

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 28, 1866.

A New Party Movement.

We see it stated that the copperhead politicians and newspapers, in various localities, are endeavoring to induce Republicans to form a new party under the title of "Conservatives;" if they want to sustain the President. The true Republicans, or the true Union men cannot be cajoled into any such organization, as it is evident that the movement is only intended to place the Cops in the ascendancy throughout the country; in fact, it is said, that these "conservatives" are to be backed up by that party. But as the Republicans have maintained the cause of freedom and fought the battles of the Union successfully, during four years of a most terrible war, against the combined force of Cops and traitors, they will not now compromise themselves by surrendering to the enemies of that Union. There may be some who have been acting with the Union party so base as to attempt its betrayal into the hands of its enemies, but they will utterly fail in their designs. They are not the friends of the Union, and will soon be found seeking refuge in the ranks of their Copperhead allies.

A Veto—A Speech.

On our first page, to-day, we publish the message of President Johnson to Congress, disapproving of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, recently passed by that body. We print the message entire, so that our readers can judge for themselves of its merits. It will be read with interest by all. After the return of the bill to the United States Senate by the President, that body failed to pass it by a two-thirds vote, and hence it has not become a law.

We also publish, in another column a telegraphic report of a speech made by President Johnson, on the 22d of February, in response to some resolutions passed by a public meeting, held in Washington city on that day. As this speech will attract much attention and comment throughout the country, we print it to the exclusion of our usual summary of Congressional and Legislative proceedings. We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal.

NOT IMPROVING.—The testimony of R. E. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee does not give a cheering view of the tone of feeling in Virginia. It shows that the public feeling is not as favorable to the United States Government as it was immediately after the rebellion was crushed. There may be a difference of opinion about the cause of this, but the fact must be admitted. We have no doubt that the fact is fairly attributable to the press and the politicians of the South. This opinion is confirmed by the recent action of the Government in relation to the press, and by its previous action with reference to Governors who indulged in disloyal talk.

INCREASING RECKLESSNESS.—The import entries at New York for the past week amount to \$8,133,295, as against the total entries of \$3,772,661 the same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to \$3,777,267, against \$7,078,813 same week last year. Thus the tables are reversed. We import eight millions and export three millions, instead of exporting seven millions and importing three, as we did last year. The duldest arithmetician can see that this recklessness cannot go on long without producing a crash. "Always taking out of the meat-butt and putting none in, soon comes to the bottom."

COPPERHEADS AND NEGROES.—The Hollidaysburg Register says: "Gaysport borough (Blair county) leads the van in the matter of Equal Rights. At the election last Friday, Major John Thomas, colored, received the highest number of votes for constable. When it is considered that this borough is the pride of the Democracy, the "Little Berks" of the State, always sure for a Democratic majority, the election of Major Thomas is a sign that the world moves. Every Democrat who voted for constable voted either for Major Thomas or Jimmy Gallaher. When the vote was counted the Major had four of a majority." It would seem that the Gaysport Democracy think more of a "nigger" than of an Irishman.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of February 23d says: "The character of those who last night went to serenade the President may be judged by the circumstance that three of the prominent leaders of the crowd walked up to the bar of Willard's Hotel, and with great parade drank the toast: 'The three greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson, and Robert E. Lee.'"

It is said, that as soon as the news of the veto arrived in Dayton, Vallandigham ran out the American flag from the windows of his house! During all the long weary war he never displayed that flag in rejoicing over a Union victory. What does all this mean?

The Richmond Examiner.

The Richmond Examiner was suppressed on the 13th. As the order proceeded from General Grant it is probable that it was for articles which appeared some days before. On the morning of that day the Examiner contained an article on the interview between the President and the negro committee, which the Editor regards as one of the "miraculous occurrences of this day of wild, social revolution." The Examiner declares that a war of races is here to take place—"a collision to be followed by blood and the extermination of one of the races, near at hand and hard to avoid." It then proceeds as follows:

"The result already demonstrates, what wise observers of our affairs always declared, that these two races can not live together prosperously in the same community, except in the relation of master and slave. That is now dissolved—hopelessly dissolved—dissolved never to be renewed on this soil, we apprehend. At least its renewal would only come at the end of a bloody war. To suppose that this agitation of questions about negro suffrage, and negro power generally, will ever cease until this collision is forced upon us, is to miscalculate the pertinacity of the Yankee nature that foment it. As long as the negro is among us this strife will be cherished. To get rid of it, we must get rid of the negro. There is but one alternative. We must reduce the negro to slavery, or we must, if he lives among us, be in constant collision on some topic of agitation until this issue of extermination comes. The march of events is so rapid that we can not undertake to say how near at hand that issue may be." "By introducing at once a sufficient body of white labor, we not only enormously enhance value of all sorts of property, swell the annual income of the community, but we quietly, effectually and forever put away this element of annoyance and of danger, when we secure a supply of European agricultural labor. If we even fail to put it away, we at least accumulate new strength in the coming collision for the white race."

While this language was probably not the cause for suppressing the Examiner it serves to show the temper and tone of the paper.

Important Order from Gen. Grant.

The following circular letter to commanders of military departments was issued by Gen. Grant:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, February 17, 1866.

You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant, T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

A BIG OIL STRIKE.—The Pittsburg Commercial notices a famous oil strike on Michigan Creek as having occurred on Monday evening Feb. 12th, in what is known as the "Brutus Well." This well on drawing out the sucker rods commenced at once to flow at the rate of eight hundred barrels per day. As an illustration of the vagaries of fortune in the oil trade, the largest owner in this well lately remarked to a friend that the only reason that he held so much in it (nine sixteenths) was because he "could get nothing for it!" Another, the owner of an eighth, who was employed on the well, had borrowed all he could raise from his friends, and had sunk it in the well, and had made up his mind, in despair, to start for home the next day, when the well commenced flowing. It is needless to say that he had not left at last accounts.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The oldest man probably in this State resides in Halfmoon township, Centre county. His name is Christy Vappool. He was born on the 22d day of June, 1754, and is consequently in the one hundred and twelfth year of his age. He retains all his faculties in a remarkable degree, and last harvest worked in the field, sometimes using the cradle, and cutting ten or fifteen dozen a day.

There is also a colored woman, named Jaten Taylor, residing in Milesburg, in Centre county, who is one hundred and six years of age. Centre county can certainly take the palm in the item of old inhabitants.

The House of Representatives on Monday February 19th adopted two resolutions, first that the rebellion deprived the people of the disloyal States of all civil rights; and second, that it is the duty of Congress in such case, to enable the people of such States to establish a Republican form of government.

The Maine lumbermen have had a convention to discuss the reciprocity treaty. The quantity of lumber cut and manufactured annually throughout the State is reported at 1,150,000,000 feet; valuation of the same, about \$20,000,000. So an exchange.

OHIO.—In both branches of the Ohio legislature, as soon as the President's veto was received, the Democratic members offered resolutions endorsing and approving it. They failed signally—9 to 16 in the Senate, and 22 to 54 in the House—a strict party vote.

IOWA.—The Iowa Senate passed a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau bill, notwithstanding the President's objections.

NEW JERSEY.—The legislature of New Jersey, by a strict party vote in both houses, has laid on the table resolutions offered by Democratic members endorsing the veto.

There are indications of a very heavy emigration to Texas from the North during the ensuing Spring months.

The soldiers of the different Pennsylvania Senatorial Districts are forming associations for mutual benefit.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT,

At the White House, on Thursday, February 22d, 1866.

A mass meeting, in support of the President's policy, was held in Washington, on the 22d. A series of resolutions were passed, approving of the course of the President. When the meeting closed, those present formed into procession and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and, on presenting the resolutions to the President, he spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—For I presume I have the right to address you as such—to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself and in the resolutions they have adopted.

I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted, and is intended to be carried out. That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious union of the States, and their original relations to the Government of the United States.

This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation; the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government; the Father of his Country; of him who stood at the head of this Government. Then, all these States entered this Union. This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of these States, founded by the Father of his Country, George Washington—Washington, whose name this city bears is enshrined in the hearts of all who love free government—Washington, who was first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—no people claim, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation and life is the common inheritance of all who love free government.

I, to-day, had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could, give them my humble influence. The monument is being erected within a stone's throw of the spot from where I address you. Let it be completed. Let the pledges which all the State associations and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith and love for this Union, be preserved. Let it be completed; and in this connection let me refer to the motto upon a stone, sent from my own State. God bless a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation. A motto is inscribed on that stone. I stand by that sentiment and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson. "The Federal Union it must be preserved."

Mr. Johnson then referred briefly to the conduct of General Jackson in 1833, denounced as traitors all who attempted to destroy the country, and reiterated his determination to stand by the country and the Constitution. He thought, in considering the question of reconstruction, we should not deal with all the people in a spirit of revenge. The South had acknowledged its allegiance to the Government, and he was ready to open the doors of the Union, and restore them to their former relations. He said there is no one who has labored harder than I have to have the principal consciences and intelligent traitors brought to justice, and to have the law vindicated. While consciences, intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole states and communities be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? Let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stars and stripes, and the Constitution of our country. Let their leaders, the consciences, intelligent traitors, suffer the penalty of the law. But for the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their leaders, I say show them leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government, but we are scarcely out of one rebellion before we are almost in the midst of another. There is an attempt to concentrate the powers of the Government in the hands of a few, and thereby bring about a consideration, which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. Sometimes revolutions most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood—the substance of a Government be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow. We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed, without even consulting the Legislative or Executive Departments of the Government. By a resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred, that principle in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to be judges of the election and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments, and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed, and there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union, with all its practical relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress, under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. You have been struggling for four years to put down rebellion. You denied in the beginning that any State had the right to go out, and it has been decided that no State has either the right or the power to go out of the Union; and when we have settled that by the Executive and military power of the Government, and by the public judgment, you turn around and assume that they are not and shall not come in. I am free to say to you as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn round and give the direct line to all I profess, and have done in the last five years. When these States comply with the Constitution, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

I say that when these States comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be the result. But then, gentlemen, as we swing round their circle, I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed the Davises and Tombes, the Sliedell's and a long list of others, whose names I need not repeat, and now when I turn around at the other end of the line, I find them, I

care not by what name you call them, (a voice, call them traitors,) who will stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you, that am still for the preservation of this compact, I am still for the restoration of the Union. I am still in favor of this great Government of ours going on and following out its destiny. [A voice, "Give us the names."] A gentleman calls for their names. Well suppose I should give them. [A voice, "We know them."] I look upon them, I repeat it, as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them as were the men who fought against us. [A voice, "What are the names?"] I say Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause.] I say Charles Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe, are amongst them. [A voice, "Give it to Forney."] Some gentleman in the crowd says give it to Forney. I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition upon dead ducks. [Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country, I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me, they may slander, they may vituperate, but let me say to you, that it has no effect upon me, (cheers,) and let me say to you that I do not intend to be bullied by enemies. [Applause and a cry, "the people will sustain you."] I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated but said directly, the intention has been given in high places, that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular reign, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of. None, none. The usurpation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachments of power, and because I dared to say in a conversation with a fellow citizen, and a Senator too, that I thought the amendments to the constitution ought not to be so frequent; that their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a small time; because I happened to say that if it was amended, and such amendments should be adopted, it was an usurpation of power that would have cost a King his head at a certain time. [Laughter and applause.] and in connection with the subject, it was explained by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of an earthquake, that he trembled and could not yield. [Laughter.] Yes there is an earthquake coming. There is a grand swelling coming of popular judgment and indignation. (That's true.) The American people will speak by their interests, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies. What position have I held under this government? Beginning with an Alderman and going through all the branches of the Legislature, (a voice, "I have been a tailor.") Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. Do not discuss me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and making close fits; (great laughter,) always punctual with my customers and always did good work. (A voice, "no patch work.") No, I do not want any patch work. I want a whole suit; but I will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say you are President, and you must not talk about such things. When principles are involved, my countrymen; when the existence of my country is imperiled, I will act as I always have, and speak. I have held nearly all positions from Alderman through both branches of Congress to that which I now occupy; and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or a promise he did not fulfill. Who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about heading and usurpation; but when I am headed, I want the American people to witness. I do not want by innuendos, by indirect works in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom, exclaim, this presidential abstract must be gotten out of the way. I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to induce assassination, and so get out of the way the obstacle from peace and power, whether by assassination or not. There are individuals in this Government, I do not doubt, who want to destroy our institutions, and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood which has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still unsated? Do they still want more blood? Have they not got honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? No, no, I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise—his footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage enough to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but they are afraid to strike. (Applause.) If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and preservation of this Government in its original purity and elasticity, let it be shed. Let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember when it is poured out, the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the church. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer, now than I intended. Let me thank you for the honor you have done.

Let me say one other word in reference to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington, for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln, and in reference to matters in my own State, I said that we had called a Convention, had amended our Constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a State not embodied in his proclamation. All this met his approbation, and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said when the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths

of the States, we shall have all or pretty nearly all. I am in favor of amending the Constitution if there was another adopted. Said I. What is that, Mr. President? Said he, I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation; yet my great desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution, as they were before. But, said I, Mr. President, what amendment do you refer to? He said: He thought there should be an amendment added to the Constitution, which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States—yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government by the States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress; and therefore he desired a Constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent.

How now does the matter stand? In the Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which provides for the amendment, the organic laws says that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation in the Senate, and now what do we find? We find the position taken, that States shall not be represented, that we may impose taxes, that we may send out tax gatherers to every region and portion of a State, that the people are to be oppressed with taxes, but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door, and told, you must pay your taxes, you must bear the burden of the government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to affect you for all time. Is this just? (No no.)

The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration, I have been appointed by him in a particular position for that purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into this place, and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed. The war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also.

I have tried to do my duty, and I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence on me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it. The difference between the little that smiles for my stomach and back, and more than enough has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man, is all the reward I ask. (Great applause.)

In conclusion let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this vast sea of upturned faces, to come with me or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions.

Let us stand by the constitution of our fathers though the heavens fall; though faction should rage; though taints and jeers may come; though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most violent form. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety—as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him. Let us get away from the past, and, looking to the future, resolve to endeavor to restore our Government to its purity, trusting in Him who is high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States.

When your country is gone, and you are about that place, look out and you will find the humble individual who now stands before you, weeping over its final dissolution.

New Advertisements.

To insure attention, the CASE must accompany notices as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Advertisements, Administrators and Executors notices, \$2.50; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 2 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

100 BUSHELS of prime Clover seed, for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN, Clearfield, Feb. 22, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a Sewing Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 22, 1866. J. F. NAUGLE, Agt.

THOMAS J. MECAULEY'S NEW STOVE.

Tin and Sheetiron-ware Manufactory, Market St., east of 2d, Clearfield, Pa.

This establishment is now in full operation for the getting up of Stoves, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware expressly for this market, and which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of public patronage—pledging himself to make this establishment THE PROMPT DISPENSER for the procuring of goods, and having their repairing and out-door work done on reasonable terms. N. B. A newly constructed stove, expressly for the raising trade, on hand. Call and see it. Feb. 22, 1866. THOS. J. MECAULEY.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL. The Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 12th, 1866.

Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (12 weeks), \$5.00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, \$5.00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping, \$12.00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches, \$12.00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Principal. Feb. 22, 1866.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments, Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes. H. B. SWOPE, Clearfield May 4, 1864. ZU'Y at Law.

TURNNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said company, in Phillipsburg, on Monday the 30th day of March, 1866, to Elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the board. B. HARTSHORN, President. Jan. 31, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of 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 MARCH, 1866, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa. bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post corner on line of James Curry's land, thence by line of land of Jonathan Pearce's heirs and of Thomas W. Hinson, east 344 1/2 perches to a post—thence south on the west corner 150 perches to posts—thence by land of James Curry west 312 1/2 perches to post on bank of the creek—thence down the creek, the several courses and distance thereof, 121 1/2 perches to a wall—thence south 51 1/2 perches to the place of beginning; containing 330 acres, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Simon Korabugh by A. B. Read, by Deed recorded in Book K, page 454. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, thence north 89 degrees east 163 1/2 perches to a post—thence north 1 degree east 106 perches to a C. oak—thence by land of O. Korabugh north 89 degrees east 164 perches, more or less, to a post—thence south 1 degree west 160 perches to place of beginning; containing 102 acres and 6 perches, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Simon Korabugh by James C. Fisher by Deed recorded in Book K, page 431. Also, a certain piece of land situate in the said township of Chest, containing 34 acres, being the remainder of a larger piece of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a black oak, thence by lands of James Curry, Jr. east 112 perches to a post—thence south on the west corner, thence north 227 perches to a post—thence east 152 perches to a hickory—thence by land formerly of Wilson, north 66 perches to ironwood—thence by Pearce's land west 320 perches to a post—thence south 30 perches to place of beginning; containing 89 acres and 73 perches, and allowance—64 acres having been sold by said Korabugh to Mrs. Sarah A. Pearce. Also, all Defendants remaining interest in two hundred and forty-five acres and 30 perches of land, situate in the said township of Chest, being part of a larger tract of land surveyed in name of Michael Musser, adjoining lands of Anthony McGarvey and others, and being the premises conveyed to Simon Korabugh by Wm. Irwin & Wife, by deed dated the 6th day of November, A. D. 1822. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Korabugh.

Also—three certain tracts of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., described as follows: 1st. One piece of tract land, being a part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant No. 1093, containing 79 acres, with two welling houses and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, bounded by lands of Karthaus Estate and others, adjoining the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, being part of larger tract, surveyed on Warrant No. 1023, containing 88 acres, with about three acres cleared, bounded by piece No. 1, the Susquehanna river, 312 1/2 feet tract, and others. 2d. One tract of land, containing 23 acres and 4 perches, having thereon erected a large two story dwelling house a double barn 44 by 60 feet; store house; carpenter shop, 18 by 32 feet; saw mill, by 32 feet in good running order, and about 59 acres cleared land, and a piece of land, containing larger tracts, Nos. 3465 and 3472, beginning at Hemlock on river, 396 perches by the river below post, the South West corner of No. 3473, thence down the river the same course 673 perches to post, thence south by George Heskoman, 34 perches to a post, thence north 23 degrees west 16 perches to white pine, thence South 104 perches to stones, thence South 45 East 40 perches to Hemlock and place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward Larson.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., near Woodland, the defendant interest in and to a certain lot of ground, bounded, viz: beginning at a post, thence north 81 degrees east one hundred feet to post, thence south four degrees east one hundred and fifty feet to a post, thence south seventy-seven degrees west one hundred feet to a cherry, thence north four degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, with a small Plan house erected thereon; being part of the tract surveyed in name of Samuel Pleasant, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Wright.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., near Woodland, the defendant interest in and to a certain lot of ground, bounded, viz: beginning at a post, thence north 81 degrees east one hundred feet to post, thence south four degrees east one hundred and fifty feet to a post, thence south seventy-seven degrees west one hundred feet to a cherry, thence north four degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, with a small Plan house erected thereon; being part of the tract surveyed in name of Samuel Pleasant, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Wright.

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