# Raftsman's Journal.

S. B. ROW, Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 15, 1857.


### AMERICAN REPUBLICAN MEETING.

We have been requested to state that an American Republican meeting will be held in the Court House in Clearfield, on Wednesday Evening of May Court, (20th day.) More specific notice will be given hereafter.

Should we fail to receive in due time a lot of paper which we have ordered but has been detained on the way, we will not issue a paper next week. If our subscribers fail to receive the *Journal* the coming week, they will know the reason for its non-appearance.

A New Movement.—The "side-door" leaders—a set of political gamblers who last fall, whilst pretending to oppose Buchanan, played into the hands of the Locofocos—are now engaged at a new game, by which they undoubtedly expect to antagonize the Americans and Republicans and prevent a concentration of all the forces of the latter upon one set of candidates. They are circulating calls for a State Convention, the true object of which can readily be conjectured, and are using all manner of means to induce individuals to append their names, hoping, doubtless, thus to get them into a position from which they may afterwards find it difficult to extricate themselves. The game is a shrewdly concocted one, and it remains to be seen to what extent it will succeed.

Connecticut Election.—The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, members of Congress and the State Legislature, took place in Connecticut, on Monday of last week, and resulted in a American-Republican victory. Alexander Halle, American-Republican, was elected Governor over Samuel Ingham, Locofoco, and Alfred Burnham Lieut. Governor. The Comptroller, Treasurer, and three out of five members of Congress, are also American-Republicans. The Locofocos contested the ground closely, with the hope of success.

Stumping the State.—It is stated that Judge Wilmot, has addressed a note to Gen. Packer, the Locofoco candidate, requesting him to name a convenient time and place to begin the canvass of the State, in company.—Should Packer decline, it is the intention of Judge Wilmot to commence the canvass alone some time in May, to be continued until the election.

We have received a copy of a new work by Emerson Bennett, entitled "The Border Rover," from T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street. We have read the book and are sure it will delight all readers who were pleased with the former works of its author. It is complete in two volumes, paper cover, and will be sent free of postage, on the person wishing it remitting one dollar to the publisher.

Brigham Young.—The administration will have to "take the bull by the horns." Brigham Young openly defies the Government to remove him from his position as Governor of Utah; and it cannot be doubted that he is in earnest in his determination to retain his present power.

### LETTER FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburg, April 7th, 1857.

Dear Journal:—Yesterday and to-day have been days of sorrow at this place. One of the brightest ornaments of the Senate is no longer among the living. Charles B. Penrose, member from the city of Philadelphia, died on last Monday, between two and three o'clock. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M. and immediately adjourned. Senate met again this morning at nine o'clock, and his death was officially announced by Mr. Crabb, the colleague of Mr. Penrose. Mr. Crabb proceeded to remark upon the worth and character of the deceased in a way peculiarly affecting, giving evidence how greatly he felt this solemn providence, by his subdued manner, and the deep and touching solemnity of his tone of voice. He was followed by several others in eloquent and appropriate remarks, among whom I may particularly mention Mr. Jordan. His remarks were appropriate, solemn, religious. It was truly pleasant to see Senators admonish one another of the uncertainty of that common end that awaiteth all, and to see them give evidence of possessing hearts and souls like men who have not had all their nobler instincts corrupted by political life. Mr. Crabb and Mr. Jordan seemed to grieve for Mr. Penrose like brothers.

After the Senate adjourned, speaking to Mr. Cresswell, Senator from Blair, he remarked to me, "I am doubly bereaved. I have just received a telegraphic dispatch informing me of the death of my brother-in-law."

"Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That has not here an end."

Mr. Penrose was a native of Philadelphia, but when a young man, settled in Carlisle, Cumberland county, and from that district, in 1833 was elected to the State Senate, and remained there until 1839. In 1838 he was elected Speaker of the Senate. I remember well his brilliant career in the Senate at that time. A. V. Parsons was then a member from Lycoming county, and from the village which was my native place and residence. He attempted to grapple with this intellectual giant, in political debate, and was most signally floored. Mr Penrose, since then, removed to Philadelphia, and has become a good man, and a man of no inconsiderable eminence.

Mr. Penrose was a Christain, "The highest style of man." After leaving the Senate he established himself in Lancaster, in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. While there he was indefatigable in his christian duties as a member of the Presbyterian church of that place, showing especially great zeal and interest in the welfare of the Sabbath school. This gave occasion, at one time, to some pleasant remarks of Thad. Stephens, who was partial to a small Baptist church. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Stephens being particularly intimate as members of the same political party, and some one remarking in Mr. Stephens presence of Mr. Penrose's zeal in the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Stephen's replied, in a half-joking, half-earnest way, "I must be stirring about for our little Baptist church. It will not do to let Mr. Penrose outwork me." Mr. Stephens, however, never did much for the Baptist church, except by contributing largely of his pecuniary means.

In 1841, Mr. Penrose was appointed, by President Harrison, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, and continued to fill the office under Tyler. He then settled in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Senate, from the city of Philadelphia, last fall, and died at his post, a martyr to the conscienctons discharge of duty, at the age of 63 years. He was a member, and I believe a Ruling Elder, in Dr. Boardman's church.

Mr. Penrose was a *Christian gentleman*, courteous, affable, kind, and honest; clear headed, of strong will, and generous nature. I wish all our public men were as much so. I saw him in the Senate Chamber on Friday, *apparently well*, and *particularly cheerful*. He was attacked with Pleurisy, and died on Monday.

Mr. Souther was one of the committee appointed to attend the corpse to Philadelphia.

The following were the resolutions offered by Mr. Crabb:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has learned with the deepest sorrow, the death of its late member, Charles B. Penrose.

*Resolved*, That by the death of Charles B. Penrose, the Commonwealth has lost one of her most distinguished sons, and the Senate one of its most briliant ornaments.

*Resolved*, That we most sincerely deplore the death of our late associate, and feel as though it had bereft us of a friend and brother; we bow with humility to this act of an unscrutable Providence.

*Resolved*, That on account of the respect we entertain for the character and memory of our deceased friend, we wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Senate will attend the funeral of Mr. Penrose in a body.

—The snowstorm on Monday was very extensive, reaching from New Orleans to the lakes. There was more snow in Tennessee than with us. In New Orleans there was *sleet* and rain. In Dunkirk the snow was 18 inches deep. In this place, the thermometer fell on last Monday, in 13½ hours, as much as 28 deg. This is going down at the rate of better than two degrees an hour.

The election in Connecticut has gone for the Republicans.

In the city of St. Louis, Wimer, the Emancipation candidate for Mayor is elected by over fifteen hundred. The Border Ruffians will soon have work enough to do in their own State without going to Kansas.

In the city of Cincinnati the Democrats have been beaten.

The Governor has appointed James Armstrong, of Lycoming county, to be Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Black. No doubt Judge Armstrong *feels much better* than he did, when he declared, among a number of *his brethern*, in the packet, and on his way home from this place, where he had been attending upon a session of that body, after being defeated in an important case in which he was interested, by an obscure country miniater, "If the intellectual decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are to be swayed *by forty pages of foolscap*, I can write as much as any body." Let him now beware of the *foolscap*.

The House having passed a resolution on the death of Mr. Penrose similar to those of the Senate, the Senate and House both go to Philadelphia, Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, to attend the funeral of Mr. Penrose, which is to take place on Friday morning.

Yours truly, Cujus.

### INTERESTING FROM CHINA

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON—70,000 MEN REPORTED KILLED.

Macao, Jan. 29, 1857.—All foreign business is not only suspended, but entirely at an end, both, at Hong Kong and at Canton. Since my last letter, the greater part of the western suburbs of the latter city, in which is situated nearly all the warehouses, shops, &c., concerned in foreign trade, have been consumed. Of the total destruction of the foreign factories you will have heard by my last letter. The Chinese compute their losses in houses, godowns, shops, &c., at over 4000 buildings—up to the present time; and in merchandise, and the value of the above property, they state their losses at $10,000,000—which is probably not far from the truth.

We cannot, of course, know very accurately the damage sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment began, 28th October last; but as the latter has been kept up with more or less pertinacity to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to suppose that the Chinese do not over-estimate the loss in life when they state it at 70,000, of all ages and sexes. Everything favors this calculation, and it is well known that the streets are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means or the power to move within the reach of comparatively few; while the custom of closing of the gates of every street during a period of public danger, creates immense loss of life, by any sudden movement of the populace.

To say nothing of all the other distresses which have been riveted upon them, and which are inseparable from such a condition of things, the total destruction of the trade of the place, the interruption to all the daily avocations of the people, &c., are very oppressive in their effects. Still, up to the present moment, the Chinese do not make the *slightest concession*. The Viceroy, Yeh, in all his official documents, is as firm at this moment as he was when the "Arrow" lorcha was seized by his officers on the 8th October last. The people, too, are even more bitter and exasperated against the English, and perhaps all foreigners; and notwithstanding their distresses and their sufferings, their opposition to everything which bears the appearance of reconciliation or terms of any kind, is greater than ever.

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

For the "Raftsman's Journal."

It will doubtless appear strange to you, who have but recently been inaugurated *helmsman* of the great ship of state of this confederacy, that one of your fellow sovereigns from your own native State should thus obtrude himself upon your notice. However that may be, that "perfect government" "framed by our fathers, who were inspired with wisdom by a kind providence," to which you allude in your inaugural, grants to all the right to scrutinize the acts and words of all who may, or may not become Presidents; (peradventure Kansas and a few other localities where the 'peculiar institution' is dominant, are exceptions.) Permit me, therefore, to address you upon a few questions that naturally arise from the perusal of your recent address. You have taken the "solemn oath, to execute the duties of the office of President of the United States, to the best of your ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." I beg you to reflect upon the responsibilities thus taken upon you. You have sworn to perform all the acts incumbent upon the President. You should therefore see that you are *the President*, and not suffer a Cushing to thwart your designs, a Dougl-*ass* or some other of the species of that animal of Balaam notoriety, to lead you tamely by the nose, like unto your infamous predecessor. You will bear in mind that you are not President of Pennsylvania, or the New England States, nor even of the land of Calhoun and of the hero of the gutta percha, where that *institution* exists; but you have sworn to be the President of *the United States*. You have taken charge of the great ship of state, and consequently you will be expected to cut loose from all other crafts, particularly *The Platform* built at Cincinnati. I am pleased to see you "invoke the God of your fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute your duties, so as to preserve our FREE institutions." You will not fail to perceive upon an examination of your Inaugural, a palpable tautology in the use of the word UNION, in conjunction with the Constitution. You were sworn to support the *Constitution* of the United States, and not the *Union*. The Union cannot be destroyed while the Constitution is maintained, and while the States are *United* States. Preserve the Constitution intact, and union is consequent. Maintain the Constitution, and union is inevitable; for, happily, that document contains no provisions for the dismemberment of any State, or for its own dissolution. You should be more careful for the future in your addresses, and when you come to the word constitution, let the word "union" slide, for fear you drop the Constitution, and grasp for its shadow, the Union, and like the dog in the fable, lose the substance. By the by, I would suggest for your consideration two methods by which you may assuredly prevent your re-election. One is to conduct your administration like unto your predecessor; the other, to endeavor to carry out the principles of the Cincinnati Platform; but in either case I shall not warrant the attainment of your very laudable motive, "to live in the grateful memory of your countrymen."

"The happy conception" made by Congress, to which you refer, may ultimate in convulsive throes, and may give birth to another of the Utah family; and it yet remains to be seen whether the *bantling* that so successfully held Franklin Pierce and his administration at bay, shall give to, or receive from, you and yours, a castigation. I am pained to meet in the perusal of your address, that stereotyped heresy, and un-American and heterodoxical doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—"Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into territory or exclude it therefrom," "but to leave the people thereof perfectly *free* to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way;" and then, by way of qualifying the indulgence granted by the foregoing Bull, you add, "subject only to the *Constitution of the United States*." Now, as to what you mean by the "Constitution of the United States," we are left without your comment. You may probably mean that (inasmuch as the language of the Constitution does not declare the contrary) the people of Kansas may, if they choose, establish Polygamy, like their sister, Utah; or even cannibalism. If you will take the trouble to examine the Constitution, you will find that the Constitution alone is not the supreme law of the land; but the language of the Constitution is, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be *the supreme law of the land*." Now, in relation to the Missouri Compromise, which was established by Congress, and remained the law of the land for many years, and was acquiesced in by the entire government from 1820 to 1854, and of which as late as 1845, upon the occasion of the annexation of Texas, you yourself most nobly held forth that "you was pleased" with the extension of that line to the western boundary of Texas, "*that question*," the Missouri Compromise, "had been well decided and from that moment" Mr. B. (THOU ART THE MAN,) "had set his foot on the solid ground then established, and there he would let the question stand forever." Here I beg leave to cite you to your own language declaring your principles, in favor of, and rightly recognizing the Missouri Compromise as the law of the land. How shall we reconcile this doctrine of your palmier days, with that more recently concocted: that Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the territories?

Again: I ask you if the law of the Missouri restriction is repealed? We admit its repeal *de facto*, but not *de jure*; for the Congress have no Constitutional powers to enact *ex post facto laws*, impairing the obligation of contacts. I also would have you to consider the question of Squatter Sovereignty a little more minutely. From whom do the resident inhabitants of any of the territories of the United States obtain the right of occupancy? Is it not from Congress, who "have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States?" Admitting the territory here spoken of to be but the land, or property; does not property imply the right of possession? Hence the facts in the case are, that no person or persons, be they citizens of any of the United States, or be they aliens, have any right to enter into any of the United States unless they have a grant from Congress, (which is the whole of the sovereign people of the United States in representation,) investing them with such right of entry and occupancy, and without such grant from Congress, you, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, would be but a trespasser. Now, the sovereignty of one of the citizens of the United States does not empower him to exercise it when he by his removal from the States ceases to be a citizen; his citizenship and his sovereignty are co-existent. If you should remove to Europe, or any part thereof, your sovereignty would not go with you, and your rights in the country to which you removed, would be whatever rights the laws of that country gave you. The same rights you would have in Kansas, which would be the rights vested in you by a grant of the government by act of Congress. Hence, if Congress have no right to establish slavery in her territories, the people resident there cannot, for their powers cannot exceed the powers of those from whom they received them; else it would be found that Congress conferred or delegated powers that she did not have, which would be absurd. I would advise you to first ascertain what are the principles of the government of the United States, and then see that those principles are preserved and established. The "peculiar institution" cannot be a national principle that characterizes our government, for the institution existed prior to the organization of the government, and was not established with the government. And further, many of the original States that held the institution when the government was established, have since abolished it. Query—have those States dismembered themselves? If not, they have not abolished their national principles. If slavery is a national principle of the government, then it is essential that each State belonging to the government should be identified with it. But some of the original States did not hold the institution, and some new States have been admitted or nationalized without it. It follows then that it is not national. What then, you ask, is the national principle of the government? In answer to which I would first cite you to the declaration of principles of '76, "that all men are created equal and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, Liberty," &c. Again, when the Constitution was made, its preamble, setting forth the principles thereof, is, "we, the people, to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish," &c., &c. Again, the principles of a government may be found upon its ensigns. The ensign of our government, you will perceive, is a column, supported by two erect chargers, crested by an eagle with extended wings, and underwritten with *Virtue*, Liberty, and *Independence*. You will, therefore, whenever the declaration of principles reads that one of the rights of mankind is slavery, and when the constitution, that document as yet unpolluted with any combination of letters that you can pronounce Slavery, when *it* is made to secure the blessings of *slavery* to us and our posterity, and when you read the word *slavery* instead of *liberty* from our ensigns, and when our nation declares the peculiar institution national by emblazoning it upon her national escutcheon—then, and *then* only, may you establish slavery, or assist therein, and remain intact from perjury. Finally, my fellow citizen, I would advise you to act in the capacity in which you are placed with a deference to the ultimate good of the nation, preserving the principles of civil liberty, and be discreet and wise, it you can, but be *President yourself*, at all hazards; for most assuredly is it as requisite for a President as for a bishop to "rule well his own house," though it may not be as requisite that he be "the husband of one wife." Acquit yourself like a man, as becoming a citizen of the "Keystone State," so that it may not be said of you that you had exhibited, while at the "White House," what George, your relative by name or family, did upon his return, when banished by the King!

You will believe me, that although I am accustomed to the lumbering business, having made and navigated many large rafts of numerous platforms, the "Cincinnati platform" is one that I never did run, nor even would I any man upon it. It's unsafe and unsound, and if in market in 1860, will remain unsold.

A Raftsman.

To Mr., who is the Inaugurated.

### PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

McKean County.—A new company is just organized for the purpose of mining coal, in Lafayette, in this county, with a capital of $250,000, divided into ten thousand shares. The mineral tract purchased by the company is about eight hundred acres of the best coal property in the country.

Erie County.—A mischievous boy, named John Roland, set fire to two barns in Erie city, which were entirely destroyed. One belonged to Dr. Bebee; the other to Dr. Stewart. The lad is not twelve years of age. — The house of Chester Loomis, in North East township, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

Crawford County.—Mr. Richard Walker, a respectable citizen of Riceville, whilst on his way home from a party at Mrs. Mary Carlins, on the evening of the 3d inst., died of "spasmodic affection of the heart," and fell out of his sulky into the road, where he was found by the rest of the company. He was an unmarried man about 35 years of age, and very much respected in the neighborhood.

Warren County.—Jacob Furher, a feeble old German of 80 years, in attempting to cross a bayou below Conewango bridge, on a board, on the 3d inst., fell into the water and was drowned. — The house of Richard Dunham, in Sheffield, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. It is said that the fire originated from matches carried off by the rats. — On the 2d inst., a man named Briggs had his arm dislocated by having it caught in a belt at Brown's steam mill.

Blair County.—Wm. S. H. Keys, who was convicted of assault and battery at April court and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail, was discharged on the 3d inst., by a pardon from the Governor. — A man named Bolton was arrested on the 3d on a charge of stealing a watch from a man named Myers, on last Christmas. The watch was found in his possession, and identified by Mr. S. Dobyne as having been repaired at his shop for Myers. — A young man named James Devine, of Altoona, died of inflammation of the brain, on the 7th inst., which was produced by a wound on the back of head, which another young man accidentally gave him, by leaving a screw driver slip out of his hand, whilst making a feint of throwing at him.

Washington County.—A most brutal and diabolical murder was committed on the 30th March, in Chartiers township. Mr. Samuel H. White was murdered in his bed, late at night, by two unknown persons, who made good their escape. They had taken an axe ard literally mashed up his head with it. After they had finished their fiendish work, they broke open a drawer and stole $750 of money. Mr. White had been in possession of a considerable sum of money, but had paid it out that day. The murderers were after it no doubt. Mrs. White, being unwell, had rose from bed, and was in another part of the house. As soon as she became cognizant of the murder of her husband, she ran to a neighbor, but before their return, the demons had escaped. — A large number of persons are leaving the county and going to Kansas.

☞The peach and cherry trees in the vicinity of Cincinnati have been destroyed by frost.

☞Still it comes.—This morning as we go to press the ground is white with snow.

☞A recent freshet in the State of Maine destroyed a number of vessels, houses, mills, and bridges.

☞Our town is very dull, a large portion of the male population having gone "down the river." Calico has now a fair chance to reign supreme.

## New Advertisements.


DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers have this day dissolved partnership in all their business (except the saw-mill property) by mutual consent.

SAMUEL WIDEMIRE,
JOHN WIDEMIRE.

April 5th, 1857-apr15.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned notifies his old customers and the public that he has removed his *BLACKSMITH SHOP* to his new building a few doors south of the shop he formerly occupied, where he is prepared to do on the shortest notice any work in his line of business.

April 15, 1857. JACOB SHUNKWEILER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to distribute the balance in the hands of Robt. Porter, Administrator of Joseph Morrow, deceased, among the just creditors of the said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 14th day of May next, at one o'clock p. m., at the office of Larrimer & Test, in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all those interested may attend if they see proper. JAS. H. LARRIMER,

April 15, 1857. Auditor.

APPORTIONMENT of Tavern Licenses to the several districts of Clearfield county for the year 1857, as per last triennial assessment.

TAVERNS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clearfield borough | 3 | Pike township, | 1 |
| Curwensville boro' | 3 | Brady " | 4 |
| Burnside township, | 1 | Chest " | 1 |
| Penn " | 1 | Jordan " | 1 |
| Beccaria " | 1 | Woodward " | 1 |
| Boggs " | 2 | Bradford " | 1 |
| Morris " | 1 | Union " | 1 |
| Girard & Goshen " | 1 | Huston " | 1 |
| Covington " | 1 | Karthaus " | 1 |

EATING HOUSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Curwensville boro' | 1 | Clearfield boro' | 1 |

April 3'-57 GEO. WALTERS, Prot'y.

CLEARFIELD INSTITUTE.—The last quarter of the present school year of this Institution will commence on Monday, APRIL 27th, 1857.

Persons wishing to fit themselves for College, Teachers, Commercial or other avocations in life, will here receive every desired facility. A thorough Scientific and Classical course is here given on terms lower than in similar Institutions in the State. Parents at a distance can obtain boarding for their sons and daughters under the immediate care of the Principal, where they will receive rare advantages, with all the comforts and pleasures of home; and their morals will be carfully guarded.

It is particularly desirous that pupils for the approaching term be present at its commencement, to select their seats and be properly arranged in their respective classes.

Further information and Catalogues of the Institute can be had by addressing.

W. A. CAMPBELL, Principal.

April 15, 1857. Clearfield, Pa.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County, their respective Petitions for License at MAY Session next, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 28, 1836, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Lorenza D. Hill, Lumberville, Penn township.
R. W. Moore, Luthersburg, Brady Township.
Henry Post, Decatur township.
Daniel M. Weaver, Clearfield borough.
George D. Lanich, " "
David Smith, Curwensville Borough.
Wm. A. Mason, " "
John Draucker, " "
Henry Goodlander, Brady township.
George W. Long, " "
Frederick Zeigler, " "
Adam Knarr, " "
Charles Graff, Union township.

LIQUOR WITH MERCHANDISE.

Brokerhoff & Mullen, Covington township.
H. D Patton, Curwensville borough.

RESTAURANTS.

Stephen Graff, Curwensville borough.

April 3-'57 GEO. WALTERS, Clerk.

TRIAL LIST, FOR MAY TERM, 1857, (commencing on the 3d Monday, the 18th day.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. Adams, | vs | G. B. Engles adm'rs. |
| H. Philip's ex'rs, | vs | Reams et al. |
| D. Mitchell & Mehaffey, | vs | S. J. Tozer et al. |
| John Campbell, | vs | E. Williams & Kooser, |
| Hugh McGonigal, | vs | Isaac Gaines. |
| Samuel B. Ritter, | vs | Hurxthal & Brother. |
| John Draucker, | vs | Benj. Hartshorn. |
| Joseph Burtop, | vs | Abel Brooks. |
| S. Crow et al, | vs | John Overdorf. |
| William M. Lyon, | vs | Abraham Goss. |
| Hughs & Loyd, | vs | T. F. Dunbar. |
| Mehaffey & Mitchell, | vs | Simon Pennington. |
| H. Billington, trustee, | vs | Abraham Goss et al. |
| Same, | vs | John Crane et al. |
| Borough of Clearfield, | vs | Lawrence township. |
| John J. Bloom, | vs | Abraham Bloom. |
| William Harrold, | vs | David Litz. |
| T. F. Dunbar, | vs | N. Hughs. |
| Ira Sabin, | vs | Thos. M'Ghee et al |
| Abraham Bloom, | vs | John J. Bloom. |
| P. Chambers, | vs | J. B. Hewett. |
| Jonas Bowman, | vs | William Bloom. |
| Wm H Joy, | vs | Graffius & Wood. |
| L. W. Johnston, | vs | James M. Leonard. |

April3 GEORGE WALTERS, Prot'y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa & Vend. Exp.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield co., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land containing 75 acres with about 35 acres cleared, with a house and barn there on erected, and bounded by lands of Israel Rorabaugh, —— M'Ewen, Wm. Wagoner and others—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Snyder and Jonas Snyder.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, containing about 75 acres, bounded on the west by land of G. W. Scott, on the south by Edmond Williams, on the west by N. Tubbs, with north by ——, having about 40 acres cleared.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Kooser.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, containing 40 acres, bounded on the east by lands of John Byers, on the south by lands of S. & A. Tozer, on the west by lands of Neff & Rorabaugh and others, and on the north by land of John Patton. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. S. Montgomery.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, containing 100 acres, bounded by Edmond Williams, Joseph Straw, Young and others, with log house and log barn, and 40 acres cleared, property of defendant. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Scott.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, containing 90 acres, bounded on the south by Orange Thurstin, west by Joseph Straw, with log house, log stable, and 20 acres cleared, and a small orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Albert Thurstin.

Also—a certain tract of land, containing 50 acres, unimproved and well timbered, bounded on east by H. Barrett, north by John Green, south by Swan & Looker, west by Nathaniel Scott. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M. Scott.

Also—a certain house and lot in Ansonville, known as lot No 8, having 50 feet front on Henry street, beginning at corner of lot No. 10, thence s. 49 e. 50 ft. s. 41 west by lot No. 9, 200 ft. to 25 ft alley, thence by said alley s. 49 w. 50 ft to No. 10, and thence by No 10 to place of beginning, with a two story frame store house thereon. Also, another tract or piece of land in Jordan township, as follows: beginning at a hemlock by land of Josiah Henry, 40 e. 54 perches to post, s. 50 e. 120 per. to hemlock, thence by land of Grier Bell s. 40, 70 per. more or less, to an ash, down thence by John Patchen's land s. 50 west 106 perch. to hemlock, thence lands of Wm. Thurstin n. 50 e. 46 per. to place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Plontz.

Also—a certain lot of land, situate in Clearfield, known as lot No. 152, bounded south by locust st., east by an alley, north by an alley, west by lot No 139, being same premises conveyed 18th July, 1856, by G. S. Reed and wife to defendant, with a large two story house and a large barn and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Evans.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, containing about 33 acres, more or less, late the property of James Wood, Esq., bounded by lands of Woods and others, having about 15 acres cleared and a dwelling house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Wood, administrator of James Wood, deceased.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, containing 100 acres, with a log house and barn thereon, and forty acres cleared, bounded by lands of Jesse Lines, Elias Long and Robert Smiley. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander Dunlap.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, beginning at original white oak corner of this and John Steiner survey, thence by said John Steiner survey northwesterly about 340 perches to post, thence by John Burk survey to post on line of land of Matthew Bloom, thence by same and land of Geo. Williams s. 40 e. 337 perches to old tract line, thence by same about 142 perches to place of beginning, containing about 250 acres, part of tract warranted in name of Abraham Scott, with 30 acres cleared, with a log house and log barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M'Cracken.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, being an undivided moity or half part of a certain tract containing about 433 acres 150 perches, having about 20 acres cleared and three dwelling houses thereon erected, being the same tract which Robert Ross and wife by deed dated 5th September, 1855, granted and conveyed to David Wood and Luther Barrett in fee. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Pennington and David Wood.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Woodward township, containing 100 acres, bounded by Andrew Baughman and other lands of Joseph E. Logan. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph E. Logan.

Also—two certain tracts of land, situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, one piece beginning at a post by a white pine, thence s. 105 perches to post, west by Lorain 108 perches to post, north by Allport 104 p. to post on north side of turnpike, east by Wm. Merrell 180 perches to beginning, 110 acres and 145 perches and allowance. The other piece beginning at post near white pine east by Wm Merrell 180 per. to hemlock, north by Lorain 106 per. to red oak down, west by land of Dillon 180 perches to post, south by Wm. Merrell to beginning, containing 112 acres, being the north-east and south west quarters of tract in name of Wm. Bigler, and patented on warrant dated 19th of August, 1839, with 30 acres cleared land and 2 plank houses on the same. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William L. Merrell.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of G. W. Horn, with about 20 acres cleared and log house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Irwin.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Greenwood Bell, George Walter and others, containing 334 acres. Also, in 100 acres of land in same township, adjoining Drinkers heirs, Thomas Owens, the river Susquehanna, being late the estate of Joseph Wiley, dec'd. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William T. Wiley.

Also—a certain tract of land, containing 125 acres, situate in Woodward township, Clearfield co., Pa., part of survey in name of Wm. Wistar, adjoining lands of W. R. Alexander and others, known as the Bellecina property, having a large two-story frame house and other out buildings, an orchard and about 40 acres cleared thereon. Also Deft's interest, of, in and to 220 acres of survey in name of Thomas Neil, situate near Clearfield creek, in Woodward township, Clearfield county, being the same premises bought by Deft. in common with A. K. Wright from Hardman Philips. Also that certain piece of land in Woodward township, adjoining lands of Samuel Hegarty, Samuel Shoff and others, containing 21 acres and 32 perches, being the same premises bought by Deft. from Daniel Rigley, having a house, barn, and about 15 acres cleared land thereon. Also that certain lot of land, situate in the village of Glen Hope, having a large two-story frame house with other out-buildings thereon, being the same premises bought by Defts grantors from S. C. Patchin. Also all that lot of land situate in the village of Glen Hope, Clearfield county, being a corner lot and fronting on the Main street thereof, having a large two-story store and dwelling house and other out-buildings thereon, being the same premises bought from Wm. R. Dickinson. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W Shoff.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, being the undivided half of 140 acres, with about 100 acres cleared, 2 houses and barn thereon, bounded by Hile, Widemire and others. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Asher Cochran.

Also—all Defendant's interest of, in and to two certain tracts of land, situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, one being the south half of tract in name of Paul Wetzel, adjoining tract in name of Hyman Gratz on the south and land of Geo. Hoover on the east, containing 222 acres and allowance; the other being south half of tract in name of David Hall, joining Paul Wetzel on the east and land of John Cook on the south, containing 237 acres and allowance, being parts of two larger tracts or surveys, and same premises bought from David Gratz and others, and having a saw mill, 4 dwelling houses, stable, and about 8 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Wann.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, bounded by lands of Jonathan Snyder, Pentico and others, containing one hundred acres, with 5 acres cleared, and log house and saw mill thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John and Jonas Snyder.

Also—A certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, containing 82 acres, bounded north by Byers, east by A. & J. Tozer, south by John Pennington, and west by Montgomery. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John H. Byers, Simon Montgomery and Samuel Byers.

Also—all Deft's, interest of, in and to a certain lot of land, situate in Clearfield borough, known as lot No. 27 in said borough, bounded south by Market street, west by Front Street, north by Lot No. 26, and east by an alley, with a two-story tavern house and frame stable and other out-buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. J. Hemphill.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Huston township, Clearfield county, containing 235 acres, beginning at a beech, thence south 70 west 114 perches to post, thence north 20 west 328 perches to a hemlock, thence north 70 east 114 perches to post, south 20 east 312 perches to place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Barr & Valentine Hevner.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county containing 114 acres, bounded by lands of Joseph M'Murray, Thomas Wilson and others, having erected thereon a frame house and log barn, and about 30 acres cleared.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert McFadden.

Also—all defendants interest of and in about 1½ acres of land in Kylertown, Morris township, Clearfield county, bounded west by lands of John B. Kyler, north by town plot of Kylertown, east by lands of John Rahorn and south by lands of John Rahorn and G. F. Hoop. And also two lots of land in Kylertown, adjoining lands of Leonard Kyler on the north, lot of George Hoover on the east, Main street on the south, and lands of John B. Kyler on the west, being 216 feet in depth and 110 ft. in front, and widening toward the rear, having a two story frame tavern house, one stable, a store-house and other outbuildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Kyler.

JOSIAH R REED, Sh'ff

Clearfield, April 15, 1857-tc.