

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 16, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

Mr. Clymer at Home. The Reading Journal gives the statistics of Mr. Clymer's popularity at home, which presents the following record:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes entries for Wm. H. Keim (4,947), Heister Clymer (3,338), and others.

The increase of the Cholera in the hospital ship below New York, carries with it an admonition which should be heeded by the people of every city and town in the United States.

WHY DID HEISTER CLYMER RESIGN? The Harrisburg Telegraph says that Mr. Clymer's motive for resigning his seat in Senate, as defined by one who knows, was to enable him to escape a vote on the bill changing the time of labor from ten to eight hours per day.

BOUNTY JUMPERS.—A report lately made to the War Department shows that the crime of "bounty jumping" was extensively committed near the close of the late war.

Gen. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Col. Campbell, Surveyor General, took possession of their offices on the 1st inst. They have appointed as Clerks honorably discharged soldiers.

The grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Norfolk, Va., on the 11th inst., brought in a true bill against Jeff Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June.

The enormous profits of the National Bank Note Company of New York have come out in a recent law suit. During five months in 1863 it paid dividends from its accumulated surplus earnings, amounting to 310 per cent.

The Reconstruction Committee of Congress have reported against dispensing with the test or "iron-clad" oath as recommended by the President and some of his Cabinet.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Joseph Knipe as Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa., in place of Geo. Bergner, removed.

Government bonds are gradually advancing in price and are in great demand.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Congressional Plan—The Constitutional Amendment passed by the House—Sharp Parliamentary tactics—Enthusiasm on the floor and in the galleries.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.—The Constitutional Amendment passed the House this afternoon, amid the usual scenes of intense excitement that accompany so important an event. It not only passed without amendment, and just as it came from the Reconstruction Committee, but secured a large majority over the requisite two-third vote.

The Democrats instantly saw the opportunity to change the result and force the Republicans to vote for or against the amendment as a whole, with the third section retained. Thereupon Messrs. Niblack, Rogers, Kerr and other Democrats changed their votes to the affirmative, which carried the motion by five majority, and forces both Houses to a direct vote on the main question.

The result was received with great applause on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Eldridge thereupon arose excitedly and hoped that the rules would be enforced, so that the "nigger-heads," as he called the spectators, could not disturb the House.

THE MEMPHIS MASSACRE.

The Affair Entirely a Crusade of the Rebels Against a Loyal Population.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9.—Judge Kelley received this morning letters from several Memphis correspondents, whose names are not given lest they might fall victims to the mob. One writer, speaking of the mob, says: "Aside from being midnight burners of churches and school-houses, they robbed women and children and men—sparing none on account of age, sex, physical disabilities, or innocence of crime—even burning women and children alive."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4, 1866. Hon. W. D. Kelley.—I am thus far on my way to Texas, and stopped here to see a sister who has been engaged in teaching negro children. I have been here during the late riots, and am struck indignation dumb.

I have spent five days here (to New Orleans to-day), during which time I have been eye-witness to such sights as should cause the age in which we live to blush. Negro men have been shot down in cold blood on the streets; barbers at their chairs and in their shops; draymen on their drays, while attempting to earn an honest living; hotel waiters, while in the discharge of their duties; hackmen, while driving female teachers of negro children to their schools; laborers, while handling cotton on the wharves, &c.

All the negro school houses, and all the negro churches and many of the houses of the negroes, have been burned, this too under the immediate auspices of the city police and the Mayor. In fact most of these outrages were committed by the police themselves—all Irish and all rebels, and mostly drunk. This is not the half—I have no heart to recount the outrages I have seen.

The most prominent citizens stand on the streets and see negroes hunted down and shot, and laugh at it as a good joke. Attempts have been made to fire every Government building, and fire has been set to many of the abodes and business places of Union people.

There is no doubt but that there is a secret organization sworn to purge the city of all Northern men who are not rebels, all negro teachers, all Yankee enterprise, and return the city "to the good old days of Southern rule and chivalry."

CONFESSION OF PROBST.

He alone Murdered the Dearing Family.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday morning, May 1st, contains a photographic, and therefore complete report of the confession. From it we learn that Anton Probst is a native of Baden, aged twenty-four years, and arrived in this country on the 9th of May, 1863. The afternoon of his arrival he enlisted in the forty-first New York Infantry, served nine months, deserted and re-enlisted in the twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from which he subsequently deserted and again enlisted in the fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from which he was discharged May 28th, 1865. He worked at odd jobs in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and about Philadelphia until last winter, when he was employed by Mr. Dearing, for whom he worked three weeks. He was ordered to do some work in a field on a rainy day, which he refused to do, and said he would leave, when Mr. Dearing paid him and he left. He had seen Mr. Dearing counting a large sum of money, and he returned to Dearing's on the 2d of February, having made up his mind, he said, to get some of the money. Mr. Dearing again gave him work, and now confessed.

HIS NEFARIOUS SCHEMES. I was watching an opportunity some time, to get hold of this money. (The prisoner kept on slowly, drawing deep breaths for a few moments.)

I planned every day to get the money, and never had a chance. I never thought of murdering before the morning I murdered them. I had tried no way to get the money before that. Mr. Perkins, Jr.—Probst, what did you say before, about eight days before the murder? Probst—Yes; eight or ten days before I had thought of that, of murdering him and the whole family. My first plan was to kill him and get the money; I could not get the money any other way. I thought of killing them in the house, as they came down in the morning. I got the axe sometimes ready for them when they came down in the evenings sometimes. I did not do it then; I never could do it. I got some times a good chance, but my heart failed it. Dearing was home always in the evening.

HOW THE HORRIBLE MURDERS WERE DONE.

That morning was dark, raining and cold, and Dearing went to the city; then I made up my mind to do it that day; I calculated to kill Dearing as he came home; I did not know whether the money was in the house or not; I did not know whether he had it.

THE KILLING OF THE BOY CORNELIUS. Me and the boy were working out on the bank; we went to work that morning about 7 1/2 or 8 o'clock, I guess; Mr. Dearing went up to the city before we went out; he said he would be back about one o'clock; we went to work in the meadow about one hundred yards from the hay stack; we took the horse and cart and went to work together; I took with me to kill him the axe, the big axe for cutting roots out also.

We were standing under the big tree when I killed him; it was raining a little; he sat down under the tree, and I stood above him, behind him, with the axe in my hand; he sat there and talked of something about work while I stood right behind him; I was going to kill him, and drew my hand back three or four times; I hit him on the left side of the head; he did not holler; he fell down; I gave him one or two more blows, and then cut his throat; he bled much (the prisoner stopped, looked down on the rosary) on the tree; I lifted him up, and put him into the cart; he had the strap every time round him, to keep his coat up; that was all in full view of Mr. Wiles' house; I was not afraid of them seeing me; I looked first; then I drove the horse up, and lifted him up and laid him on the hay-stack, and covered him up with hay; there was a little blood on the cart; I took a little hay and wiped it off; I took some outside hay and threw it over him.

BUTCHERY OF THE MOTHER AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

Then I went, took the axe with me to the house, and also took the horse with me; this was about after ten o'clock in the morning; I came to the house with the horse and cart, and I had a little load of wood on the cart and put the wood down in the yard; I left the horse and cart stand at the machine house; did not unhitch the horse; I went into the stable and laid the two axes and hammer in the corner, right on the left corner, near the narrow door that faces the ditch; well then I would go over in the house and had a little blood on my pants; I took hay and took it off; then I went over in the house and the children were all in the house, and the woman was out at the ditch for water.

I took the oldest boy, John is his name, and told him to go over in the stable and help me with something; I had to do; he goes; I stood inside the door, and got my axe in my hand, the little axe, and then he comes in; through the long entry first he comes, right on the corner; I knocked him down and he fell inside, where the little blood was; he did not holler; I gave him one or two of the same, and cut and chopped his throat; I brought him in, hauled him in through the hole, and put a little hay on him; then I put the axe to the same place at the door; then I came out in the house and told the woman to come over, there was something the matter with the little horse, the colt, I could not tie it myself.

I went over, she comes in two or three minutes, alone; I said nothing to her; she comes in the stable; I stood inside and struck her on the head, she did not holler; I gave her two or three more blows, and chopped her throat; I took her on my shoulder and hauled her in; then I put the axe in the same place as before, at the door. Then I go over and bring the boy over there, Thomas is his name, the next oldest; I told him to come over, his mother wanted to see him; he walks right in the stable; when he comes in there I killed him by striking him in the same place; nobody did holler; I hit him on the head when he laid down; I hit him once more; I do not know whether I mashed his whole head in. I did not examine him; I brought him in the same place with his mother; then I left the axe in the same place.

THE LITTLE ONE.

Then I went over to the house and took Annie; I told her her mother wanted to see her in the stable; she did not say a word; then I took the little baby; I took it on my arm; the little girl walked alongside of me; I left the baby on the first corner as you go into the stable; I left the little baby there playing in the hay; then I go in the same

place where I killed the others; she looked around like for her mother, who was in the hay (smiling); I was not warm; she did not say anything; I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat the same as the others; then I went back and got the little baby, and struck it on the head in the same place; then I hauled them in the same place.

Then I took the new axe and washed it off, and put it on the bench in the porch, and left the little axe in the stable, by the door on the left side; then I went over into the house, and stayed there watching for him to come; I did not search the house.

ORDER OF MR. DEARING AND MISS DOLAN. I guess about half past one o'clock, I do not know the exact time, I saw him coming, out of the window; I looked through the window and saw him coming, and went out down stairs and saw Miss Dolan in the carriage, and then I was worried; then I go out of the house and stay outside until he come; when he is come with the carriage, I stepped out to the carriage and told him that the steer is sick over there in the stable; I told him he looks very bad, he had better see him, I would like him to go over and see him; then he comes right away, walking over there; he left the horse standing there; Miss Dolan went into the house with all her clothes.

Then I went to the stable, and walked behind him; I took the axe behind him in my hand; I walked behind him and hit at him right on the head with the small axe; he fell right down on his face; I turned him over and gave him one or two more on his head, and cut his throat, and chopped his throat; he never spoke to me, or said a word; he told me was that steer hurt very bad; he did not look so bad when I saw him; I will go right over to the barn and see him; then I put a little hay over him and let him lay there; I killed him at the place where you go up to the hay mound, where the blood is on the boards. I put a little hay over him; going out, I put my axe in the same place, the small axe; I had the hammer there.

And then Miss Dolan called me over to the house; I said the horse would not stay there; I would walk around and put the horse out of the carriage; I walked over there and said Mr. Dearing wanted to see her over in the stable; she asked me where the woman and the children are; I told her they are all in the stable; (smiling) that is all I talked to her; she walks right in the stable; I took the hammer with my left hand, and she was five or six feet inside the door; I hit her on the head once with the hammer, and she fell right down on her face; I turned her round, hit her once in the head, and took the little axe again and chopped her throat; then I went to Mr. Dearing and took the watch and pocket book from him and put them in my pocket; and then I went back to Miss Dolan to see she had money; I looked in the pocket and took a pocket book and put it in my pocket; after that I took Mr. Dearing's boots off, and laid him in the same place where you found him and put Miss Dolan there, and covered them up with hay.

THE HOUSE ROBBED AFTER THE MURDERS.

Then I went out and shut the doors; went over to the house; put the carriage and horse into the stable, and took the gears off of him; I gave the horse something to eat, oats and corn; then I shut the door and went over to the house and put the carriage in its place in the carriage house; this was about half past two o'clock; I cannot tell exactly what time; then I went into the house inside, shut the door, and fastened the door; I took my pocket book out to count the money; I took first the big pocket book out. Mr. Dearing's pocket book; I found two dollars in it in greenbacks, and I two dollar notes, and a counterfeit three-dollar note; that is all the money I saw; I took Miss Dolan's pocket book, the little one; I opened it, and saw nothing in it but postage stamps; I am certain there was none in it; I will not now.

I thought they had much money (laughing); I left the watch and pocket book on the table and went up stairs; I found a pocket book of Mrs. Dearing's, that little one on the bed there, with a yellow clasp on it; it had \$3 in it, in greenbacks, and about sixty-five cents in small change; under the bed there was a little revolver, loaded; I got down stairs; I looked all over and I cannot find more; I took the revolver down and put them among the other things; then I went up stairs, and looked all over; I searched about but I cannot find any other thing; I took the three shirts, and pants and vest down stairs; and after that I shaved myself with Dearing's razor, and the one in the carpet bag; then I washed myself and dressed myself, and put his clothes on; then I eat something, bread and butter.

I saw the big butcher knife on the mantelpiece many a time before, but I did not notice it that time, and did not put it there; then I eat something (bread and butter), and went up stairs again; looked all over again, and did not find anything; I took all I could in my carpet bag down stairs; Miss Dolan's carpet bag, and packed it up, and made ready to go way with it; I staid in the evening until 6 or 6 1/2 o'clock; it was not very dark then; about sunset; I did not then see anybody coming through the yard; I had the doors locked, and the window too, in the yard; I had nothing to defend myself in case anybody came.

Probst also gave a detailed account of his fight and carousings up to the time of his arrest. He then remarked: "After I killed the first boy I did not care if a hundred were there; if a hundred had gone there I would have killed them all without caring; I do not know why I felt that way; I had no feeling against the family, only I wanted the money; they always treated me well.

"I feel better since I have told the truth about this thing; I feel relieved; I was afraid to say it at first—afraid of being lynched, afraid of the crowd, and that the police force could not keep them off; I am satisfied I had a fair trial and the witnesses testified to the truth."

The death warrant for the execution of Probst, on Friday the 8th day of June, has been signed by Gov. Curtin, and has been read to the prisoner, who received the announcement quietly and seemingly unmoved. He had previously told his confessor that he believed death was the only expiation for his crimes, and that he was willing to suffer.

R. F. Raley and Work, M'Conch & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia, it is reported, have been obliged to suspend business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa.

CLOVER SEED—a prime article—for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

SOMETHING NEW!—SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING—The undersigned has the attention of the public to his new Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon, in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa. Having several years' experience in the business, he factors himself in being able to render satisfaction to customers. Terms reasonable. Give him a call. May 9, 1866. CHARLES PHELPS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Crowley, late of Lumber-city, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those who have no claims are requested to make payment without delay. May 9, 1866, p.d. SAMUEL KILK, Administrator.

EAGLESHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, and the Eagle Machine, which will cut 15 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber than any machine in use; also the Best Saw Mill Dogs for sale and Muley Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa., May 9, 1866, 6m.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Clearfield, Pa. on the 1st day of May, 1866. Burgett, Harvey Marks, Emanuel S. Crow, J. M. Myers, Rury Miss Doe, Jane L. Mrs. Ritchey, James Elenberger, Hannah J. Saowski, Amelia Bahlemann, Jacob Krolo, Joseph Hahn, Charles Jr. Shaffer, Lucinda C. Mrs. Hamill, James Steinaun, Chas. J. Jackson, James Wians, Rachel Miss Jungs, William Wilson, George Looker, Emeline Mrs. Wilson, Catharine Mrs. Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS Heroic, Patriotic, Religious, Romantic, Humorous Splendidly illustrated with over 300 Engravings. Portraits & beautiful engravings. This work for general humor, tender pathos, interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The valiant and brave heroes of the past, the dramatic, the witty and marvelous, the tender and pathetic. The roll of fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, and siege; startling surprises; wonderful escapes, famous words and deeds of women and the whole panorama of the war are here thrillingly and startingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. No. 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 7, 1866-1m p.

NEW STORE!! NEW STORE!!! J. Shaw & Son, Have just returned from the East and are now opening an entire new stock of goods in the room formerly occupied by Wm. F. Irwin, on Market Street, which they now offer to the public at the lowest cash prices.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Dress Goods, Fruits, Canned Fish, Salt, Brooms, Nails, etc. In fact, everything usually kept in a retail store can be had by calling at this store; or will be procured to order.

Their stock is well selected, and consists of the newest goods, is of the best quality, of the latest styles, and will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Be sure and call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to please all who may favor us with their custom. May 9, 1866. J. SHAW & SON.

H. W. SMITH & CO. ARE OPENING

Selling the cheapest and best line of Dry Goods offered in Clearfield county. Having been the first to purchase, we have the advantage of the decline in prices, and offer this advantage to all our customers, and all others. In ladies dress goods we bring only the latest and most fashionable styles. Apparel, which are no "fashionable" in the East, we have good qualities as low as 45 cents, and good shades and colors. We offer also a novelty, which has just appeared in dress goods called "Perals." They come in patterns and comprise all shades and designs. They are all ready to make up; the trimming being attached to the pattern. These goods possess also the advantage of being done up at any time.

Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies' Trim'd Derby, Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lace Gloves, Ladies' Lace Mitts, Ladies' Mohair Mitts, Ladies' Fine silk Nets, Ladies' Fancy Chenille, Ladies' Magic Suffering, Ladies' Lace Edgings, Ladies' Thread Edgings, Ladies' Silk Tassels, Ladies' Val. Suting, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Fancy Ties, Ladies' Emb'd Ha'chiefs, Ladies' Starched Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Skirted Petticoats, Ladies' Assorted Buttons, Ladies' Shirt covers.

Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, Misses' Lasting Gaiters, Misses' Goat Boots, Ladies' Gait Boots, Ladies' Glove Handkerchiefs, Child's Morocco Pumps, Ladies' Morocco Shoes, Ladies' Shaker Hoods, Ladies' Opera Slippers.

Stationary of all kinds, Canned Corn, Canned Pine Apples, Canned Sardines, Italian Macaroni, Almonds, Figs, Cream Nuts, Filberts, Lemons, Oranges &c. Super Extra Pickled Oysters.

Crackers, Sugar crackers, Lemon biscuit, Egg biscuit, Fancy biscuit, Water crackers, and Butter crackers. Oils and Spices, New Orleans Molasses, Sapp Extra Syrup, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, and Cigars. Hoes and Rakes, Graft Hooks and Trowels, Mops, Oil cloths, Willow Ware, Fish, Salt and Hams. Clearfield, Pa. May 9, 1866.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM A. WALLACE WILLIAM D. BIGLER J. BLAKE WALTERS FRANK FIELDING.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property; to wit: One gray mare, and one bay mare, and several drags and harnesses. Any person finding them, and leaving them at the Journal office, or with C. J. Shoff at Madera, will be liberally rewarded. Madera, May 9, 1866. JAMES ALEXANDER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Robison, late of Lumber-city, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. H. LITTLE, Adm'r. May 16, 1866, p.d.

THE Building Committee of the Presbyterian congregation of Clearfield invite sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering on or near the ground where the old church now stands, material for building a new church, viz: Stone, lumber, lime and sand, including all bills, specifications and information to be had, seen and explained up to June 1st, 1866, at the office of A. M. HILLS, Sec'y of Com't.

NOTICE of Cyrus Thurston, petitioner, for the benefit of the insolvent estate of said Cyrus Thurston.—To the creditors of said Cyrus Thurston: You are notified that by an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., the hearing of said Cyrus Thurston will take place in open court, at Clearfield, on Tuesday the 19th day of June, A. D. 1866. May 16, 1866. CYRUS THURSTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John Swan, late of Jordan tp., in the county of Clearfield deceased. The undersigned, who was appointed in open court to receive and adjust the accounts of John Shaw, and Henry Swan, executors aforesaid dec'd, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in the borough of Clearfield on Thursday the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, where and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper. May 16th 1866. THOS. J. McJULLOUGH, Auditor.

ON HIS OWN HOOK!! P. A. GAULIN, Merchant Tailor and General Clothier.

The undersigned having located in Clearfield Borough, would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Merchant Tailor and general Clothing establishment, in Graham's Row, immediately over H. F. Naugle's Jewelry store, where he keeps on hand a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting, which is prepared to make up to order, on short notice. Particular attention will be given to cutting Mens', Boys' and children's clothing, in the most fashionable styles. Having had a number of years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. Give him a call. May 16, 1866. P. A. GAULIN.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The First Normal School will be opened in Curwensville, on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1866, for the term of three months. Persons who intend preparing themselves for teaching the coming winter, as well as teachers are earnestly requested to attend. Boarding to be had in Curwensville as cheap as anywhere else in the county. Directors who are all aware of the scarcity of teachers in our county. We trust, therefore, that you will urge upon young ladies and gentlemen in your respective districts, the necessity of attending this school; for it is in this way that we can secure competent teachers, in sufficient numbers to supply our schools. Rev. A. M. Semberower has consented to assist us. Mr. Semberower is a first class scholar, and a practical teacher of 13 years' experience. For further particulars inquire or address GEO. W. SNYDER, Co. Sup't., Clearfield, Pa. May 16, 1866-2t.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall be allowed to carry on the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or hogs, within the limits of said borough; and all meats offered for sale within the borough limits, shall be kept clean and free from all filth, smell or other impurity whatever. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars. Provided however, that this ordinance is not intended to interfere with the butchery of hogs in the winter season. JAMES WELCHLEY, A. D. BIGLER, Sec. JOHN PATTON, Burgess. Clearfield, Pa. May 6, 1866.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Late of the property of James R. Sharp, deceased.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Pa., the following real estate, situate in Pike township, in said county, will be sold in the borough of Curwensville, to the highest and best bidder, on Monday, the 22d day of May A. D. 1866; all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township county and State aforesaid, bounded by lands of James Spencer, John J. Smith, David Bloom and William L. Bloom, containing 119 acres and 49 perches &c.

Conditions of sale.—One tenth when the property is struck down, four tenths at confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale.

JOHN PATTON, Adm'r of Jas. Sharp, dec'd. Apr. 25, 1866.