



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday Morning, August 29, 1867.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic District Ticket.

ASSEMBLY, THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF, CYRENIUS HOWE, OF DEUSTER TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER, WILLIAM K. WRIGLEY, OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WILLIAM M. McCULLOUGH, OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGHS.

COMMISSIONER, OTHELLO SMITH, OF BUNDELSHIP TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER, RICHARD S. ELLIS, OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR, CLARK BROWN, OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

CORONER, JAMES A. MOORE, OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGHS.

We notice by our exchanges that two out of every three of the five and three cent pieces now in circulation are counterfeit.

While the government continues to manufacture bogus money, it is quite probable that the citizens will follow the example.

J. Townsend Shugart, Esq., of Bellefonte, has been nominated by the Democrats, as one of the Senators in the neighboring two-horse district, composed of the counties of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.

Mr. Shugart is a sound Democrat, and will make an able Senator.

We are highly gratified to learn that the Democrats of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, have renominated Col. John S. Miller. He was duly elected in this black district last fall, but was cheated out of his seat by the loyal "Pug Uglies."

Mr. Miller will make a useful member, and the Democrats will not leave a stone unturned to defeat him again.

The suggestion of Lord Pope to General Grant, to arrest or banish certain statesmen of the South, in order to get the people of that section to vote the Black Republican ticket, should attract a heavy club or a brickbat on his cashbox.

If an official should utter a sentiment or suggestion like this in our presence, we would merely spit in his face, to ascertain whether he was in earnest, or only joking.

CLEANING OUT THE STABLES.—Gen. Grant and the Secretary of the Treasury have, within two weeks, dismissed over 200 clerks, 60 of whom were females.

The General has, since he took charge of the War Department, also relieved about thirty gentlemen of their shoulder straps, who had been retained by Stanton around the War office as ornaments and to bleed the Treasury.

It is the ornamental soldiers who bow after Grant, and those loyalists who fought so bravely during the war by substitutes.

The real soldiers maintain a gentlemanly deportment towards their chief.

THE RELIGIOUS ASSASSIN.—That celebrated clerical demagogue, Beecher, a few days ago, gave his congregation a sermon on "the oppressed Cretons," over which he and his religious bond-holders shed many crocodile tears, while the Rev. gospeller rehearsed the wrongs and oppressions of Crete, Italy, Poland and Ireland.

He called for a contribution, in money and prayers, for these people, exclaiming: "It is a duty for humanity's sake, it is a duty for the highest moral motives, to sympathize with them."

It is a great pity the man don't know that his neighbors beyond the Potomac are suffering far greater wrongs than those in Europe.

Charity should always begin at home.

NEARLY HIMSELF AGAIN.—President Johnson, if he continues in the righteous work just commenced, will soon be boss of the White House.

He has dismissed Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, and, we hope, will soon send Pope to headquarters in the saddle's nursery—to Minnesota, while the murderer of Philip Barton Key will be allowed to practice his imperialism in the ditch of a colonel.

Now, if he sends Holt, Ashley and Butler to the penitentiary, or the gallows, where they belong; banishes the "irrepressible conflict" fox, Seward, to Auburn; and sends Grassy Wells to Connecticut, he may hereafter rest in peace, and adorn the halls of the Capital as Chief Magistrate; otherwise, he deserves to be devoured by his own dogs.

Why is the Union not Restored?

This question is often asked, but seldom answered; and if an opinion is volunteered, it usually results in a single individual expression. We allege, that the chief cause lies at the door of the Black Republican leaders. They have for years recoded their hostility to Union, and are in their hearts and desires as much opposed to a Republic, as the Devil is to the Christian religion.

In proof of this allegation, we call the "stern Statesman," (as Thad. Stevens is denominated by his loyal allies,) to the witness stand, to hear what he has to say on this important subject. On the 9th of December, 1862, in his seat in the Rump, he said:

"This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard till I have become sick of it. This Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union shall never, with any consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery protected by it."—Congressional Globe, vol. 47, part 1, p. 56.

We cannot imagine how any sane man, after reading this declaration, made by the leader of the Black Republican party, can fail to answer the question asked at the head of this article. We could produce a thousand extracts from the speeches of Ben. Wade, Ben. Butler and other leaders of the party in power, equally strong as the foregoing in hostility to the Union, but we presume that every one honestly seeking the cause of our troubles, for the purpose of applying a remedy, will be satisfied; while those who, like their leaders, are disunionists at heart, will continue to travel the road to ruin, though one should rise from the dead and warn them of their crimes.

To multiply proof for the purpose of convincing a bigot or a knave, is like casting pearls before swine. It is true, there are thousands of Thad. Stevens's followers who are not disunionists in the sense that he is, but they are, however, jeopardizing the Union and their own personal rights, by pandering to theories that will practically amount to the same thing in the end—disunion.

For the testimony on this point, we clip an extract from the Salem, New Jersey, Standard, the State organ of the loyalists in that State. The editor says:

"With five millions of loyal blacks throughout the country, and a million of loyal black voters at the ballot-box, we may let Jeff. Davis go, and even come back to the Senate to take the chair which Seward promised to keep, should he—may we repeat the iron-rod oath, and kill the fallen off-ficer, and the great and successful party of the administration of Seward and A. Johnson till March, 1869; may we even forget and forgive the perfidy of Seward—for with the enfranchisement of the negro race in this country, will go down forever, ten thousand fathers deep in the waters of Lethe, that spawn of sin, the Democratic party of human slavery and slaveholding benefaction, and the great and successful party of human rights—the Republican party—will be entrenched for a century to come in the government of the United States and the several States, by an efficient and grateful people."

This latter class, who boast of their love for the Union and pander to the infamous taste of negro equality in their mad crusade to make voters out of the negroes—for the purpose of keeping their party in power—inflict greater injury on their country and their race than Thad. Stevens, and with less honesty of purpose; because they shout for the Union, and support it in a left-handed manner, while with their right hands they are vigorously helping Thad. to tear it down.

He proclaims against the Union from the house-tops, and deceives no one; while the hypocritical negro-enfranchisers shout as vigorously for it, but at the same time furnish him with the very material by which he can effectually accomplish his work.

Reader, who do you prefer: the man who strikes you from the front and in daylight, or the sneak that strikes you from behind and in the night?

Can a man be a friend of the Union and its untold blessings, and continue to vote for and support men who are laboring to destroy it?

Can a white man remain a patriot and a friend of his race, or desire the happiness of his children, while he advocates and seeks a political and social alliance with African negroes?

Reader, these are questions that can be answered by either yes or no; and they may seem impertinent, but you must answer them at the ballot-box soon.

The Patriot & Union says: Forney's "two papers, both daily," are engaged in gathering up the testimony of Sandford Conover's "palls" to show that Conover is unworthy of belief. Perhaps he is not, but Joe Holt thought he was; and Ashley thought he was; and Butler thought he was; and there was not a Radical from Maine to Iowa that ever imagined that he was not, so long as he swore Radically and got witnesses to do the same. He was then a "public benefactor," in their opinion, and deserving of both Executive clemency and substantial reward from the Government.

Even "Jack Rogers, the Copperhead," and others of the same ilk, had a notion that Sanford might justly be pardoned, because, as the former said, there were others, "at least one other," more guilty than he. Rogers, Wood, and others felt or knew that Conover could a tale unfold about certain Radical leaders, hence they wanted to see the scamp free to disclose. His late exposure justified their expectations beyond measure. Neither Ashley nor Holt will ever be able to lift the pressure.

A Radical paper suggests Stanton for the Presidency. Hadn't it better add Conover for the Vice-Presidency? Perhaps in so particular a case the black wing of the party might be induced to forego their claim for half the offices.

A Card—to the Point.

Gen. Rousseau was dispatched to New Orleans on official business a short time ago, by the President, and while in the city failed to call on King Sheridan. At this apparent oversight his Kingship took offense, and set down and wrote a long baby letter to Gen. Grant, complaining that he (Rousseau) had failed to call upon him while in New Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, rehashed the baby complaint in that journal, which brought things to the notice of Gen. Rousseau, who thereupon addressed the following note to the editor:

Sir: Your special Washington correspondent of yesterday telegraphed:

"It is said, on good authority, that Sheridan had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of Gen. Steedman and Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives him that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented."

That Gen. Sheridan made out an order for the arrest of Gen. Steedman and myself may be true, but I neither know nor do I believe it to be true. The intimation in the above paragraph that Gen. Steedman and Rousseau "suddenly left New Orleans to avoid arrest" is simply a malice, if not a malignant invention, and its author is either a very reckless and simple, or else a very artful and cunning fabricator. As your correspondent shields himself behind the words "it is said, on good authority," he is supposed to be no farther responsible to the promise than any other journalist in his particular department. But in that city for several days after my departure, I was not there, and I never saw any of the alleged arrest, and I never saw any of the alleged order of arrest.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that Gen. Sheridan knew perfectly well, and from my own lips, the day and the hour of my departure from New Orleans, and so had full opportunity to enforce an arrest, if indeed, he designed one. Perhaps it is well enough to add, as a fact within my knowledge, that Gen. Steedman, who was to have left New Orleans with me, was detained in that city for several days after my departure, by the serious illness of a nephew. I have not heard that any effort was made to arrest him, or myself to "depart suddenly."

Yours, very respectfully, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

St. James Hotel, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1867.

We suppose that this card will compel Lord Sheridan to address another letter to Gen. Grant. Sheridan, we presume, will pocket this card as meekly as he did Gov. Wells', in which he was denounced as a "liar, coward and poltroon."

The President and the Democrats.

The New York Times, which, since the removal of Mr. Stanton, has been very anti-Johnsonian, and which is likely to be more so, if, as reported, Seward goes, says:

"The President is now in the hands of Democrats, of whom Ex-Antagonist Black is a fitting example. He is playing their game. He is doing their work. In compliance with their requirements, he has suspended Mr. Stanton, and removed General Sheridan, and he stands ready to do whatever may be demanded of him in the furtherance of the same end."

This is all new to the Democracy, and they have not only no proof of it, but they have not heard of it before. The offices are all filled with Republicans, most of them of the extreme radical school. Every Democrat is proscribed—even those who held office under Lincoln.

If Mr. Black has the confidence of the President, he is the only Democrat in the United States that has. The Democracy had as lief have Sheridan in New Orleans as Thomas. The Monarch there is the curse of Free Government not the man.

The fact is—and is better known to the Times than to us—Mr. Seward has run the Presidency, now, since March, 1861, and he has been real, practical President, alike under Lincoln and under Johnson. The Democrats have had no more influence than the Radicals. That Government has been an indivisible, never a consultation, not a co-partnership even of mutual interests; and hence, while the President has friends, he has no party nor partisans. The error in Washington has been in supposing that a Government could be administered without consultations, co-partnerships, or confidences—or, in other words, that it belonged to a man, or men, not to a principle and a country.—Express.

A Complaint.

We have received a communication from a Western gentleman, who is now visiting New York for the first time. He wishes to know why, if the churches are closed on Sundays, the beer-gardens are not kept open. He argues that one or the other place of resort should be at the disposal of the public, and further inquires whether it is true that, during the summer recess, the clergy write novels and plays, and thus approximate Nero, who filled while Rome was burning.

He also desired some information as to what must be the estimate placed upon ministerial labors so readily abandoned for a season, and suggests as our churches are closed, we go back to the primitive mode and have open air preaching. To all these irrelevant inquiries, we can but answer, that were the churches kept open during the summer months, common people might get into them, and that there might thus linger a tinge of the lowly about the edifices, such as would sadly decompose the aristocracy upon their resumption of worship. Then what would Brown do were the churches kept open during the unfashionable season? The Western gentleman had better go back where they worship all seasons alike, if he finds fault with our way of attending to this matter.—N. Y. Express.

Hard on His Friends.

The New Haven Courier seems to have a very low appreciation of its clerical supporters in the Legislature. In an article explaining the causes of the inefficiency of that body, at its recent session, it says:

"With nine clergymen in its suite, a majority of ten or twelve is a practical minority in a Connecticut Legislature. When ministers go outside their calling, and seek the honors of the political arena, they not only fail themselves but sacrifice their party. They are the easy dupes of shrewd political antagonists and the delight of the political lobbyists. Unfortunately, the whole (Black) Republican majority in the House, was composed of ministers—honest, intelligent and earnest men, but unskilled and impractical politicians. They not only disorganized their party, but failed to accomplish any of the great moral reforms on which they had set their hearts."

A Fact for Taxpayers.

The Legislature of 1847, under the administration of Gov. Shank, Democrat, cost only \$57,819.10.

The Legislature of 1867, under the administration of Gov. Geary, Radical, cost \$265,061.16.

From these figures it will be seen that the Radical Legislature under a Radical Governor has cost more than FOUR AND ONE HALF TIMES a greater sum than a Democratic Legislature under a Democratic Governor.

Is it possible that the people of Pennsylvania will longer tolerate such barefaced robbery of the Treasury? If the so-called Union League were avowedly a band of thieves and the Radical party composed of robbers, a worse state of affairs could not be expected.

Besides this the Radical Legislature of 1867 passed an appropriation bill amounting to the enormous sum of over three million dollars, hundreds of thousands of which should have remained in the Treasury to pay off the State debt and to relieve the people of future taxation.

After thus depleting the State Treasury of every available cent, this same Radical administration has now gone back to 1866—one year after making the triennial assessment, and after the regular assessment of State tax for 1866 had been paid up—and demanded from each county an additional amount of tax, in many instances equal to and in some greater than the original tax assessment. The same demand has also been made for 1867, and thus not less than six hundred thousand dollars additional State tax will have to be paid this year by the people in order to meet the reckless extravagance and rascality of Radical politicians. How do the taxpayers like this prospect?

Reports from six counties in regard to this matter form the following startling exhibit:

Table with columns: Tax, 1867, Extra, 1866-7, Total tax and extra for 1867, Regular tax paid in 1866.

Income for 1867 over 1866—\$102,451.99

From the above it will be seen that taxation for the present year is almost trebled in six counties of the State! In 1866 the tax on real and personal estate for the whole Commonwealth, including the one-half mill tax, (\$39,914), was \$919,258.00. [See Auditor General's Report for 1867.] From this the reader may easily guess the grand total which the Radical officials bore to wrest from the taxpayers—something like \$2,700,000.00! It may as well be remarked that the tax on real estate, which was remitted by the Legislature in 1866, seems not to have been taken off for 1867, as the general assessment for this year is the same as that for 1866. Are the people prepared for these gigantic burdens?

But, this is not all. Those same Radical officials authorized a State loan of \$2,000,000.00, with which to pay off a similar debt. They made their loan free from State tax, and agreed to pay six per cent interest. This is to go to cancel the old loan upon which the State had always levied a tax. By this scheme the State is directly robbed of an annual sum of fully \$450,000, and nobody but Radical politicians of capital are the gainers.

Can the people stand such a course of depletion of State revenues on the one hand and increase of taxation upon the other? They cannot. It is impossible. There must be retrenchment—there must be reform—there must be a great change made in the Legislature. For four years, during which the Radical politicians have denominated matters have gone from bad to worse, until the people are fairly groaning beneath the burden of taxation. If the people do not make a change at once, a grievous poll tax, and a grinding revenue and income tax, like those levied by the Federal Government, will become absolutely necessary to raise money enough to satisfy the rapacious cravings of the Radical politicians. These are simply "words of soberness and truth," and if the people are wise they will heed them and give the subject that attention which it demands.—Patriot & Union.

Would that Andrew Johnson would rise like a giant refreshed, and hurl the enemies of our country to perdition. All he has to do is, simply to obey his oath of office. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army. Let him withdraw it at once from the southern States and send it to Gen. Sherman to protect our western settlers. Let him administer the government on the Constitution, pure and simple, and pay no attention whatever to these so-called laws of Congress, that presume to wipe out States. Is he to turn traitor because Congress has? That is the question for him to ask himself, and answer if he can. With one grand effort now he could right the ship of State. Let him put Seward in the same boat with his friend Stanton, and get rid at once and forever of the whole gang of plotters, conspirators and architects of ruin, who have dragged our country into its present abyss of woe.—Day Book.

Married.

On the 15th of August, 1867, by A. HENNER, Esq., Mr. EVERHART SNYDER, of Morris township, to Miss MARGARET ANN PETERS, of Bradford township; all of Clearfield Co., Pa.

On the 22d of August, 1867, by Jos. W. LITTLE, Esq., Mr. F. S. WASHBURN, of Berossia township, to Miss MARY JANE McCULLIN, of Lawrence township.

Died.

In this place, on Thursday, August 22, 1867, of congestion of the brain, BERTHA FRANCES, daughter of CHARLES B. and MARY SANFORD; aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Henry, deceased, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement without delay.

JOSIAH HENRY, WILLIAM HENRY, Administrators.

General Pope's Letter.

We are surprised at General Pope's letter to General Grant, not at his proposal to imprison or exile all who support the Constitution and strive to restore the Union in the South, for to prevent such restoration is the precise purpose and his army are sent there, but at his evident belief in the creed of his lunatic masters. He honestly believes that they can make a new world, and "reconstruct" society on a Mongrel basis, and to work out this problem, to equalize those whom God has made unequal, to reverse the order of nature—in a word, to set the Creator aside and perfect the "anti-slavery enterprise," he deems it necessary to exile all who believe in God instead of Abe Lincoln! We had supposed that he belonged to that huge crowd, who, for mere pay and puff, did the work of the Abolition lunatic, without any belief or conscience whatever, who, as long as they are well paid, made Major-General, and live in luxury, are utterly indifferent to the welfare of the country, and whether the Union was restored or the country drifted into the social anarchy, rottenness and death of Mexico and Jamaica, is (to them) of no consequence whatever.

But we did General Pope an injustice. He really has a belief, a conviction, a soul, though he is not content with it, and strives his utmost to blacken it. He really believes in the Mongrel theory, that whites and negroes can be amalgamated together and society improved by this amalgamation, and that find that General Hill, Gov. Perry, and all other Americans that are fit to live on God's fair earth a single hour, are opposed to his efforts to Mongrelize the country, and therefore he says they must be exiled, and the country given over to the niggers, white and black, or "reconstruction" must be a failure! Well, he is right, entirely right—all who respect the Constitution, that desire the restoration of the Union, that love liberty, that wish to preserve our Republican institutions, must be silenced, imprisoned or exiled, or "reconstruction" on a Mongrel basis must needs be a failure. Furthermore, not only must the great body of white men be silenced, but nature "reconstructed," before the "reconstruction" scheme of Mr. Pope and his backers can be successful. But the people, the masses, whose instincts revolt at amalgamation, or attempted amalgamation, with the sooty and semi-animalized negro, will wake up one of these days, and then they will be better for the Garrison, and Abe Lincoln, and John Pops, that they never had been born, or like their old leader, Erastus King, they had a millstone about their necks and were drowned in the sea. The insult to the popular intelligence, the actual presence of a vast army in the South for the sole purpose of preventing the restoration of the Union, after sacrificing a million of lives, professedly to restore it, is so gross, so audacious, the object in view so impious, blasphemous, atheistic, destructive and devilish, that mankind will tremble at the punishment of these criminals for a thousand years to come.—Day Book.

Marshalling His Forces.

Wendell Phillips appears to have the indisputable leadership of the Jacobin party, since Greeley fell from grace. Phillips has made a speech on the crisis, in which he predicts another civil war. The Express thinks he is a proper man to hold such opinions, as he was a peace man in war and a war man in peace, and never lost a drop of blood, or gave a dollar out of his abundance, to put down the rebellion.

The philippic Phillips informs his followers, that they will not do their duty until the name of a black man has been placed upon the ballot for Vice President, for the purpose of strengthening the party. There can be no question but that this arrangement would make the Jacobins "strong." But his political pupils may inquire, why not put the strong man first, and so get the whole benefit of the infusion?

A NEW BUSINESS.—Rev. H. S. Platt, the agent of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of Good Templars, employs a number of men (!) as detectives, members of the order, at \$2 a day, to go round and drink with and make information against liquor sellers. In a recent liquor trial, one of these informers was "pumped" of the fact that he drinks from three to twelve times a day, and that he has frequently to lay by and recruit after his arduous labors. We should think so. He ought to lay by for a considerable time after a job of that kind, and his "Reverend" employer ought to lie with him.

Lying Jack Pope has invented "a new plan of reconstruction." Disfranchising southern leading men will not answer. They must be banished—exiled. Pope's plan is neat and simple. All white men who will herd with niggers are loyal, and can stay in the country. All who will not are to be banished. The minority are trying to rule the majority, but as they fear they can't succeed in doing it, they will banish the majority! That is, one third will exile two thirds of the American people! Pope ought to have a leather medal or something else. The latter would be better.

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JOSIAH HENRY, WILLIAM HENRY, Administrators.

Another Big "Flop!"

Some two months ago it was formally announced that Pennville was "Right Side Up!"

Recent events have proved the announcement premature. Another "Flop" has occurred; and chief among the improved, "interesting and important" plans presented, is the one for restoring the new, large and commodious Store House of JOHNSON & BAILEY.

Who have just returned from the East with a large and carefully selected stock of Seasonable Goods, of greater variety, and of better quality, than have heretofore been offered in this section of the county.

Call at the new Store Rooms, and you will find

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hard Goods, Hosiery, Wood and Stone Ware; Drugs, Oil, Paints and Varnish; Glass, Putty, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Clocks, Confectionery, Cheese, FLOUR, FEED, and PROVISIONS, GENERALLY.

OUR STOCK OF HARDWARE

will bear inspection, as it is full and of the best quality. Our stock of SHOES is unequalled in quality and low prices.

To the Ladies,

We would say that we intend to make the Notion and Dress Department worthy their patronage. Articles not on hand, will be specially ordered, to suit our customers.

The Striking Feature in the "Flop."

And the one we would keep before the public, is the VERY LOW PRICES at which we are selling.

Bring your Produce, Boards, Shingles, Grass, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples, Raisins, &c.

WM. F. JOHNSON, J. H. BAILEY, Pennville, Aug. 29, 1867.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Levy 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 23d day of September, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain Saw Mill, situate on the Three Runs, in Karlsruhe township, Clearfield county, Pa., being fifty feet in length and thirty feet in width, and the lot of ground and outbuildings and appurtenances to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward McFarley.

Also—All that one-story Saw Mill, or building, in Karlsruhe township, Clearfield county, Pa., on the Three Runs, containing in front thirty feet, and in depth fifty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and outbuildings and appurtenances, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward McFarley.

Also—All that certain piece of land situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree, corner of this and Jonathan Wall's land, and extending in the same east one hundred and fourteen feet, and then north thirty feet, and then east seven rods, south sixty-five degrees east sixty-five perches, to post; thence north one hundred and twenty feet and five tenths perches, to post; thence east sixty feet, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres and so gross, so audacious, the object in view so impious, blasphemous, atheistic, destructive and devilish, that mankind will tremble at the punishment of these criminals for a thousand years to come.—Day Book.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Vendoris* 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 23d day of September, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded: Beginning at a hickory corner, thence sixty-eight feet to a white oak; thence west one hundred and twenty-five perches to an ash; thence south one hundred and four perches to post; thence north seventy-eight degrees one hundred and twenty feet and five tenths perches, to post; thence east thirty feet, to the place of beginning; containing thirty acres and so gross, so audacious, the object in view so impious, blasphemous, atheistic, destructive and devilish, that mankind will tremble at the punishment of these criminals for a thousand years to come.—Day Book.

Defendant's interest in two certain lots in the borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, known as lots No. 123 and No. 124, and being of said borough, having a plank dwelling house, a slaughter house, stable, and other outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Tuckey.

Defendants will take notice that 13 per cent of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff. Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 29, 1867.

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REGISTRAR'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 District Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday of August, 1867:

Final account of Edmund Dale, one of the administrators of Henry Knapp, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

Account of Edmund Dale, administrator of John W. Graham, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.