

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 12, 1867.

The New Orleans Removals.

We had thought the reasons for the removal of Mayor Monroe, Judge Abell, and Attorney-General Herron, were notorious, and needed no further statement. General Sheridan naturally had this opinion; but it appears that some one has not read the newspapers and the report of the Congressional Committee which investigated the New Orleans massacre. Gen. Sheridan has been asked for his reasons, which we publish elsewhere, and we trust they will be as satisfactory as they are emphatic. He removed Judge Abell because that officer, for nine months, had promised, and made it matter of public scandal, that there should be no prosecution in his court against the murderers of Union men and negroes. He removed Mr. Herron because he refused to do his duty in indicting the men who were known to have organized and conducted the massacre. He removed Mayor Monroe because he controlled the regiment of murderers known as the police force of New Orleans. These were reasons sufficient; but there were others. Gen. Sheridan knew that these three men, Monroe, Abell, and Herron, were guilty of the blood shed in New Orleans, and that their evil influence would continue to be felt were they permitted to keep their places. He turned them out as a mere matter of decency and precaution, just as he would have had the garbage removed from the streets to prevent pestilence, or a soldier locked up for drunkenness. Gen. Grant can hardly have needed information on this subject, and we suppose that the inquiry has been made at the instigation of Mayor Monroe, who has recently been lobbying at the White House. We hope he will be satisfied with the answer.

BREADSTUFFS.—The splendid crop prospect is doing its work in the grain markets of the country. The speculators are unloading, and some of them will do it at a heavy loss. Nor will there be a return train over the descending grade down which prices are now rushing. While a blight or partial defeat of present expectations is yet possible, the suggestion is too unsubstantial to work on. Breadstuffs will be still lower, and the decline will continue down to the harvest, when, in all human probability, more than an abundance will give cheap bread to the people. Then it will be shown that wheat—not gold—is the regulator. All other articles of food will sympathize; and the cost of living having materially and permanently cheapened, the main argument in favor of excessive wages will be removed, and they, too, will come down. It is impossible to name a thing produced in our country for which money is paid, that will not, sooner or later, be influenced correspondingly. Every department of industry and enterprise will feel it, and the whole land will have reason to thank the kind Providence for the return of the year of plenty.

A large number of the Copperhead papers of the State, says the Telegraph, are assailing the temperance organizations now being made in the different counties. It is alleged by the Cops that the Good Templars are revolutionary in their objects, and therefore dangerous in their tendencies. If to redeem old men from intemperance, and restore them to their families, and to restrain young men from entering on a career of vice by indulging in the inordinate use of liquor, be revolutionary, we fervently pray for the revolution to begin at once.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant has declined the Governorship of Louisiana, offered to him by Gen. Sheridan. As Mr. Durant is one of the most estimable men in Louisiana, and among the most thoroughgoing and liberal of its Radicals, this is greatly to be regretted. Though he has been almost a life-long abolitionist, and is still a steady hater of the influences of Slavery, his appointment met the respect of all parties. Gov. Flanders has accepted the appointment and entered upon the duties of his office.

General Lengstreet accepts the Military bill as a peace-offering, and counsels his fellow-citizens to use the opportunity it offers. This is good advice. It is a significant fact that most of the chief Rebel Generals have fully accepted the terms of the North, though by these terms they are disfranchised, and that the opposition to Reconstruction comes from civil office-holders—gentlemen like Gov. Jenkins and ex-Gov. Perry.

Two of Chief Justice Chase's nominees in Maryland, for Registrars in Bankruptcy, were rejected by a Copperhead Judge, because they were Republicans. He re-nominated them.

The Spirit of Copperheadism.

For some years previous to 1861, the so-called Democratic leaders, during each successive political campaign, were wont to make threats of resistance in case of their defeat, and the success of the Republican party. These threats finally culminated in the rebellion, and its dire consequences, which are familiar to every intelligent reader. The Copperheads now finding themselves in a hopeless minority, are endeavoring to frighten the masses into the support of their party, by a resort to similar threatenings, a sample of which we here give. "Nix," a correspondent of the Elk Advocate, whose sentiments evidently have the approbation of the editors, as they do not denounce them, in discussing the "Issue of the hour," after "pitching" into Congress and the Republican leaders, concludes his article thus: "There is something of the old spirit of '76 left, and if it is once fairly aroused the tyrant beware. They (the Republican leaders) may have more money, but the people (the Cops) have the muscle, brains, pluck, and in the long run these are the winning cards. The cloud of popular (Copperhead) indignation is lowering, deeper, darker, thicker, and unless there is a change in public affairs (offices) ere long, it will break out in a storm that will sweep the Radical leaders from the face of the earth, consigning them to a blacker Hades than was ever dreamed of in heathen mythology, and leaving their names to be rescued from oblivion only by the memory of their crimes. Again we say, let them beware. Shall the arbitration be by ballot or bullet? ... Are we, idly and passively, without one effort to release ourselves, to submit to tyranny so much worse than that of King George? ... Forthwith Almighty God!"

Such are the threatenings of Copperheadism, which manifest themselves frequently, in various sections of the country. Says this writer: Copperhead "indignation is 'lowering, deeper, darker, thicker, and unless a change in public affairs,' (offices) is made by the 'ballot' at the coming election, the Republicans will be swept 'from the face of the earth' by the 'bullet!'" The Rebels in the South attempted a coup d'etat like this a few years since, if we are not mistaken. Were they successful? Are these ranting Cops in the North likely to fare better than their Southern "brothers?" But the lesson of the past is still fresh in the memory of all. During the Rebellion the people knew their rights, and dared to maintain them, and, we opine, should it become necessary, they will do so again. Then let Rebels rant, and Copperheads threaten, for it avails them nothing, except to show the spirit that pervades these twin advocates of anarchy and oppression.

THE TENNESSEE TROUBLES.—Governor Brownlow is taking vigorously in hand the troubles in Tennessee. At last accounts he had arrested several of the officers of the State militia for alleged offenses, and is proceeding to try and punish them. When we remember how murder and rapine and robbery have raged in Tennessee ever since 1861—how Union men have been mercilessly slaughtered before the very eyes of their wives and sisters, and their own children shot down in the very act of burying them—when we recollect that all this was done because they were Union men, and that the State is still suffering under that kind of civilization engendered by slavery, we will not be surprised if turmoil and lawlessness now prevail to some extent. Men who have been hunted and hounded for years, and whose social and political ideas are those of people just emerging from the barbarism of a slave code and religion, will not be particular to their means of redress. All this, though wrong, is the legitimate sequence of the lawlessness and crime of rebellion. We hope we shall hear no more of these unpleasant and indefensible outrages, and that the wronged poor white men of Tennessee, like the negroes of the South, will show to the country that their ideas of Christianity and civil law are higher and nobler than those of the slave aristocracy.

THE PRESIDENT AT RALEIGH.—Among those who waited upon the President at Raleigh the deaf mutes from the State Asylum were conspicuous. The compensations of nature have been the theme of more than one Philosopher's admiration; but perhaps there never was a more striking example of how beneficence can hide itself under the guise of affliction than is to be found in this little incident. How many of those whose duty or interest obliges them to listen to the President's platitudes must have envied those children of charity, who could go through the ceremony of paying their respects without suffering the penalty of hearing what the distinguished visitor said in reply. How the spectators, too, must have enjoyed this inarticulate dumb noise, and blessed their stars for the privilege of a reception with only one speech, and that a speech that, having heard a hundred times before, they were not obliged to listen to again. Sweet are the uses of adversity, and only one improvement can be suggested—that the affliction should be divided: let the unfortunates of the Asylum retain their deafness, and make the President a free gift of their dumbness.

Gov. Orr's late speech to the South Carolinians is the reverse of ex-Gov. Perry's letters. He estimates that there are 60,000 colored voters in the State, and only 40,000 white voters. From these facts he logically deduces that the most cordial relations should be cultivated between the two races. The present plan of Reconstruction should, he thinks, be adopted, Reconstruction itself being inevitable.

Prominent Southern men begin to confess that if it had not been for the meddling Copperhead mischief makers of the North, Reconstruction would have been a success long ago in the South. The same might with justice be said of the same men on the subject of Rebellion. If it had not been for Northern Democratic demagogues, secession never would have been attempted.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for April says that "never has there been so general an expression of encouragement in view of the fine condition of the winter wheat, since the establishment of the present system for the collection of crop statistics. In more than nine tenths of the returns received, the condition of the crop is reported favorable and promising. From the South the returns are as cheering as from the West." The report contains elaborate statistics of the crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, barley, tobacco and hay raised in the year 1866, in thirty-two of the thirty-seven States—those of which no statistics are given being California, Oregon, Nevada, Minnesota and West Virginia. Corn, of course, heads the list, both in quantity and value. The number of bushels produced is stated at 868,496,295, valued at \$591,666,295. The foremost State in the production of this important crop is Illinois, which raised 155,844,350 bushels, worth \$67,000,000. The next large quantity, 127,676,247 bushels, was raised in Indiana, the estimated value of which was \$56,000,000. Ohio is next in order, her crop being a little less than 100,000,000 bushels. The gross product of the wheat crop in all the States, except the important wheat growing States of California, Oregon and Minnesota, was 152,000,000, valued at \$333,733,646, of which Illinois is credited with 28,541,451 bushels; Wisconsin 20,307,820; Iowa 15,753,323; Michigan 14,740,639; New York 12,556,406, and Pennsylvania and Indiana each a little over 10,000,000 bushels. In oats, Pennsylvania and New York are largely ahead of all other States, producing each about 1,600,000 bushels. Illinois follows, with a production of 883,952 bushels.

There is no comparison with former years to show the deficiency in last year's crops. ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—On June 6th, an attempt was made, in Paris, to assassinate the Czar Alexander, of Russia, while he was driving to the city with the Emperor Napoleon, and the Czar's two sons. According to the Paris Monitor the shot at the carriage in which the two Emperors were riding, was fired by a young Pole, and intended against the Czar. The deed, it is further stated, was inspired by political passion. This is the second attempt made against the life of the Russian Emperor, the preceding one having been made last year by an impoverished Russian nobleman, who belonged to the ultra Revolutionary party of Russia. The passion for assassination from political reasons is unfortunately increasing. Nearly all the great monarchs of Europe have escaped similar dangers. Thus, attempts were made against Louis Napoleon, by Pianori (in April, 1855) and by Orsini (January, 1858). A few years ago a student tried to take the life of King William of Prussia, and last year that of Count Bismarck was endangered. Two different attempts were made against Victoria. Last year it was reported that a similar attempt had been made against the Emperor of Austria at Prague, but the investigation of the affair proved that the person charged with it was innocent.

FROM MEXICO.—Late advices from Mexico confirm the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian and his army. It appears that General Lopez, who is represented as a bosom friend of Max., sold out the entire imperial concern for forty-eight thousand dollars in hard cash, and the work of treachery was arranged so completely, and carried out so successfully, that Maximilian and his entire force, bag and baggage, were handed over to Escobedo without a hostile shot being fired. Maximilian, however, acted his part heroically. He sent his sword to Escobedo, stipulating that he should not be subjected to insult, but awarded the consideration due to a prisoner, and that if any one must be shot, he should be the first led to execution. Up to the latest advices no executions had taken place. Dates from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to the 17th, state that Maximilian's fate still hangs in the balance. Juarez and ministers held a conference on the subject of a disposal of him, but the conclusion was unknown. It was thought Juarez would carry him to the capital. The capture of Miramon, with the rest was confirmed. Mendez, however, is nowhere to be found. Escobedo had issued an order that every Imperial officer who had not surrendered within twenty-four hours should be shot.

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Washington City has doubled its population since 1860.

Letter from Sheridan.

General Sheridan having been asked for his reasons for the removal of the New Orleans officials, has forwarded the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington.—General: On the 20th of March last I removed from office Judge E. Abell, of the Criminal Court of New Orleans, Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, and John F. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New Orleans. The removals were made under the power granted me in what is usually termed the Military bill, passed March 27th, 1857, by the Congress of the United States. I did not deem it necessary to give any reason for the removal of these men, especially after the investigation made by the Military Board on the massacre of July 30th, 1866, and the report of the Congressional Committee on the same massacre; but as some inquiry has been made for the cause of removal, I would respectfully state as follows: The Court over which Judge Abell presided is the only Criminal Court in the city of New Orleans, and for a period of nearly nine months previous to July 30th, he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage by almost promising no prosecution in his Court against the offenders, in case such an event occurred. The records of this Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones had been punished.

In reference to Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, I considered it my duty to indict these men before this Criminal Court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation, by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty, and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and coadjutor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of July 30th.

Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in the riot, and when backed by an Attorney General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements of this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General in Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.—On Thursday, June 6th, a most appalling accident occurred at Philadelphia, by the explosion of a steam-boiler in a large five story building, used as a manufactory of scrolls, etc. The boiler was torn from end to end—the building was entirely demolished, and afterwards the rubbish caught fire and was burned. Pieces of the boiler, pipes, bricks, etc., were thrown to a great distance, and in some instances fell through the roofs of the adjacent buildings. Some forty or fifty persons were in the building when the explosion occurred, but few of whom escaped without injury. Some ten or twelve dead bodies were taken from the ruins, and it is thought that many others were burned. The agony of the friends of the killed and wounded was heartrending and could not be described. The cause of the terrible accident is unknown, but is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.—The Judiciary Committee on June 5th, took considerable evidence on the question of Jeff. Davis' complicity with the assassination of Lincoln. They have original copies of a number of letters that reached Jeff. Davis in 1864, proposing the assassination, and there is nothing to show that he ever rebuked the authors or discountenanced the plot. The testimony as to his complicity with the Booth plot is not entirely conclusive, but is so strong that at least three members of the committee believe it to show guilt. It is shown that he had dealings with Booth and his agents beyond a doubt.

A colonel in the Union army was chosen President of the Radical State Convention at Montgomery, Ala. The party of that State affirms its identity with the National Republican party, and declares for peace, free schools, and the full enjoyment of all rights of citizenship. We are also pleased to note that the State Executive Committee of North Carolina have invited the Radicals thereof to hold primary meetings for the choice of delegates to a general Convention.

HOW TO DO IT.—An exchange says the cheapest way to make a last year's bonnet in fashion this spring is to place the old one on a clean board, and then smash it with a stick of wood. To those ladies who are short of stamps and yet wish to be in fashion, we would advise the above experiment. A bonnet "done up" by the "smashing" process would be just as fashionable as many of the "love of a thing" now worn.

A boy named Young died in Philadelphia on Thursday, from the poisonous effects of eating sour grass. It appears that the boy went into the woods a few days since, and while engaged in his sports with a few companions, plucked some sour grass and partook of it. Soon after he was seized with violent pain, and continued to suffer until death relieved him of his misery.

The organization of the "Dominion of Canada" has been completed by the appointment of Lord Monck as Viceroy. The expectation of many that Prince Alfred (the Duke of Edinburgh) would obtain this position as a stepping-stone toward the royal dignity has been disappointed.

The Prussian Government has completed the draft of a reconstructed Zollverein, which is to embrace the South-German States, as well as the North-German Confederation. The old Zollverein proved a powerful bond of union for the German States when they cohered but loosely by means of the Frankfurt Diet. The new Zollverein may be expected to exercise a much greater influence in behalf of the national unity. The Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, of which country thus far only one province (lying north of the River Maine) belonged to the North German Confederation, have passed a resolution in behalf of a union of the whole Grand Duchy with the North-German Confederation.

An Irish priest wishing to explain the nature of a miracle to a skeptical parishioner, gave the wretch a tremendous kick. "Did it hurt ye?" asked the reverend father. "Hurt?" exclaimed the victim, tenderly solacing the aggrieved region with his hand. "Well then," said the clergyman complacently, "it would have been a miracle if it hadn't hurt ye!" This is a good definition, but no better than one just given in Massachusetts of the difference between an "accident" and a "misfortune." "If Wendell Phillips should fall into the river," says the definition, "it would be an accident. If he should ever get out again that would be a misfortune."

The London News, in an article on the future of Mexico, says: As far as the prospect of a re-establishment of peace and good government are concerned, Mexico remains pretty nearly where it was before the French expedition. The causes of its disorders lie too deep to be removed by the sword of conquest, and will probably last until the time has come for the introduction of a new population of a nobler race than that which now engrosses a country it is unable to develop, and which seems incapable of founding any stable order of society.

The question of removing Gen. SHERIDAN is engaging the attention of the President and his advisers. We judge there is at least a probability of his being removed. He stands up so squarely for everything and everybody loyal and true, and has such a habit of demolishing everything and everybody not true and loyal, that he has become unpopular with Mr. JOHNSON, as he was with EARLY in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The country is quite ready for the President's decision.

General Grant is so well pleased with the straightforward, logical opinion of General Schofield on the reconstruction act, that he has sent a copy of it to Gen. Ord for his information and guidance. Gen. Grant has at no time given any public expression of his satisfaction with the involved and confederate-colored opinion of Attorney-General Stansbery, although it was vigorously advertised in advance as approved by him.

New Advertisements.

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

GREAT REDUCTION.—All kinds of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices at J. P. KRATZER'S, June 12, 1867.

FERTILIZERS.—Super-Phosphate of Lime, pure ground Bones, and Plaster at J. P. KRATZER'S, June 12.

BUILDERS will find it to their interest to buy Nails and Spikes, Window Glass, Putty, and Oil, at J. P. KRATZER'S, June 12, 1867.

GROCERIES.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, &c., at special rates by the quantity, at J. P. KRATZER'S, June 12, 1867.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following named property, now in pasture at Thomas Kaffery's subject to my order, to wit: one iron gray mare, one bright gray horse as the same belongs to me. June 12, 1867-31. G. B. HOOVER.

PUMPS.—Having located permanently in Clayville, near Painsuttown, I have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, and ready for delivery, various kinds of water pumps, to suit wells of all depths. These pumps are well finished and painted, and are the best and most durable pumps in use. I will also give and make pumps, or bore and lay pipe logs, wherever ever needed—the timber being found. For further particulars call upon, or address J. B. CONSOR, June 12, 1867-6m. Painsuttown, Pa.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Penna. The undersigned, having taken in charge of the above named Hotel, generally known as "The Lanch House," situate on the corner of Market and Second Streets, Clearfield, Pa. desires to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. The house has been re-fitted and re-furnished, and hence he flatters himself that he will be able to entertain customers in a satisfactory manner. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. June 12, 1867. J. A. STINE.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The undersigned Committee, appointed under the auspices of the STATE TEMPERANCE UNION, to effect an organization in Clearfield county, auxiliary to the State Union, do, for this purpose, call a Convention, to meet at Clearfield, town, in the Baptist Church, on Tuesday, June 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. And earnestly urge all churches and Temperance organizations within the county to send full delegations, and all friends of Temperance to come, whether as delegates or not, and organize to do battle against a common enemy—an enemy that has made once happy homes desolate—has wrung tears from the eyes of mothers, wives, and children—and has filled so many graves prematurely. JOHN PATTON, } Committee. P. L. HARRISON, }

We, the undersigned, citizens of Clearfield county, heartily join the committee in the above call: J. F. Weaver, Esq., John Hoffman, Dr. A. M. Ellis, J. L. Allison, Rev. J. G. Archer, Daniel Brickley, James Biddle, G. M. Castor, James Neff, James Dowler, W. J. Long, J. F. Lee, James McGhee, Jacob W. Campbell, W. B. Sunderland, C. M. Custard, John Hoe, David Dressler, J. R. Arnold, James Irwin, William Mapes, John Moore, Charles P. Hawkins, G. P. Gulich, John Sankey, Alexander Murray, Dr. J. W. Potter, William Kerns, Henry Yothers, Charles Schnars, T. W. Fleming, J. W. A. Dale.

THREE NEW BUGGIES for sale cheap, at the Corner Store, Clearfield, Pa. June 12.

WANTED.—A servant that can cook, wash and iron. Apply to H. W. SMITH, Clearfield, June 8, 1867.

TO DIRECTORS.—There will be a meeting of Directors held, to form a Directors' Association, in Clearfield, on Thursday, 20th day of June, (court week). It is hoped all persons interested in the cause of education will be in attendance. The following subject will be discussed: "The grading of the Teachers' salaries according to the grade of Certificate." Dr. D. K. Gooch, MDW. M. GARRETT, June 5.] Sec'y. Pains.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of George Heckman, of Bradford township, to wit: Two cows, three bedsteads and bedding, one clock, stove and pipe, fourteen head of sheep, one breakfast table, and all the household goods, as the same belongs to me, and have only been left with said Heckman on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. June 5, 67-31p. WM. H. JORDAN.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE.

The entire stock and fixtures of H. W. Smith's DRY GOODS STORE. A rare opportunity is now offered to Merchants throughout the county any one wishing to go into the business, as the locality is one of the best in Clearfield, and a complete assortment of goods now on hand. Apply at the Store. [June 5, 1867.]

GROCERIES—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29.

PLASTER—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29 '67.

FLOUR—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29, '67.

FERT.—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29.

BOOTS & SHOES—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

NAILS & SPIKES—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

SOLE LEATHER & FINDINGS—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

CLOTHING—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29.

FISH, of all kinds—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

LADIES' CLOAKS—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

OIL & PAINTS—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S, May 29.

QUEENSWARE—the cheapest in the county at MOSSOP'S.

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER, FORNEY'S PRESS. NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS! GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS, A first-class, double-sheet, eight-page paper, containing forty-eight columns. Published every morning, South-west corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. TERMS. DAILY PRESS—\$8.00 per annum; \$4.00 for six months; \$2.00 for three months. TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$4.00 per annum; \$2.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months.

THE SUNDAY PRESS—\$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, the most valuable weekly newspaper in the world. It contains items of interest to every one. Read the terms: One copy \$2.00 per annum; five copies \$8.00 per annum; ten copies \$17.50 per annum; twenty copies \$33.00 per annum. To the getter up of a club of ten or more copies an extra copy will be given. All orders should be addressed to JOHN W. FORNEY, Editor and Proprietor, S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. May 29, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition 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 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Guilford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded westerly by the road, north by lot of J. H. East, east and south by lands of Patrick Flynn, with a frame house erected thereon. ALSO—Lot No. 1, in the Borough of Osceola and bounded east by lot of George Boalch, south by Curtin street, west by E. Keohart and north by alley, with small frame house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. G. Fox.

ALSO—A lot of land situate in Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lot of John Ferguson, south by main street, west by James Crosley, and north by street, containing about one-fourth acre of ground, and having thereon erected a two story frame house. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. M. Farewell and Lloyd Aldleman.

ALSO—A lot and house situate in Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lot of John Ferguson, south by main street, west by James Crosley, and north by street, containing about one-fourth acre of ground, and having a two-story frame house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. M. Farewell and Lloyd Aldleman.

ALSO—A lot of land situate in Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lot of John Ferguson, south by main street, west by lot of James Crosley and on the north by street, containing about one-fourth acre of ground, and having a two-story frame house thereon erected. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. M. Farewell and Lloyd Aldleman.

ALSO—A lot of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., being lot No. 22, in the village of Madera, bounded on the north by main street, east by lot of Wm. Luther, south by J. Robbins, and west by street, containing one-fourth acre and having a two story frame house erected thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William F. Hall.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Lavant Fines out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., containing about five acres and eighty perches and an allowance bounded, beginning at a post, thence N 2 E 180 perches to post, thence by line of McMaster west 180 perches to post and place of beginning. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Toner and Solomon Toner. May 29, '67. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff.

ADDLERY Coach-hardware and Trimming always on hand at J. P. KRATZER'S, May 8, 1867.

LAKE FISH, White Fish, Lake Trout, Lake Herring, very cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S, May 8, 1867.