

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 21, 1866.

Striking out on a New Line.

The Chicago Times is well known as one of the most influential and ultra Copperhead organs in the land. Its sympathy with the Rebels was undisguised, as its opposition to the emancipation policy was unmeasured and persistent; indeed, no paper in the United States has been more hostile, in a general sense, to the colored race, nor to the legislation that became necessary by reason of the changed relations in which the results of the war has placed the slave population to the General Government. Yet, strange to say, the Times has struck out boldly on a new line, and in its issue of Nov. 12th advocates the adoption of negro suffrage, limited by intelligence, "as is now the rule in Massachusetts." It insists that "the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way is to concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded." It does not admit that the course heretofore pursued by the Democracy was wrong, nor that the one it now advocates is right, just and beneficial. It simply insists that as it has been "beaten on a great national issue," the only hope of restoring vitality to its party is "to abandon that issue" and to adopt one in its stead that it admits is "inevitable."

Whilst there are no indications of sincere repentance on the part of the Times—expediency being alone observable in its article—it deserves credit for its discernment and for the independent lead it has taken in the right direction. To what extent its views will be adopted by the Democracy, we do not undertake to predict. But as the Boston Post, also an organ of that party, has for some time maintained this doctrine, it is not improbable that others will soon be found expressing similar opinions. Besides this, we see it stated that leading Southern men, who have visited Washington since the elections, are satisfied that restoration is impossible without some concession to the dominant loyal sentiment of the country, and as their States, prompted by the position of the President, have been so strongly committed against the Constitutional Amendment as to preclude its adoption by them in any contingency, there is no alternative for them but to admit negroes to qualified participation in the elective franchise, preferring that to the disqualification which the ratification of the amendment would inflict upon the leaders of the Rebellion. If the people of the South find themselves compelled to move in this direction, and the leaders of the Democratic party feel convinced that they can thus have a reasonable chance of getting back into power, the latter will scarcely hesitate to follow the suggestions of the Times.

In the event of the Democratic party becoming Africanized, Copperhead newspapers will doubtless be curiosities worth seeing. Their editors will no longer regale their readers with fierce diatribes against the black race, but will probably fill their columns with learned ethnological and moral treatises on the equality and brotherhood of all men. Sambo will at once lose that pungent odor which is so offensive to refined Democratic nostrils, and will be accounted quite as fragrant as the ottar of roses. On the other hand, if the prejudices of the faithful should fail to give way, and the managers of the party cannot be satisfied that the adoption of the course proposed will once more place the control of the Government in their hands, then it may be contended that the suggestion of the Times was made only in a "Pickwickian sense"—that it was a bit of pleasantry designed to draw attention from, and soften the bitterness of their defeat.

The article of the Times will be found entire on our outside. Attracting, as it does, no little attention in political circles everywhere, it will be perused with more than ordinary interest by our readers.

Since the above was put in type we see it announced that the National Intelligencer, the organ of President Johnson at Washington city, in its issue of Nov. 16th, says "there never can be stable peace in this country until the colored race is made entirely equal before the law in regard to civil rights. It is desirable that after long and injurious agitation, the South should spontaneously do this." It is also stated that the President is favorable to granting general amnesty for impartial suffrage, and that he may recommend something of this nature in his annual message. It looks now as if this question would soon agitate the whole country, North and South.

The national debt has been reduced two hundred and fifteen million dollars within the past fifteen months.

Indian Outrages.

The Indians of the west continue troublesome, and are perpetrating most fiendish outrages. The Leavenworth Times, of the 15th November, contains an account of the ransom from the Kiowa tribe of a white family that had been subjected to treatment of the most inhuman character. At the time of their capture, the father, James Box, was killed and scalped. Mrs. Box, a child 11 months old, and three daughters—Margaret, aged 17 years, Josephine 16, and Ada 7—were carried to the camp of the Kiowas. On the way there the child fell from the arms of the mother, while the Indians were gazing the worn-out animal that was carrying her, and was crushed to death among the rocks, the mother not being allowed to dismount and see it. The mother and two eldest daughters were subjected to unheard of cruelty and outrages by their brutal captors, whilst the youngest was most barbarously used. Being unable to understand the commands of her heartless taskmasters, she was placed upon live coals until she was nearly roasted. When rescued, she had almost forgotten her mother. The family were in captivity about ten weeks, and in that time suffered such cruelties as fiends alone could invent. They are now at Fort Leavenworth, having left Fort Dodge in charge of Lieut. Hesselberger on the 5th of November. They will probably be sent to their home in Texas.

Doctoring a Desperate Patient.

The N. Y. Sun, a Copperhead sheet, thinks the Democratic party is very low, but that "a good prescription and careful nursing" may yet save it. Says the Sun: "An entirely new course of treatment, founded upon political common sense, and in keeping with the progress of the age, is what the Democratic party needs to restore it to the healthy condition which it once enjoyed. Instead of being doctored with slavery pills and State Rights liniment, as it has been for years past, it must now undergo a course of modern medicine, and swallow good large doses of Equal Rights, Freedom, Patriotism, National Progress, and Advanced Civilization."

Whilst this treatment might produce some good effects upon the condition of the party, and win back many who have renounced it, the Tribune thinks it would not be calculated to hold those who now rally around its standard. "When I was a boy," grumbled an old fogey, "they taught us to love rum and hate niggers; now they want us to hate rum and love niggers: for my part I greatly prefer the old discipline." And there are many others who would prefer the same thing. The denizens of the Five Points, Mackerelville, the Hook, and the Dead Rabbit districts—the burners of negro orphan asylums and assailants of negro camp-meetings—would doubtless also rather stick to the "old discipline."

Come to Grief.

It would seem that Mr. William A. Wallace's State Committee, which its friends alleged "had not enough money to pay the expenses of his printer," is not the only Bogus Democratic "institution" that got into financial trouble during the late political campaign, for we see it stated that the "Democratic National Executive Committee" is short at least \$30,000, and that "repudiation" will be resorted to as the easiest mode of getting rid of its liabilities. It appears further that all the Johnson political clubs at Washington city have likewise come to grief; the Sheriff having levied upon the furniture of Young Men's National Union Club, the Conservative Army and Navy remains, and the Johnson Department Club, for arrears of rent. Owing to this state of affairs, all sorts of hard swearing, crucifixion and recrimination, have been indulged in, and if half be true that the members of these various committees and clubs charge upon each other, they must be a precious set of tricksters indeed. There is an old saw to the effect that "when rogues fall out honest men will get their own," but we doubt whether, in the case of these "conservative" party operators, the adage will prove correct.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Superintendents of the Common Schools of the State of Pennsylvania is called to meet in Harrisburg on the 4th of December. Important changes in the School law will be proposed for the consideration of the Convention, providing for an increase of the minimum length of the annual school term; the establishment of uniformity of text books in each county; the support of "county institutes" by public appropriations; the abolishment of "provisional certificates," the creation of "district superintendencies," the increase of "district institutes," and the enlargement of the number of the branches of study required by law.

GOVERNOR WELLS, of Louisiana, is it stated, will demand of the military authorities in that State the arrest of numerous persons accused of murdering Union men within the past four months, including, we presume, such as took active part in the New Orleans massacre, whom the civil authorities, with bold defiance of justice, have thus far failed or refused to prosecute. This action will test Gen. Grant's order No. 44, and if it is nullified, will throw the responsibility of screening the assassins upon President Johnson. The Union men of Louisiana, impatient of Rebel tyranny and a rule that gives them no protection, will petition Congress to appoint a Provisional Governor.

End of the Baltimore Difficulty.

Judge Bartol, of the Superior Court, rendered his decision in the Valliant and Young *habeas corpus* case, on the 13th of November. He sustains the power of Gov. Swann to remove the Commissioners of Police. He says that the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, that the parties be held to bail, and in default committed to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of Police Commissioners until their claim to said office should be established by the Courts, was wholly unwarranted, and that the Judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to issue such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter; that if in his judgment, Messrs. Woods and Hinds had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors; that at the time Messrs. Valliant and Young were arrested, they had been truly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners, and that, clothed with the commissions of the Governor, they were then truly in office, and empowered to rightfully exercise all the functions of the same in place of Woods and Hinds who had been removed, and had been officially notified of the removal. The action of the Governor was final, as much so as if those Commissioners had been removed by the Legislature; and from his action there could be no appeal. Whilst the decision of Judge Bartol fully sustains the action of the Governor and condemns that of the Criminal Court, in virtually granting an injunction against Messrs. Young and Valliant, by the order issued, he discharged them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment. In such order the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to entertain the charge alleged against Young and Valliant of conspiracy to break the peace by forcibly taking possession of the police stations and other property, held by Messrs. Woods and Hinds. Such a charge was an indictable offense, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail. Judge Bartol said he would issue an order for the immediate discharge of Sheriff Thompson, and in the case of Messrs. Young and Valliant he discharged them from custody under the illegal order of Judge Bond, restraining them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners, but as to the other charge of conspiracy to break the peace, he would require them to enter their own recognizances to answer the charge before the proper court.

The Board of Police Commissioners have given up their offices and papers to the new Board. In a brief correspondence upon the subject, the old Board state that they firmly believe their right to hold the office, but since the police system of Baltimore may be impaired by longer antagonism between the two sets of Commissioners, they have concluded to withdraw from the field. Thus ends the Baltimore embroglio.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

A terrible railroad accident occurred on the 13th November on the Erie and Buffalo Road, resulting in the death of four of the passengers, and the injury of forty-one, some seriously. The accident was caused by the gross carelessness of the foreman having charge of a gang of hands who were repairing the track at the point where the casualty took place. The coroner's jury, in their verdict, say that two rails had been removed on the main track about 10 or 15 minutes before the arrival of the Day Express from Buffalo going west, and as the train, which was running at the rate of 30 miles per hour, was not signalled by the foreman or any of his men, it ran at full speed into the gap, with the disastrous effect stated above. The conductor and engineer of the train are held blameless, but the officers of the road are pronounced culpable in not employing efficient men as track-layers, and furnishing them with flags and instructions to signal trains and stop them in time of danger. That the officers and foreman are guilty of the death of four human beings, cannot be denied, and if there is no law under which the officers of Rail Roads can be brought to realize their responsibility in cases of this kind, it should at once be supplied by the State Legislatures. The foreman can doubtless be indicted for manslaughter. But will it be done? We shall see, perhaps.

Just So!—It is stated that President Johnson forgot "to leave the Constitution and the flag" in Maryland and Delaware, which accounts for these States adhering to the Rebel cause. Per contra; in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Pennsylvania, where the "humble individual" entered into the distribution business extensively, the Union party triumphed overwhelmingly.

INVESTIGATING THE PRESIDENT'S CONDUCT.—A Washington city dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Nov. 13th, says: "It is understood that Thad. Stevens, at the opening of Congress, will move the appointment of a joint committee, charged with the duty of investigating the official conduct of President Johnson, and reporting what action, if any, is required by Congress."

There has been a heavy decline in provision in the eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Items.

BEAVER COUNTY.—The county treasurer's office was entered by burglars a few nights since, the safe and burglar proof blown open, and \$7,000 of money carried off.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Mr. Wm. Oakes, of Burrill township, while entering a scap of bees across a field, on Wednesday night, Nov. 14th, stepped into a rut and in falling struck his chin on the box, dislocating his neck, and causing instant death. He was a single man, but leaves many friends.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—The flour mill at Chadd's Ford, belonging to Mr. Caleb Brinton, fell on Friday, burying beneath the ruins several men, two of whom, named Yensley Cooper and James Dailey, were killed, and Lewis Kipe was severely injured. There were some 7,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat stored in the mill at the time of the accident.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—John Smith, of Greensburg, had his horse stolen at Derry station on the Penna Railroad, one night last week. Capt. S. Patterson and H. A. Wannamaker, whilst hunting one day last week, near Murray's, shot an owl measuring eight feet five inches from tip to tip of wings, and a squirrel weighing six pounds and two ounces.

CLINTON COUNTY.—On the 6th Nov., a sad accident, through powder, occurred near the Old Tunnel. Lordy Hoats, a young son of Morgan Hoats, was sitting near the fire, when a boy named Oliver threw a quantity of powder into the fire, and young Hoats was immediately enveloped in flames. He ran for the creek, a short distance off, but on reaching it, his clothes were nearly burnt off his person, and his skin scorched to a blister. He died the following day, after suffering the most intense agony.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—On the 10th Nov., Miss Mary Bussler, aged about 15 years, was horribly burned at the house of Edward Lyon, in Williamsport. She and another lady had gone to see the furnace in the basement, when they accidentally broke a kerosene lamp in the hands of Miss Bussler, the oil of which was poured over her clothes, igniting them instantly. Overcome with fright, the unfortunate girl ran up stairs, and before the flames could be smothered, her clothing was nearly consumed, and the flesh on her arms and body burned black. She lingered until the next day, when death relieved her of her sufferings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—On Sunday evening the 11th Nov., a girl named Brush, whilst going from the village of Sewickly to the house of her parents, a distance of perhaps a mile and a half, was overtaken by three men, who immediately seized her and after gagging her so that she could not utter a word, violated her person. They then left her in an insensible condition on the road, where she was found some time after by a gentleman and lady returning from church. The perpetrators of this outrage, whose names are Hamilton, Kennedy and Latimer, were not arrested at last accounts. No punishment could possibly be too severe for such fiends in human shape.

WILKESBARRE COUNTY.—On Nov. 14th, Geo. M. Hollenback, died suddenly at Wilkesbarre, of heart disease. He was a remarkable man. At the time the Governor of Pennsylvania refused to give his sanction to an appropriation for the completion of the North Branch canal until the building of the Junction was assured, Mr. H. stepped forward and induced Mr. John Arnot, of Elmira, to join him, and each pledged one hundred thousand dollars, and all difficulty was removed. The cemetery site was also a gift to the public. He was the richest man in Wilkesbarre, and his loss will be deeply felt by that community. At Wyoming, a week or two ago, a gentleman from Waverly, N. Y., stopped to feed his horse. Something odd about the animal attracted attention from one of the keen Troy horse-men and he discovered that the horse had been painted. The animal had been stolen some weeks before, and traced to Wilkesbarre, where the owners received information of his whereabouts, (at Hicksham) on paying fifty dollars. The horse had been painted to disguise him.

ARREST OF THE MEXICAN GEN. ORTEGA.—Gen. Sheridan, it appears, has lost no time in acting upon the sentiments expressed in his letter of instructions to the United States officer in command of the Brownsville district, relative to the factions contending for supremacy in Republican Mexico. He has caused Ortega to be arrested, thereby preventing that General from crossing the Rio Grande into the State of Tamaulipas, where a number of his partisans were awaiting his arrival. This action of Gen. Sheridan is in strict accordance with the policy of the United States Government, which recognizes Juarez as the legitimate President of Mexico. It is stated that he acted under instructions from Washington. Ortega has protested; but the moral effect of his arrest will be fatal to his cause.

A FAST TOWN.—Gen. McMakin, the founder of Pontotoc, Miss., gives the following information about the first days of that place: "In one month after I had laid off the town, I sold \$80,000 worth of lots. In two months I put up a hotel; good log houses, with brick chimneys, to accommodate 400 persons with board and lodging; a stable room and lots to accommodate 400 horses. In three months after the laying off of the town, there were forty-five stores and thirty-three groceries. Property changed hands to the amount of \$300,000 per day for four years."

The Chicago Times article on negro suffrage, following so closely on the determination of the Catholic Church to elevate the social condition of the negro, to take him into church fellowship and accept him as an equal before God, is a staggering blow to the attitude of the less informed portion of the Copperheads. Hatred of the negro and denial of his rights, alike in politics and religion, is the animating sense of modern Democracy. If the Chicago Times and the Catholics succeed in their purposes, the Democratic party will be no more.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—At the centenary of Old John Street Church in New York, it was stated that the increase of the church alluded to had been more than accomplished; that the communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this country, not counting the preachers, numbered 1,050,978, being a gain this year of 101,719. At the John street meeting there were persons present from sixteen different States, and a number from various foreign countries.

Congressmen at Large.

The position of "Congressmen at Large," to which the Hon. John A. Logan has just been elected in Illinois, is explained as follows: The law of 23d of May, 1850, fixes the number of members of Congress at two hundred and thirty three, who are redistributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4th, 1852, increased, however, the number of representatives from two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and forty-one, by allowing one additional representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from thirteen to fourteen. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into fourteen districts, preferred to elect only thirteen members of Congress in separate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by the vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressmen at Large," for which office General Logan has just received a majority approaching 60,000. Illinois is the only State in the Union which has a "Congressman at Large" (not counting the States which elect only one Congressman.)

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Market street, in Clearfield borough. Apply to WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 21, 1866.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following valuable Real Estate at private sale: 150 acres and 113 perches of farm land, sixty cleared, and having thereon a good frame house and log barn. This is the very best coal land. Situated in Wood street township, one half mile from Puseyville. Also 100 acres of Timber Land, situated on Morgan's run, in Woodward township, one and a half miles from Puseyville. Also, two acres, with a two-story plank house and frame stable thereon, situated in Woodward township, on the road leading from Tyrone to Clearfield town, two miles from Puseyville; a good location for a tradesman of any kind. Also, two lots in Puseyville, with six houses and one barn erected thereon, the two lots lying adjoining The First No. 40, being a corner lot, with tavern stand containing three-fourths of an acre, with over 300 feet of bank on Clearfield creek, rent worth \$125 per year. Second lot, No. 11, 60 feet on front street and 120 feet back, with two plank houses erected thereon, well suitable for mercantile or any public business. The above property will be sold at reasonable prices and fair terms. C. J. SHOFF, Nov. 22, 66. Madera, P. O. Clearfield Co. Pa.

GO AND SEE MOSSOP'S

MEN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, WOMEN'S CLOAKS, AND WOMEN'S SHOES, WHICH ARE SELLING AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE! Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 14, 1866.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The Second Session of the present Scholastic year, will commence on Monday, Nov. 26, 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. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks), \$3.00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, \$5.00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography, \$9.00 Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, \$12.00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, Principal. Nov. 14, 1866.

O, YES! O, YES!! O, YES!!!

20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE COUNTY. JOHN S. RADEBACH, Having opened a new store at the Blue Ball, Clearfield county, Pa., wishes to notify the public that he is determined to sell all kinds of goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTY.

Now is your time to call and examine his stock, while he is placing on his shelves a full assortment of the best Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Drugs, Oils and Paints, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, of all kinds, constantly kept for sale. Also, a general assortment of ready-made Clothing for men and boys.

He will dispose of his goods at a very low price for cash, or exchange them for all kinds of marketing. Sawn lumber and shingles taken in exchange for goods. JOHN S. RADEBACH, October 24th, 1866.

DODDY VARNISH, Drop black, terrasienna, umbrine, patent dryer, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, benzine, ochre, whiting, lampblack, litharge, red lead, vermilion, rose pink, &c. Nov. 7th, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S.

TRUSSERS and abdominal supporter of every kind, and of the best improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & INWIN Jan. 10, 1866.

COACH TRIMMINGS, Dash leather, enamelled drill, curled hair, sewing cord, head linings, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

A LARGE LOT OF GLASS, white lead, paints, oils, etc., at IRVIN & HARTSHORN'S, Aug. 23.

HORSE-SHOES, and horse-nails, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S, Aug. 23.

200 BUSHELS of choice BEANS for sale at the store of IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

CANNED FRUIT, of best quality, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER, Aug. 23.

GRAIN WANTED—The highest market price paid for wheat, rye, buckwheat, corn and oats, by J. P. KRATZER.

CANBERRIES, canned peaches, green peas, corn, condensed milk, Jacob's brandy, peach, core, oysters, sardines, macaroni, mince, pineapple cheese, Sago cheese, Worcester sauce, &c. Nov. 7th, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Testatum Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY the 3D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant's interest in and to a certain tract or piece of land situated in Eastman tp., Clearfield county, Penna., containing about eight and four acres, more or less, about eight acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop, dwelling house and barn, adjoining lands of John Eiselman, John Heis, and one parcel, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Rough. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff, Nov. 7, 1866.

FRANK MOORE'S "ANECDOTES OF THE WAR," 382 pages, double column, beautifully illustrated with 11 elegant Cabinet Steel Engravings.

OPINIONS OF THE WORK. Horace Greeley, in the Tribune of June 5th, 1865, "It is an exceedingly rich book, containing more matter of interest than all the novels that have been written in the last six years, or that will be for the next six. It gives the best things done, or written by Rebels, as well as Unionists, most judiciously selected, compactly put together, and handsomely printed. It is sold only by subscription, and the price is so low, that a chance to subscribe and don't will make a blunder of the first order."

The New York Evening Post says: "The book is full of fun and pathos, wit and humor, patriotic sentiment and strange adventures. It fills up the outlines of formal histories of the war, and gives a better and more vivid picture of the times we have just passed than any of them. It is just the book for a rainy day at a country inn."

The New York Commercial says: "Mr. Moore has given us a book which will interest anyone of the kind which has appeared, and is likely to appear in the thousand and one war histories which are published or announced."

"Greeley's Great Conflict and Moore's Anecdotes together form a complete history of the rebellion." We want good agents in parts of every State in the Union, for a very liberal to experienced canvassers, male or female. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address, JAMES POBLETS, Gen. Agent, No. 45 BIBLE HOUSE, New York.

VALUABLE TIMBER, COAL AND FARM LAND.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JACOB GEARHART, OF DECATUR TP., DEC'D. ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1866. In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jacob Gearhart, late of the said county, dec'd., will offer for sale at Kepler's Hotel, in the Borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., the following described Real Estate, late the estate of said dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situated in Decatur township aforesaid, beginning at a post, corner of David Spotts line, and Jacob Gearhart survey, thence by lands of Jacob Gearhart, late of Hardman Phillips, south 22 deg west 219 feet, then a line on the north side of the turnpike, then following the course of the turnpike west to a post, then a line on the north side of the turnpike, north 22 deg east 225 feet, then a post, David Spotts line, thence by land of David Spotts south 66 deg east 75 feet, and 2 links to place of beginning, and containing one hundred and nine acres, more or less, about 22 acres cleared, and bearing orchard thereon, the balance of the land being well timbered with pine, oak and hemlock. The Beaver Run passes through this tract, sufficient in size to float saw logs.

No. 2. Is a tract of land situated in Decatur township aforesaid, beginning at a stone heap on the south side of the "Old State Road," thence along said road, south 57 deg east 341 feet, to a post, thence by land of Jacob Gearhart, south 40 deg east 150 feet, to a post, thence by land, formerly of Hardman Phillips and others, south 55 deg west 100 feet, to an Aspen, thence by land formerly of Hardman Phillips, north 55 deg west 106 feet, to a hemlock, thence by land of Jacob Gearhart and David Spotts north 25 deg east 239 feet, to a post, then a line on the north side of the turnpike, containing in all two hundred acres with an allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., deducting however out of the above described premises having thereon a two-story plank water race, well equipped, with a well of water convenient, one and a half story log dwelling, spring house convenient and a bank barn 90 feet by 40 feet. Also two good bearing orchards, with cider mill and press. About 130 acres of this land is cleared, and under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered with pine and hemlock. The buildings are about one half mile from the Erie turnpike on the road leading from said turnpike to Kyrletown, and about one mile from Philipsburg, near the terminus of the Tyrone & Clearfield R. R. School House within 1 mile, and grist mill within one mile.

No. 3. Is a tract of land situated in Morris Tp., Clearfield county aforesaid, beginning at a stone heap in the corner of the Jacob Gearhart survey, and adjoining the land of the late Adam Gray, and George Shimmel, thence by lands of said Adam Gray north 52 deg west 56 feet, to a post, thence by lands of George Shimmel north 93 deg west 25 feet, to a hemlock, thence by lands formerly of George Shimmel and Hardman Phillips, south 80 deg west 111 feet, to an old dead pine, thence by lands formerly of Hardman Phillips and James Thompson, (now Jacob Gearhart) south 53 deg east 81 feet, to a large stone on the line of Jacob Gearhart, thence by lands of Jacob Gearhart north 25 deg east 101 feet, to place of beginning. One other piece adjoining the above described piece or tract, beginning at stones at the road on line of George Shimmel, dec'd., thence along said road south 47 deg east 30 feet, to a post, thence south 25 deg east 6.2 feet, to a post, thence south 47 deg east 6.2 feet, to a post, thence north 25 deg east 2.8 feet, to a post, thence north 47 deg east 23.4 feet, to a stone in the road, thence south 25 deg west 27.1 feet, by land of Abraham Kyrler to stones, thence north 40 deg west 39 feet, to a stone, thence north 59 deg west 59 feet, to a stone, thence south 80 deg west 50 feet, to a post, thence by land of Shimmel north 25 deg east 27.9 feet, to place of beginning, the two last described tracts containing 75 acres and 100 perches. The said land is well timbered with pine, oak and hemlock, and has a good spring of water near the house. Also a good bearing orchard thereon.

All the above lands are esteemed very valuable as timber land, and are situated in the heart of the bituminous coal basin, besides the great value they possess as timber and farms lands, with advantageous location, etc. The parcels all lie within about 2 1/2 or 3 miles of the terminus of the Tyrone & Clearfield Rail Road at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of November, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance to be paid in three equal installments of third in one year, and one third at the expiration of the second year, the interest payable on the latter two payments with their interest payable annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. CHARLES ELLIOTT, Administrator, Oct. 31, 1866. 4t.