

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



J. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 26, 1866.

The Williamsport Dam Question.

The last Clearfield Republican contains the following item:

"As we expected—Gov. Curtin has, after fooling our Lumbermen completely for nearly a year, signed the 'dam boom bill.' He was only trying to find out which side would bleed the best."

There seems to be a mystery connected with the passage of the Bill in question, which, if unravelled, might prove satisfactory to the people of Clearfield county. Can not our neighbor, who ought to be posted in the matter, inform the public how much, if any, of the Bill was gotten up or written by Senator Wallace? Can he not also say whether anybody in the State Senate was likewise "trying to find out which side would bleed the best?" We are not aware that anything of the kind did occur, but, as already intimated, it would be a satisfaction to learn that the men who are representing this region in the different branches of the Legislature have not, as you say of the Governor, been "fooling our lumbermen."

For our own part, we do not undertake to defend Gov. Curtin's course, for if the provisions of the Bill are as they have been represented to us, we think it should not, in its present shape, have received his sanction, if he desired to consult the rafting interest of this section. But, still it does not seem altogether fair that he should be censured, and that those who either directly or indirectly aided its passage, particularly if they reside in the lumber region, should be screened by a "flank" attack on the Executive of the State.

The Case of Hon. O. V. Culver.

On Dec. 12th, the Sergeant-at-arms, of the House, reached Franklin and demanded the person of Hon. O. V. Culver, member of Congress, who, it will be remembered was arrested and imprisoned at the instance of Col. J. S. Meyers, and others, on a charge of having defrauded them out of large sums of money in his oil operations. The demand was complied with, and Mr. C. proceeded to Washington, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff C. S. Marks, of Franklin, and the Sergeant-at-Arms. On Dec. 20th, the House passed a resolution, by a unanimous vote, declaring "the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Culver as a breach of the privilege of the House," and ordering the "Sergeant-at-arms to proceed at once with the Speaker's warrant, and release Mr. Culver from the custody of the Sheriff of Venango county." Mr. Culver being present, in charge of the Sheriff, was immediately released and took his seat in the House.

The Impartial Suffrage Question.

The Chicago Times, the journal which first broke ground in favor of incorporating the doctrine of impartial suffrage upon the Democratic creed, has not been daunted by the attacks of its partizan cotemporaries and the sneers of its Southern allies. It returns to the charge in a long article in its issue of the 10th Dec., in which it asserts its new dogma to be an essential element of Democracy. This declaration is followed up by showing that it was proclaimed in the early constitutions of many of the States, and that originally South Carolina, alone, prescribed a "white" qualification for suffrage. The editor contends that it was the abolition agitation which gradually led to an extension of the exclusive system generated on the genial soil of the Palmetto State, and that in Georgia, where this movement was not followed, there is no constitutional prohibition of colored suffrage.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY, Democratic Member of Congress, and fifteen other "fast" New Yorkers, were arrested in that city on the 16th Dec., on a complaint of one Nelson B. Odell, who alleges that he has lost, during the past two years, not less than \$35,000 at different lottery and policy shops kept by Morrissey and the others named in his information. It is not stated in what sort of temper the Honorable M. C. takes the matter, but as "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law," we are led to infer that he does not relish it as well as he would a game of "faro," "draw-poker," or any other of those modern accomplishments for which he is so justly celebrated.

Nearly all the gold mining companies up the Potomac River are represented to be doing well. One company has a tract of 500 acres, adjoining the great falls, on the Maryland side, from which the specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been sent hither. Some of them on assay, yielded \$2,400 to the ton. Some of the companies are erecting machinery, while others are in full operation.

Class Factionism and its Effects.

The favorite hobby of the Democratic party, says the U. S. Gazette, during the whole period of its domination in our national affairs, was disintegration. For this purpose State rights were incessantly held up as the essential principle of American liberty. For this purpose the idea was constantly inculcated that this was not a nation, but a congeries of independent sovereignties. For this purpose the dangers of centralization were magnified and held up as bugbears. With the apostasy of Johnson, he and all his new-found friends renew their stale cries, and resort to all the old dodges of the school of nullification.

However excellent a measure proposed in Congress may be, we are warned that it should not be adopted, because it induces centralization, and thus rather than allow our acknowledged evils to be remedied, we are to suffer them to continue, lest we should do good in a manner that some tender soul might fancy to be unconstitutional. It is somewhat strange that the same influence that is thus used to nullify or thwart congressional action on the plea of State rights, &c., can find no objection to the usurpation of the most autocratic powers by the national Executive, but on the contrary applauds it.

There is but one consequence of this increasing opposition, this unreasoning and inconsistent obstructiveness, and that is to render the national majority more firmly united, more determined to carry out their principles, and more resolutely bent on blocking up every avenue of return to the old order of things. The temper now exhibited by the entire South is such that if we were to argue ourselves blind, deaf and dumb, we could never convince the misguided people of that rebellious section that what we desire to do is wholly for their own good. It is truly remarked by the London Spectator that no aristocratic or privileged class was ever yet convinced merely by moral suasion that it ought to grant reforms demanded in the interest of lower classes, and this great truth seems now to be too little recognized in American politics.

We are dealing with an aristocracy at the south fully as powerful as any in Europe. It has been able to wage a war that probably no aristocracy elsewhere could have done, and having now once more firmly entrenched itself behind the great defences where for half a century it was able to laugh at all attacks, it fancies itself secure, and will agree to nothing whatever but what it chooses. This aristocracy has forfeited all claim to our respect by the bloody and terrible war it cost us. As for going back again over the same long, wearisome pathway of political agitation to induce this class to do what we know it never will, we say at once it is out of the question.

We have ended the war victoriously. We were not conquered, though I resident Johnson appears to think we were. We hold the Southern States not by their voluntary submission, but by the absolute right of conquest, and it seems to us to be tolerably independent in these representatives of a beaten aristocracy to think that we hold our constitutional powers and rights by their permission. For the sake of conciliation we were willing to be liberal to them; but they chose to misinterpret our concessions for recognition of their exploded State sovereignties, and all the present troubles have arisen in consequence. The time has come to teach them what they are, and what the national government can and will do with their windy abstractions.

"Alas, Poor Yorick."

The editor of the Clearfield Republican appears to have a sadly distempered imagination. There is always something to disturb its placidity. Once it was "unconstitutional war," "military despotism," and "arbitrary arrests;" then a "Rump Congress," "Greely Reformations," "Political Preachers," and all that sort of thing; now the vision of a "decapitated loyalist" writing editorials for the Journal, is haunting his brain and giving him fitful slumbers. We really pity him, and feel inclined to ease his mind in reference to the last cited cause of disturbance; but as he would probably at once seize upon some other illusion, we do not see that by so doing we would contribute in the least to a permanent relief of his chronic malady, and hence refrain. We trust, however, that Time, which has the reputation of curing all things, will soon exert its ameliorating influences upon our neighbor, and restore him to a healthful train of ideas.

It seems that Gen. Sherman has withdrawn from the Mexican mission, as the instructions given him were discretionary, and that he accompanied Minister Campbell merely in an advisory capacity. At last accounts he was on his way to Washington, which city he has, perhaps, reached ere this. Later advices state that Mr. Campbell has also arrived at New Orleans.

The Democratic journals now supporting Johnson, indulge the old spirit against the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The Lewistown True Democrat, a foul Cop sheet characterizes Lincoln's administration as a military despotism, because it armed the people to beat traitors. Such censure is the highest commendation which could be conferred on any patriot.

The gold and silver coinage of the United States since 1793 amounts to \$987,500,000, of which the gold coinage was \$345,500,000.

Political Juries.

The following article from the Chambersburg Repository, relative to the manner of selecting jurors, will be perused with interest by our readers generally. The Repository says:

"The Republican journals in a number of Democratic counties, such as York, Berks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Northampton, complain that their juries are packed by Democratic Commissioners and Sheriffs, and that it is impossible to obtain justice in the courts when any political prejudice can be brought into a case. We do not doubt that these complaints are just, and earnestly hope that the proper remedy will be applied. But we beg our Republican friends not to repeat the fatal mistakes most of them have hitherto made by demanding special legislation. It is due to truth to say that reform in the selection of jurors in the counties where political prejudice controls them, has been defeated for several years by the refusal of the Republican legislators in many of our strong counties to assent to the proposed reform.

"Special legislation is ever objectionable when general enactments will reach the case, and especially in everything pertaining to the administration of justice should there be uniformity in our laws. If any particular law will secure justice in a Democratic county, it will perform the same office in a Republican county. It may be true that Republicans do not abuse their power as Democrats have done; but the very fact that such abuses are possible in courts of justice, is a conclusive reason in favor of a change in every county. There can be no rational objection to a Republican and Democratic Jury Commissioner in every county in the State, unless it is designed to exercise political control of juries, and men of every political faith who desire justice should favor the change.

"In our county we have never heard complaints as to the character of our jurors, but our people would cheerfully assent to any measure that proposes to render it impossible to prostitute our juries to the control of political prejudice. We hope that, for the sake of those who are suffering injustice from political juries, a general law will be enacted placing our juries entirely above and beyond the power of political managers."

The Supply and Price of Coal.

A correspondent of the Pottsville Miners' Journal, discussing the coal question, says: "The Schuylkill region is only furnishing the coal which the other regions cannot. Producers in Lehigh and Luzerne are able to work to their full capacity, but the Schuylkill county operator is only able to send to market three-fourths of the coal he could take out, thus increasing the cost of what he does send. The production this year has been 3,452,095 tons up to November 7. To-night it will have reached more than 3,500,000 tons. This has averaged \$5 per ton at Philadelphia; for while some of the large sizes, during the year, have sold for a higher price, chestnut coal has been a drag the greater part of the time, and has sold at \$1 a ton at Schuylkill Haven. Tolls have been \$2 until August last, and since then \$2 25 per ton. Now, at \$5 a ton, 3,500,000 tons has produced \$17,500,000, of which about \$2 874 a ton, equal to \$10,062,000, went to the operators, the dealers, and commission houses, while the carrying companies received \$2 104 a ton, equal to \$7,437,500. Now is there any money made at these prices? If coal has produced \$2 874 a ton at Schuylkill Haven, there must be an allowance of at least 25 cents a ton for commissions and necessary expenses, so that the operator has only received \$2 624 a ton, with which to pay expenses of mining, rent, and tolls to Schuylkill Haven. If I am correctly informed, the cost of every ton sent to market this year will be \$3 25 at Schuylkill Haven, so that the operators have lost an average of 624 cents a ton on 3,500,000 tons, making a total loss of \$2,187,500.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King on Saturday, Dec. 15th. If the people and its representatives hoped on this occasion to receive some intimation of the policy of their Government with regard to Rome, they were disappointed. The King referred to the great question of the day in terms which were evidently intended to admit of different construction and to satisfy both the Italian nation and the Pope. The Government, he said, would respect the Papal territory, and desired the Pope to remain independent at Rome, and he hoped that the moderation of the Italian people and the wisdom of the Pope would remove difficulties. These hopes and wishes do not, of course, forbid Italy, in case of a successful revolution at Rome, to accept the annexation of that territory if it were demanded by the Roman people. In the meanwhile the negotiations between Italy and Rome have been resumed. Vegezzi, one of the ablest diplomatists of Italy, having refused to accept the offered mission, Signor Torelli has, in his place, been sent to Rome. He has been received by the Pope.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts of internal revenue from July 1st, 1866, to this date inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of \$158,700,939. 92. This is at a rate of over \$950,000 per diem, which, if continued, would amount to nearly \$350,000,000 for this fiscal year; but allowance must be made for the customary reduction of manufactures, &c., during the spring months, after the market has been stocked. A fair estimate has been made, which shows it not extravagant to expect an aggregate for the fiscal year, of \$320,000,000. Add to these figures the receipts from customs and other sources, and the entire revenue of the Government for the year will probably reach the enormous sum of \$565,000,000.

Reverdy Johnson asserted in the course of a recent speech before the Senate, that the Executive had granted fewer pardons than his predecessor. President Johnson said, in one of his St. Louis speeches: "I reckon I have pardoned more men, turned more men loose, and set them at liberty than any other man on God's habitable globe."

A Democratic paper says that "Andrew Johnson is a man of strong convictions." The Norwich Bulletin thinks he's much stronger on pardons.

"What time is it, Tom?" "Just time to pay that little account you owe me." "O, indeed! Well, I didn't think it was half so late."

A Beggared Millionaire.

Last week a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil Creek, for taxes due the Government, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought, but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as lengthy as the moral law. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that wherever petroleum is known, the name of "Johnny Steele," the young prince of Venango county, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth and reckless expenditures, were told in hundreds of papers, from the New York Herald down to up. Soon after the sale of the farm, the closing act, a brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, which the Crawford Journal thus narrates:

"This farm, more generally known as 'the creek,' as the widow McClintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rouseville, and was among the first of the oil producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863, the Van Slyke well on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 800 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Beside these, there were many smaller wells, and the territory, though sadly mismanaged, is still regarded as among the best in the oil region. In 1864, widow McClintock died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time the average daily income from the landed interest of the farm was \$2,000, and by her will the property, with all its possessions in money was left, without reservation, to her adopted son, John W. Steele, then about twenty years of age. In the iron safe where the old lady kept her money, was found \$150,000, two-thirds of the amount in green backs and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appeared to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampires, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been the case of many an older man who made his 'pile in oil,' and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it were actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia savor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited, were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrissey 'went through' him at faro to the amount of \$109,000 in two nights; he bought high priced turn outs, and after driving them an hour or two gave them away; he equipped a large minstrel troupe and presented each member with a diamond ring and pin, and kept about him besides two or three men who were robbing him day after day. He is now filling the honorable position of door keeper for Skiff and Gaylord's minstrels, the company he organized and is, to use a very expressive but not strictly classical phrase, completely 'played out.'

The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Steele's ruin, gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affairs, was the notorious Seth Slocum, who hung around the city several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over \$100,000, which he had 'captured' from Steele, and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a 'dead beat.' At last accounts, Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of \$500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, "easy come and easy go," or of the other, "fools and their money are soon parted."

That Mr. Raymond, in the New York Times, should be found supporting Mr. Stevens's North Carolina bill as a proposition that could not "be more generous or more conservative," answers to one of those eddies in the swift current of politics that quite confounds one and impels him to ask "what next?" The Times defends the bill and Mr. Stevens—the one as containing not a single characteristic which may be justly called ferocious; the other as conservative and forbearing!

In his report upon the condition of South Carolina, General Sickles relates that in one case, where a freedman was murdered, the two men who killed him sat upon the Coroner's jury, and united in the verdict that "the deceased came to his death by causes unknown." There is a sort of savage humor, which amuses while it makes us shudder. When a criminal puts on the robes of justice, and in her name decides against his victim, surely impudence can go no further.

About thirty Senators and Representatives met at the Capitol last week, and organized a Congressional prayer meeting, with Senator Foster as president, and Representative Dodge as secretary, to be held once a week. Remarks were made by Senators Wilson, Foster, Wiley and Henderson and Representatives Patterson, Dodge, Maynard and Grinnell. The meetings are to be held without regard to denominational distinctions.

A few days since it was stated in Congress that Henry Miller, a Union spy who served under Gen. Sherman, was now under sentence of death in South Carolina, and that a Union soldier of Tennessee has been indicted for murder, by a Palmetto court, because he killed a man in the performance of his military duties. That is the way the chivalric South Carolinians have been "reconstructed!"

The Unitarians, of Charleston, S. C., are in trouble. Some months ago they dismissed their pastor, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, from Boston, on the charge of being a Yankee. They have since made several "calls" in different directions, but as they won't have a Yankee, and Unitarian clergymen don't grow in the South, these poor Charlestonians are in a melancholy fix.

On Dec. 18th, refined oil was selling in Pittsburg at 28 1/2 cents per gallon, with a downward tendency.

Pennsylvania Items.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The dwelling of Wm. Peck, of Clover township, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 12th Dec. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss about \$1,000.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Mr. J. A. Kilpatrick, tax collector of Irwin tp., when returning home on Dec. 6th, was stopped in the road by two men with revolvers, and robbed of \$500. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—On Dec. 12th, Mr. Geo. Galbraith, of McVeytown, died suddenly of heart disease, in Hollidaysburg. Being ill, a doctor was called in, and whilst sitting and engaged in conversation with several persons, Mr. G. said: "Doctor, I am very sick;" his head dropped, and he was dead! Truly, "In the midst of life we are in death."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mr. Augustus Wells, of East Pike Run tp., died a few days since, from the effects of poison administered to him by a Mrs. Mary E. Crumrine, who was the adopted daughter of the widow Gregg, now the wife of Mr. Wells. What motive instigated the murder is not known. Mrs. C. was arrested and committed to jail to await her trial.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The residence of Christian Plowman, with most of its contents, on the Brush Mountain, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 13th. Being a poor man, Mr. P. and his family are dependent on their neighbors for shelter from the winter's storms. On Dec. 13th, Survey Dunahine, a Frenchman, was killed in the Lanigan Ore Bank under the following circumstances: Having put in a blast, he lighted the slow-match and retreated to a place of safety, when he heard an explosion and returned to his "room" just as his blast went off—the report which he heard being in an adjoining room. He was killed instantly. His four children are thus left orphans in a strange land—their mother having died some time since. A boy named Penlo, on Dec. 12th, entered the store of Mr. C. C. Price, of Hollidaysburg, and stole sixteen dollars from the drawer. The door of W. Carlton's tailor shop, in Gaysport, was forced open on the night of Dec. 11th, and articles valued at \$100 stolen therefrom.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—On Dec. 14th, at Mrs. E. Hall and two daughters of South Buffalo township, were seated at a table sewing, the lamp suddenly exploded, and scattered the burning fluid in every direction. The clothing of the daughters was immediately ignited, and in an instant they were enveloped in flames. Mrs. Hall rushed to the assistance of her daughters, and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but was unable to do so, and in her efforts she was shockingly burned about the hands and face. Some few minutes after the explosion, Mr. Hall returned home, but was too late to rescue his unfortunate children. Their clothing was almost entirely consumed, and their bodies burned in a shocking manner. Death ensued in a few minutes after he reached home. Assistance was speedily summoned, and Mrs. Hall's injuries attended to. She was able to speak, and related the particulars of the sad casualty. Her injuries were found to be of a more serious character than at first supposed, and her recovery is considered impossible. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery. The lamp was sitting on the table, and had not been moved or handled for some time previous to the explosion. The force of the explosion shattered the lamp into fragments.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has been admitted a member of the Manhattan Club, one of the Democratic hubs of New York—which fact the Citizen thinks, "indicates that the separation of Weed from the Republican party is final." It is to be hoped that this inference is the correct one.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements on a large type, cuts, or on plain stationery will be charged double price for space occupied.

BANK NOTICE.—The stockholders of the First National Bank of Clearfield, will hold an election for President and Directors, at their banking house in Clearfield, on the evening of Tuesday the 8th day of January, 1867. Dec. 19-66. A. G. FINNEY, Cashier.

STRAY.—Come trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Geuch township, about the 1st of July, 1866, a red and white steer, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN BEYER, Geuch tp., Dec. 26, 1866.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way manner interfering with the goods and furniture, late the property of Dr. D. D. Kline, of Clearfield, now in possession of Catherine Kline, to wit: 1 cook stove, 3 parlor coal stoves, 1 bureau and looking glass bedsteads and bedding, table and chairs, settees and lounges, cupboard, &c., and the books, medicines, and fixtures in the Doctor's office, as I have purchased all Doctor Kline's interest in the same, and have only them with the said Catherine Kline on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. Dec. 26, 1866. DANIEL J. KLINE.

\$20 REWARD.—Was lost, in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5th, a large sized black pocket-book, containing between \$130 and \$140 in bank notes, mostly National currency. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon leaving the said book and money at the Journal office, or returning the same to meat Woodland Pa. Dec. 12, 1866. HENRY ALBERT.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield co. their Petitions for Licenses at the January Session, A. D. 1867, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1866, entitled "An Act to regulate the state of Intoxicating Liquors," &c: C. G. Shoff, Tavern, Woodward tp. A. J. Draucker, Tavern, Curwensville bor. Milo Hoy, Tavern, Clearfield bor. G. N. Colburn, Tavern, Clearfield bor. Isaac Ricketts, Tavern, Utaville bor. A. S. Holden, Tavern, Bloom tp. Henry Goss, Tavern, Oceola bor. Isaac Bennett, Tavern, Oceola bor. T. S. Washburn, Tavern, Barrens tp. John Stone, Tavern, Boggs tp. Philander Smith, Tavern, Chest tp. Lewis C. Cardon, Tavern, Morris tp. John McIsaac, Tavern, Covington tp. George Kline, Tavern, Brady tp. William Schwam, Tavern, Brady tp.

MERCHANTS LICENSES. L. M. Coudriet, Covington township. Joseph H. Jones, Morris township. A. Leonte, Girard tp. Dec. 19, 1866. D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk.

BUFFALO ROBES and Sleigh bells, just received and for sale cheap at MOSBRO'S.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of Harley & Sons, in the Foundry business in the borough of Clearfield, are hereby notified that the accounts have been left with Job W. Shugart, Esq., for settlement. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly. Dec. 19, 1866. HARLEY & SONS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or in any way interfere with the following property, now in the possession of Charles H. Hensel, of Madera, Pa., viz: Three log sleds, log chains and hoist jack, all the same belong to me, and are only left with him on loan subject to my order at any time. Dec. 19th, 1866. SAMUEL HEGARTY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner interfering with any of the goods or furniture in the Clearfield House, in the borough of Philipsburg, late the property of Montgomery Brewer; as I have purchased all said Brewer's interest therein, the same now belongs to me and is subject to my order at any time. Dec. 6, 1866-67. DAVID JOHNSON.

\$100 REWARD.—Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, a man giving his name as James Chestnut, hired a mare from me, and designed to ride 5 miles, to Ell Bloom's, in this county, to return the next morning before 10 o'clock, which he failed to do. The said Chestnut is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, and wears heavy black whiskers and a long black overcoat, black pants, and a white cap. The mare is a dark chestnut sorrel, with white face, and one fore foot white, and 7 years old. The above reward will be paid for the return of the mare and thief, or \$50 for the return of the mare, and \$50 for the apprehension of the thief. [d 19] GEO. W. GEARHART.

TO DIRECTORS.—There has, perhaps, been no time since the establishment of the Common School system, when a meeting of Directors of the county, more needed than at present. It has, therefore, been deemed expedient, to hold a Director's Convention, on Friday evening of January Court, at the office of J. J. McCullough, Esq., for the purpose of discussing and forming opinions upon educational topics. The school system has reached a crisis in this county, which we can in no other way satisfactorily meet. It is hoped that all Directors attending Court, and as many others as can make it convenient, will be present. Dec. 19, '66. G. W. SNYDER, Co. Sup't.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Becraft tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of Joseph Haines, on the south by Samuel Myers, on the west by the right of way to the north by Adam Henderson, containing seventy-seven acres and one hundred and one perches, about fifty-five acres cleared, and having a two-story house and large frame barn erected upon same. The above described premises, to be sold in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Myers. Also—A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of Orange Thorne, south by David Martin Nolan, west by Joseph Straw and north by George Williams, containing ninety-five acres, and having a small frame house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Schenck. Also—A certain tract of land situate in Jordan tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of John Hunter, south by J. P. Jordan, west by Robert Hunter and north by Samuel Mitchell, containing about fifty-six acres, with about six acres cleared, and having a small house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Smith.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Becraft tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded south by Curtis street, west by H. H. Kephart, north by Aaron Bonlich and east by Young, with a large frame house and stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eslington Kephart and H. H. Kephart. Also—A certain tract of land situate in Woodward tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by Mary Canby, south by W. B. Alexander, west by Samuel Miller, north by James B. Alexander, containing ninety-one acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Alexander. Also, by virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at an ironed fence, thence south 89 deg., east 183 perches to a dog wood, thence north 1 deg., east 72 perches to a corner of the above described premises, and thence thence south 4 deg., east to the place of beginning, containing 76 acres and allowance being part of a larger tract, surveyed in the name of Wm. Hall, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Faust, Sheriff.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of bona fide creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Term of the Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 2d Monday of January 1867. Final account of James Hegarty, one of the heirs of George Hegarty, deceased. Final account of Frederick Kohler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Caroline Lytle, late of Geuch tp., Clearfield county, deceased. Final account of John Withersone, guardian of Sarah A. Hegarty, one of the heirs of R. B. Hegarty, late of Geuch tp., Clearfield county, deceased. Final account of Michael Shafer, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Frederick Shafer, late of Brady tp., Clearfield county, deceased. Final account of John Owens, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Owens, late of the borough of Loraine, City of Clearfield county, deceased. Final account of John Crowell, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Henry Crowell, deceased. Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased. The accounts of John F. Kote and M. Livergood, executors of the estate of James B. Graham and G. L. Read, Trustees of Martha E. Carlisle, under the will of Henry Loraine, deceased. The final account of James B. Graham and G. L. Read, trustees of J. O. Loraine, under the will of Henry Loraine, deceased. The account of Thomas Campbell executor of the last will of J. H. Smith, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, deceased, filed by Jacob W. Campbell, the administrator of said Thomas Campbell, executor. Dec. 12, '66. I. G. BARGER, Register.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, Sonnets, Hoops, No. 5, in great variety, at F. KRATZER'S. Dec. 5, 1866.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, 50 pairs, best quality, just received and for sale at 25 cents per pair. MOSBRO'S. Dec. 12, 1866.

10 BARRELS New Dried Peaches (shaded) for sale at WRIGHT & FLANNAGAN'S.