RICH. HUGHES, Administrators. May to 6t-td.