Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 7, 1866.

Our Public Schools.

We learn that an effort is about to be made for the passage of a law, allowing such persons as see fit to withhold the amount of their school tax from the public schools for a term of six years, and appropriate the same to the erection of a new Academy building. Much as we desire to see a new Academy built, yet we think it imprudent, if not unjust, to divert the publie school fund from its legitimate channel. Under the law, it is the means of enabling all classes to gain a liberal education, but by taking so large a sum from that fund, would it not, in all probability, be the means of closing up our public schools for six years, and thus deprive many of the benefits of educational instruction for that period? We hope better counsel will prevail, and that the proposition to divert the public school fund will be abandoned at once.

An Academy is designed for the teaching of the higher branches of education, and it is only those who have the means that can avail themselves of its benefits and advantages. Poor men can not send their sons and daughters to such an institution, as the price of tuition is generally beyond their ability. But, says one "we only propose to take our own money for the purpose designated." That is true. But, by withdrawing a considerable portion of the funds, will you not close up the public schools, and thereby not only keep many in ignorance, but encourage idleness, mischief and crime? Would not our town, if such should be the result of this movement, be filled with vagrants and vagabonds, whose corrupting influence would contaminate all with whom they came in contact? Would you not have to keep up, at an increased cost, jails and poor-houses, instead of public schools? If such consequences are likely to ensue, and we leave it to every intelligent man and woman to say whether this is not to be ap prehended. Christian charity and Christian duty, as well as a proper and enlarged view of economy, will certainly dictate what course each one should pursue.

We have men of means-men of great liberality and philanthropy in our midst, and we think a little calm and candid reflection, on this all-important subject, will convince them of the utility of erecting a new Academy building by other means than by diverting a portion of the public school fund to that purpose.

CHEERS FOR JEFF. DAVIS .- The Philadelphia Press says that if any one questions the following, it will be tortified by abun-

dant testimony ASTOUNDING.—At the annual supper of the Pennsylvania Democratic Club, held in Chestnut street, below Twelfth, on Thursday evening (22d of February,) Mr. Wm. B. Read was called upon for a speech, but stated that instead thereof he would propose a sentiment, and accordingly gave: "To our illustrious statesman, now incarcerated in Fortress Monroe," This was followed by a proposition from a broker in Third street, for three cheers for Jefferson Davis. The cheers were given by some present, although Mr. Josiah Randall and others loudly protested against the whole thing. There was then a general row, which has resulted in some members sending in their resignations.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE. - Justice John M. Read, on the 26th February, made a decision in the matter popularly known as the suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Bailroad Company. The points of decision are: 1. That the contract made Nov. 1, 1865, between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, is null and void. 2. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has no authority to contract to build the railroad specified in that contract; nor has the Western Central. Decrees were ordered to be drawn accordingly.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—A terrific explosion occurred at J. & J. H. Meilly's furnace, near Middletown, on the evening of the 26th February. Five men were killed, and six severely wounded. Eight boilers were in the furnace; one was raised through the building, and carried 500 yards into the Penn'a canal. The others were scattered in various directions—some passing through adjoining houses. A portion of one was hurled through a room in which two women were lying sick, but missed them. The canal bridge was carried away, and many houses shattered. The whole town was shaken. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The Virginia Senate has passed a bill providing that all testimony given by colored persons shall be oral; and also another one confirming all acts passed during the war not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States,

General Grant had a purse of one hundred thousand dollars presented to him on Tuesday, by his friends in New York.

A Few Words of Counsel.

Andrew Johnson and the members of his Cabinet have rendered the nation excellent service in the late tremendous con-They have acted well their part also since its close, in preserving peace with Europe, and yet maintaining intact the national dignity and every important reclama-tory right. We fear, however, they err in the matter of southern reconstruction, and do not heed sufficiently the accumulating evidence of continued disloyalty which has ollowed on a relaxation of our military rule. It is painful to acknowledge so much, for we, also, as well as our Republican Congress, had fondly hoped for better things. In fact, the auspicious era seemed already dawning when Lee and Johnsson laid down their arms, and our insurgents found repose, from their dreadful dangers and incessant toils. These fighting rebels seemed glad to escare to their homes under the generous amnesty of Grant, and were overjoyed and apparently grateful when they found that not even any serious confiscation was threatened against them. But in proportion as northern clemency relaxed, one after another, the sterner demands of justice or retribution, we have found these perverse people becom-ing daily more insolent and intractable, more violent and contumacious.

Well might our Republican Congress pause, to look around, before they advanced too hastily in the path of reconstruction. There was lurking danger in every step, and we fully realize their vast responsibility. But yet there were dangers also from a dilatory policy. The Executive, whose concurrence is so desirable, if not vital, took a different view of the subject, and reposed more confidence in southern loyalty than did we and our friends in Congress. The President hoped to conciliate rather than repress, to restore the civil rule at the earliest moment, and stimulate loyalty by a magnanimous withdrawal of bayonets. It is possible that he errs most seriously. But what then? Do we not see that a majority of his Cabinet, and a portion of the Republican party whose magnitude our readers may estimate for themselves, concur in the opinion that it is wise and prudent at least to give this policy a trial? Let us agree to differ in the mode, whilst all Republicans

aim at the same general purpose. Above all things, let us not quarrel with President Johnson, and thus gladden the heart of every disloyal man between the Mexican and Canadian line. The Chief Magistrate assures us most authoritatively that he will never consort with traitors nor their friends, and will co-operate with Congress in every measure essential to allegiance and security. He will aid in protecting the freemen, and will only withdraw the military force from districts where loyalty and peacefulness are in the ascendant. Perhaps he will aid us still further as regards the basis of representation, and thus prevent the dangerous preponderance, of southern votes in our legislative halls, against which our Congress is so wisely endeavoring

to guard. At all events, the President tells us that if his plan should prove a failure, he is willing to change or modify it as time may disclose its actual results. Let us repose on this assurance at present, since it is very evident that just now we cannot attain th radical measures which our friends desire. Most imprudent and hazardous would it be to alienate from our cause the earnest and powerful man who stands at the head of the government. With his aid, we can yet carry the ship of State securely into harbor. Without it, we may roll on unpleasant bilows or among dangerous storms for years to come. We should, in short, use as much caution and coercion towards the rebellious spirits who still vex the nation as circumstances will permit us to exercise, and as much charitable forbearance and courtesy towards all loyal men who differ from us as will prevent their alienation. - Phil'a U. S. Gazette.

What They Think of It.

We give below some extracts from the speeches of Messrs. Fessenden and Sherman, delivered in the United States Senate' in reference to the recent course of President Johnson. As Senators Fessenden and Sherman have heretofore been classed as "Radicals," these extracts will doubtless be read with no small degree of interest: REMARKS OF MR. FESSENDEN.

Mr. Fessenden said: This resolution, as it came from the House, informally provided that a Joint Committee of Fifteen, nine members of the House and six of the Senate, shall be appointed, who shall inquire into the condition of the late so-called Confederate States, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to representation in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon no member shall be admitted into either House from any of the so-called Confederate States, and all papers relating to the subject of representation of the so-called Confederate States, shall be refered to said Committe without debate. When it came to be considered, it was not deemed very desirable at that time to interfere with those questions which might be settled be either House, and the resolution was finally passed, so as provide simply for the appointment of the Committee with power to report at any time by bill or otherwise. What is that? Simply appointing a committee. In this unexampled condition of the country, with a war of four years just closed, in which eleven States had been engaged, after all the expenditure of blood and treasure made in the country, at the first meeting of Congress, which occurred after actual hostilities had ceased, the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of these States, and reporting whether they were entitled to representaion. Now, Sir, that simple provision for acquiring information, in order to enable the House and Senate to judge understandingly upon this important question, has been represented by gentlemen and by newspapers as an assumption by Congress of power which did not belong to it. I have nothing to say in this connection with reference to the President. I am speaking of the com- as it was by the President's anxiety to see plaints that are made of the resolution to the Southern States speedily restored to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, and report whether Senators and Representatives should be admitted from those States. Now, Sir, were we doing anything more than was right? Was it not advisable? It was not a simple ques-

tion as we understood it, relating to the

the States was such as to render the admission of members safe and advisable. Sir. 1 have had this extract from the Presitent's speech read simply to show precisely short paragraph from that speech. Says the President:

"I am free to say, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the Rebel-lion, that States had no right to go out, and that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in the last five years I can do no such thing. I say that when they comply with the Constitution. when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that they can be trusted, when they vield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored."

So say I. So say all. When they do that there will be no objection to their representation. Mr. Sumner-There is no difference on

that question. Mr. FESSENDEN-And the President him self instead of saying anything different these conditions that they ought to be admitted.

The Senator from Wisconsin undertakes, to find fault with something that I think he will find I did not say. Probably he anticipates that I should say it. He says if I said what he attributes to me, I misconstrued the President's language That brings me to the consideration of the veto message. I will say, Sir, with regard to that message. that I have no very great attachment to the bill which was thus voted. In some particulars it did not meet my approval. think some of the reasons given by the President for not approving it are such as will commend themselves to public considera-tion. It is a bill upon the provisions of which there might well be a very considerable difference of opinion. I yielded my objections to it because I thought that the power did exist, and that it was especially necessary to exercise it, and the bill therefore received my vote. Had the President confined himself to objections to the bill, to criticisms of the bill itself, it is very possible I might have waived my own feelings in regard to the bill and sustained the veto. But, Sir, on looking at the Veto Message, and the reason given for it, and after passing ted when, for his heroic services in the through the consideration of the provisions of the bill, he gave this reason which rendered it impossible for me as a member of this Senate, with a due respect for myself and the views of Congress, to vote otherwise than to sustain the bill because a vote in the negative was an indorsement of the opinions expressed in the veto. I so consider it. At any rate, I did not mean to put myself in the position of indorsing or giving my assent to the closing parts of this veto message. Now, Sir, what do I understand by closing parts of this veto message? That, in the judgment of the President, Congress, as at present organized, has no right to pass any bill affecting the interests of those so-called Confederate States while they are not represented here. Does the

Mr. DOOLITTLE-Read it. Mr. Fessenden-I certainly understand that to be the purport of the remarks I refer to. The President says: "I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the number to which, in future times, each State shall be entitled.

ment is not definitely expressed?

Now, Sir, he does not state in so many words that we have no right to pass a bill. The objection he makes goes to the foundation and asserts that no bill affecting the interests of the Southern States ought to be passed by Congress until Representatives and Senators from those States are admitted to take part in our deliberations. It follows, if that be a correct position, that no law laying any restraint on those States re cently in Rebellion which fought for four years against the Government can be passed; that we can pass no law affecting them or restraining them or providing for any change in the Constitution, or anything else, until we admit their Senators and Representatives to the floor of Congress. I take that to be the necessary inference from his language. The President argues, or states in an argumentative way, that we have no right to legislate with regard to them, but must take them just as they are, upon their sayso, and then, when they are here, we may proceed to legislation. Sir, I cannot give my assent to any such proposition.

REMARKS OF MR. SHERMAN. Mr. Sherman next referred to the speech made by President Johnson on the 22d of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called upon him on the 22d of February. He regretted especially the paragraphs in the speech made by the President on that day referring by name to Messrs. Stevens Sumner. But it should be remember ed that President Johnson was a very combative man, and that he had always been noted for his force in repelling assaults made upon him. Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of "whitewashing," and while no affront was intended, this language was could not be forgotten that Mr. Stevens that he recently said in the House that, for certain language used by him (the President,) "a British king would have lost his head 200 years ago." These facts must be taken into consideration in making up a judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudicious paragraph in it, was that which charged certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assassination. This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still, there was much in the speech worthy of consideration, prompted their constitutional relations. He (Sherman) did not approve of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He voted for the bill and against the veto, but still he recognized the veto as no extraordinary or unauthorized act of the President, and it was nothing more than his constational right. eredentials of Senators and members. It While he (Sherman) was anxious to see a tickling those of the corn.

was believed that at the very foundation of | mode adopted by which loyal men from the the whole question of the admission of mem- South might be admitted to Congress, he bers lay this: Whether the condition of never would consent to the admission of any man who had taken part in the Rebellion, and he never would vote for the repeal of the test oath. He believed that the people of the country demanded a change in the basis what everybody must admit on this subject of representation, so as to keep the Rebel as I have stated it. I will read another States from coming back here with increased representation, as they would do under the freedom of the blacks according to the present basis. He believed that the best and fairest basis of representation would be voters and not population, although he should probably vote for the proposition now pending in the Senate which recognized population as the basis. He did not believe that Mr. Sumner's proposition to declare suffrage by an act of Congress was practica-Mr Sherman said: I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to show that to this hour no act has been done by the Presitent inconsistent with his obligation to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen, but they have arisen upon new questions not within the contemplation of the Union party, or the Union people when the President was nominated. have also shown that he has acted in pursuence of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln from us, says when ever they complied with and approved by the people, and that no event has yet transpired that will preclude him from a hearty co-operation with the great mass of the Union party in securing to the country the objects for which we conducted successfully a great war.

Now I am aware of no calamity more disgraceful than for us, by our divisions, to surrender to men, who were enemies to their country in time of war, any or all the powers of this Government. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves the execrations of his countrymen. This may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues, in which the well-known principles of his life do not agree with the judgment of his political associates. It may be done by inviting controversies of a personal character. - It may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history-that of John Tyler. I feel an abiding confidence that Andrew Johnson will not, can not do this. We know that the President can not, will not, and never agreed to unite with us upon the issues of universal suffrage and dead States. No such dogmas were conttemplacause of the Union, we placed him side by side with Mr. Lincoln as our standard-bearer. Why dwell upon them? Why not complete the work so gloriously begun by our soldiers, by securing union and liberty to all men without distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the question of suffrage? The cause of God, the maledictions of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new-made freemen will, in my judgment, rest upon those who now for any cause, destroy the unity of the party that has led us through the wilderness of war to peace and repose. We must now look to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interests of the country, in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for Senator from Wisconsin say that this senti- harmony with him and with each other, and for a generous, manly trust in his patriotism.

God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives. The people of my native State have trusted me with a position here extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those who, by either arms or counsel, or even by apathy, were against this country in the recent war, and would turn over to them the high powers intrusted to him by the Union party, then Sir, he is dishonest and would receive no assistance from me. But I will not force him into this attitude. If he shall not prove false to the declarations made by him in his Veto Message that his "strongest desire was to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their then I will not freedom and property,' quarrel with him as to the means used; and while, he tell us in this same Message, he only asks for States to be represented which are in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any Constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by new creeds-will not denouce him for hasty words uttered in repelling personal affronts. I see him yet, surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No word from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral heroes of the war, denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used

The Circleville, (Ohio,) Union says some of the learned Democracy in that region entertain very curious ideas of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It seems that they understand the object to be, to present every nigger with a little bureau, while no provisions is made for furnishing one to the white man. This discrimination in favor of the negro they consider unconstitutional and unjust.

In Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, Judge Aldrich sentenced a white man, convicted of robberry, to receive thirteen lashes on the bare back, in accordance with the State evidently construed into an affront. It law. Gen. Bennett interfered and prevented the infliction of the punishment, declarhad proclaimed Andrew Johnson an "alien | ing that "it was against the spirit of civili enemy" in the Baltimore Convention, and | zation that pervades society at the present

GREAT ICE GORGE. -On the 24th February the ice gorged at Oil City, and soon the water rose to such a hight that it stood five feet deep on Main street. In the afternoon the gorge broke, which carried with it the Oil Creek bridge, and crushed in three or four houses, besides the destruction of fifty oil boats and a tow boat. The loss was estimated over \$50,000.

There is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is bald-headed his wife can't pull his

MOTHER. - What comfort there is in the name which gives assurance of a love that can neither change or fail.

Flattery is like a flail, which, if not adroitly used will box your own ears instead of

SENATOR COWAN. - The Penn'a State Senate, on March 2d, passed a resolution, setting forth that as U. S. Senator Cowan, 'has not, nor does not now represent truly the majority of the people of the patriotic State that elected him," therefore Mr. Cowan "be and hereby is requested to resign." The resolution passed by a vote of 19 to 12.

Mew Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for spaceoccupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: All Cautions and Strays with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2,50, each; Dissolutions, \$2 all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cuttioned against harboring or trusting my wife Anna on my account, as will pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled to do so by due BARTHOL STUMPH. process of law. Punxsutawney, March 7, 1866.

WANTED, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Agents male or female, of respecta ble standing, to make from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum, sure, at home or abroad. Send 25 cents, and get sample and full particulars. Address, J. R. KENNEDY & CO. 44 & 49 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 7, 1866-6t-pd.

NOTICE of Cyrus Thurston, petitioner, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Com-monwealth:—To the creditors of said Cyrus Thurston: You will please take notice that, by an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clear field County, Pa., the hearing of said Cyrus Thurston will take place, at the Court House at Clearfield, on Tuesday the 20th day of March, A. D. 1866 CYRUS THURSTON. March 7, 1866-

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the estate of Titus H Bailey, late of Bloom township. Clearfield coun-ty, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenti-cated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. V. BAILEY, delay. March 7, 1866.

AUTION .- All persons are hereby caution O ed against purchasing or in any way med-dling with the following property, now in the hands of Thomas Robison and wife, of Lumber city, to wit: All the farniture, goods, beds, bed ding, and all other property now in and about the Tavern stand occupied by said Robison and wife Also, said Robison's claim of and in three rafts of square pine timber, on Bell's landing, taken out by Daniel Kooser, as the same belongs to me and has only been left in care of said Thomas Robison and wife, and is subject to my order at any time. PETER BLOOM. March 7, 1866-3t-pd.

IST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Clearfield Pa on the 1st

day of March. 1866. Herwick, G. Alban, N. S. Hurdman. Wm R. Benfer, Noah Crowell, Miss Eliza Liggans, A. J. Crisswell, Mrs. Lathercompog's Jno. C Carr, David Markle, Henry Derrick, Miss Matilda McFarlane Sam. 2 Dunlap, Mrs. H. Ann Pontions, Lt. S. Donohoe, Edward Richards, Emanuel Denney, Patrick 2 Ransom, Miss Sidda Stevenson, Miss Nancy F., Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Nancy Farley. Sidney S. Thompson, F. A. Foliman, Ludwig Fitter. Daniel Trout, Ephraim
Hartman. E. B. Ufrich, Miss Lucy
Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.
M. A. FRANK, P. M.

HORACE GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

"THE AMERICAN CONFICT," IN TWO VOLUMES. Elegantly illustrated with 144 portraits on steel numerous maps and diagrams of battle fields views, etc. 125,000 copies sold. Volume I. of this History, published almost

two years later than the first part of nearly every

other, already includes among its patrons full 25. 000 of the purchasers of those early works, and is everywhere recognized as the highest authority, even by the author's political opponents. Volume II. will be ready in a few months-at the earliest day on which a well-prepared history of the war can be obtained. The entire work, inimitable alike in excellence of plan and detail, will be vastly superior to any of those now com pleted, (most of which were "completed" before Gen. Grant's report was made,) and far the most satisfactory History of the late stupendous struggle-altogether unequalled for clear-ness, fullness, and accuracy of statements, com

bined with candor and graphic delineation of If completed as designed, the work will be authority as to the events of the most wonderful era in the history of the Country .- A. G. CURTIN,

Sovernor of Pa It would be difficult to place too high an estimate on the service Mr. Greely has rendered our country by the preparation of this volume. * I wait the forthcoming of the second volume with eager expectation -WILLIAM D. KELLEY. M C. It bears the marks of labor, studied candor and accuracy.-William H. Seward. Secretary of

The narrative is simple and clear, with so much of life and spirit in it that it is next to impossi-ble not to read a whole chapter without stopping. * * It will be and ought to be read by all our countrymen.-EDGAR COWAS, U. S. Senate. Its accuracy gives it a value beyond any other history of that eventful period. The great industry and impartiality of Mr. Greeley will make this the text of all future histories of the Great Rebellion.—THADDEUS STEVENS, M. C.

Of all the Histories of the Great Rebellion which I have examined, this one seems to be the best in the copiousness of its antecedent and concurrent Congressional Records, as well as of the events of the war itself -Schuyler Colpax, Speaker U. S. House of Reps.

Volume II. will be accompanied (without extra

charge,) by an elegant copperplate Map of the Seat of War, worth \$1.00 Sold only by traveling agents. Address
O. D. CASE & CO. Publishers. March 7. 1866-4t.

ICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county heir Petitions for License at the March Sessio A. D. 1866, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1866 entitled. "An Act to regulate the state of Intoxicating Liquors." &c:
R. J. Haynes, Tavern, Karthaus twp.

R. J. Haynes, David Johnson, Tavern, Wm. M Jeffries, Tavern, James P. Nelson, Tavern, Henry H. Kephart, Tavern, T. F. Boalich, Tavern, Tavern, Daniel Coplin, Tavern, Louisa Mason, Tavern, John Scheeser, J S. Radebach, Tavern. Tavern, Isaiah Wall,
David Whitmer,
Joseph Kirk,
D. H. Paulhamus, Tavern, Tavern, Tavern, Tavern, John F. Bloom, Thomas Robison, Tavern, Tavern. D. S. Plotner, S. C. Hepburn, Lawrence Flood, Wm. Schwem, jr. Tavern. Tavern, Tavern, Tavern, W. R. Dickinson, Tavern, Fred Korb, Tavern, Charles Hensal Tavern,

Richard Mossop

Ofenefield Peb. 11. 1866.

Decatur twp Curwensville. Union ip. Boggs tp. Pennville. Lumber city. Lumber city. Glen Hope. Guelich tp. Lumber city New Washingto Piketp. Covington tp. Brady tp. Glen Hope. Prady tp. Woodward tp John S. MoVeigh. Tarern, Wm. Albert, Mercantile, Beccaria tp. Bradford, tp. Clearfield Bor. Mercantile, Windsor Lloyd, Mercantile.

D. F. ETZWEILER Clark

Clearfield

Curwensville.

Kylertown.

Osceola.

TRUSSES and abdominal supporter of every kind, and of the best improvments, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & INWIN

WARDLE, REED & CO., WHOLESALL Spices, &c., North East corner of Sixth and Man ket Streets, Philadelphia. GEORGE P. WARDLE, : : CHARLES N. REED

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Plens of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, and MONDAY the 19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866, the following described Real Estate, to wit

A certain tract of land situate in Chest town

ship, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follow,

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 Wilsons, east 344 perches to a post-thence south one degree east 160 perches to posts—thence by land of James Curry west 312. 4 perches to post on bank of the creek-thence down the creek, the several conses and distance thereof 121. 2 perches to a wal nut—thence north 51.5 perches to the place of beginning; containing 350 acres, more or less about one hundred acres cleared, with large frame nouse, store house, and barn erected thereon being the same premises conveyed to Simon Eo-rabaugh by A. B. Read, by Deed recorded in Book K, page 434. Also, a certain tract of land situate in Burnside township. Clearfield co., bounded, via Beginning at a post, thence north 89 degrees wes 163. 5 perches to a post—thence north 1 degree east 106 perches to a C. oak—thence by land of 0 Rorabaugh south 89 degrees east 164 perches more or less, to a stone pile—thence south i degree west 160 perches to place of bournning; contain ing 102 acres and 6 perches, more or less, bein the same premises conveyed to Simon Rornbaug 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, on Chest creek, containing about 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 per ches to a post—thence west 53 perches to a walnut-thence south 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 post-thence south 56 perches to place of begin ning; containing 89 acres and 73 perches, and allowance-64 acres having been sold by said Rorabaugh to Mrs. Sarah A. Peirce. 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 Mo-Garvey and others, and being the premises con-veyed to Simon Rorabaugh by Wm. Irwin & Wife. by deed dated the 6th day of November A D 1862. Seized; taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Rorabaugh ALSo-three certain tracts of land situate to

Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Penn a. described as follows: 1st. One piece of tract land, being a part of a larger tract surveyed on War-rant No 1093, containing 79 acres, with two dwelling houses and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, bounded by lands of Karthaus Estate and others, and the Susquehanna river. 2d, One piece being part of larger tract, surveyed on Warrant No. 1023, containing 88 acres, with about three acres cleared, bounded by piece No. I the Susquehanna river, Salt Lick tract, and others 3d. One other tract containing 938 acres and 14 perches, having thereon erected a large two story delling house: a double barn 44 by 60 feet; store house; carpenter shop, 18 by 32 feet; saw mill, 32 by 52 feet in good running order, and about 54 acres cleared land thereon; being part of two larger tracts, Nos. 3465 and 3472, beginning at hemlock on river, 396 perches by the river below post, the South West corner of No. 3463, thence down the river the same course 678 perches to post corner on river, thence N. 56 W. 13 perchas to post, N. 41 E. 13 perches to maple, South 56 B the river 44 perches to white oak, thence North 48 perches to post, thence West 511 perches to post, thence South 238 perches to post, thence West 16 perches to white pine, thence South 194 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 proper

of Edward M'Garvey.
ALSo—A certain tract of land situate in Law rence township. Cleardeld county. Pa., near Woodland, the defendants interest in and to a certain lot of ground, bounded, viz: beginning at a post, thence north seventy-seven degrees east one hundred feet to post, thence south four de-grees east one hundred and fifty feet to a post thence south seventy-seven degrees west one bundred feet to a cherry, thence north four degrees west one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, with a small Plank house erected there on; being part of the tract surveyed in name of Samuel Pleasants. Seized, taken in execution.

and to be sold as the property of Wm. Wright. ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in - tp Clearfield county, Pa., bounded, viz: Beginning at a post, thence south by George Heckermans land 1; degrees west 157; perches to white oak-corner—thence north 88; west by Jonathan Wiser's land, 111 perches to a post corner—thence north 4 degrees east 1571 perches—south by Wm. Lewis survey, 881 east 102 perches to place of beginning containing 98 acres 102 perches and allow-ances; with about 60 acres cleared; and having log house and barn erected thereon. Seized to ken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Owens.

ALSo -A certain tract of land situate inownship. Clearfield county, Pa., containing sev enty acres and forty eight perches, bounded as follows, beginning at a maple corner of land of Wm. Rowland north one-fourth east 160 to a chestnut tree. thence by land of John Patchis south one fourth west 160 perches to a post, thence by other lands of David Rowland S.1; west 160 perches to a post, thence by other lands of said David Rowland, south 881 east 4 a4 10 perches to place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Rose land

ALSo-a lot of land situate in Guelich township. Clearfield county. Pa , and in the village of Janes ville, bounded west by the Turnpike Road, north by lot of J. Litze, east and south by lands of Pat ick Flinn, with farm house erected thereon. AL so. let No. 1 in the borough of Osceola, known as lot No 1 in the plan of said borough. bounded on the east by lot of George Bolich, south by turtin street, west by E. Kephart and north by alley, with small frame house creeted thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. G. Fox ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Karthaus

township. Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred and four acres more or less, about eight acres cleared, and under cultivation, hour thereon erected a Grist mill, Blacksmith shop, dwelling-house and barn; adjoining lands of John Eiselman. John Heis and others. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Clearfield county, Pa., containing 50 acres of land, more or less, bounded on the east by Robert Pernington, and on the south by John Smead, on the west by H. H. Hurd, and on the north by Wn Woods, containing about 50 acres, with 25 acres cleared, nd frame house and log stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold

as the property of W. W. Wilson.

ALSO—a certain tract of land situate in—ty.

Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of Wm.

McGarvey. Anson Williams and others; containing about one hundred acres. Seized, taken in elecution, and to be sold as the property of George Holes and Wife.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Lavars Facias, the following described real estate, to wit:
All the right, title, interest and claim, of and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Adjoining lands of Abraham Goss, Daniel Kephart. Thomas Mays. and others; containing one hundred acres more or less—the interest of said Defendant therein being the undivided one-third part. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

Thomas Maize. Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale.

Fob. 21, 1844

JACOB PAUST, Sheriff