

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 4, 1867.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, OF PITTSBURGH. REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY, Capt. JAMES M. WELCH, of Pike. FOR SHERIFF, SANSOM B. LINGLE, of Goshen. FOR TREASURER, ARTHUR BELL, of Bell. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield. FOR COMMISSIONER, DAVID DRESSLER, of Union. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, JAMES GLENN, of Ferguson. FOR AUDITOR, JAMES IRWIN, Sr., of Lawrence. FOR CORONER, WILLIAM R. BROWN, of Clearfield.

What is to be Decided. The Election in Pennsylvania. In October, is to decide more than the success of candidates for State and county offices, says the Telegraph. Contests at the ballot-box now decide upon principles, whether political parties so will it or not. The people of the South who armed for the destruction of the Government were whipped on the battlefield. They resorted to the sword as an arbiter of differences which could have been adjusted without its aid, and they were defeated. But they are not satisfied with an overthrow in battle, they are not content with the logic of war. The ballot-box is now to decide still further the injustice of treason; the power and ability of those who believe in strong government. These facts are all important. It is necessary that the voter know there is as much force in a ballot as in a bullet, when the contest is between loyal men and traitors. The people of Pennsylvania must decide with the ballot as they did with the bullet, whether or not traitors shall control the government. We must decide whether Northern ideas of good government, of order, peace and observance of the law shall prevail, or whether the Southern idea of resistance to the law, encouragement of disorder, defiance of authorities, murder, arson and revolution, shall be established. This is the issue of the contest now waging in Pennsylvania.

THE OBJECT.—The New York Herald, which has suddenly become the favorite organ of the President, intimates that the object of the removal of the district commanders is to give all the disfranchised rebels an opportunity to vote at the approaching Southern elections in defiance of existing laws. This result is to be brought about by a general amnesty proclamation releasing all the secession leaders from the existing penalties, and overriding, by an edict from the White House, the laws of Congress. The Herald contends that in this event it would become the duty of the district commanders to grant universal suffrage, and adds: "It may be in anticipation of a neglect or refusal to perform this duty on the part of the original five military commanders of the districts that the President has thought fit to remove them, or some of them, prior to the issue of an amnesty proclamation." The present indignation of the country at the removal of Sheridan and Sickles will be greatly increased if this conjecture of the object of these changes should prove correct.

EXECUTION OF WINNEMORE.—George W. Winnemore, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Magilton, of Philadelphia, was executed at Moyamensing prison, in that city, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, August 29th. He made a few remarks to thank those who had been kind to him. He would not receive the ministrations of any professors of religion, and protested his innocence to the last. At a quarter after eleven the body was cut down, and it was found that death had resulted from strangulation. The brain was large, clean and active, with less of the vital fluids than usual. Before death Winnemore said that at death, his spirit would remain in the world to haunt and disturb those who had persecuted him. He died without professing religion, a confirmed spiritualist. There was very little popular excitement about the execution.

The failure of the National Labor Congress to accomplish much good is partially accounted for by the statement that its leaders endeavored to engineer it for the benefit of the Democratic party.

Gold is again on the advance, the inevitable consequence of the extraordinary Presidential performances.

A Worthy Candidate. The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said: The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspirations, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.

The Post, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August was pleased to say: "We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic." The Post, no doubt, speaks the truth in regard to the "legal and moral qualifications" of Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge; and yet, in the face of this positive testimony of a candid opponent, the "pugnacious" small fry Copperhead papers persist in denouncing Mr. Williams as a "higgling, fanatical, curly-headed, sour-faced adventurer," with "no reputation." All honest and well-meaning voters will view these "personal assaults" on the "private" reputation of a worthy man in their proper light; and, on the Second Tuesday of October, thousands will vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams, who, otherwise, would have supported his opponent. Let the people remember these facts, and go to the polls with the assurance that Mr. Williams will be elected by an overwhelming and triumphant majority.

Grant's Indictment of the President. The Detroit Post regards the letter of General Grant as the grand indictment on which Andrew Johnson "will be tried and convicted, and removed from office." In the language of Grant, he is charged with an "effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for granting "a triumph" to the "unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order;" for "emboldening them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they had the Executive with them;" for removing Gen. Sheridan, though "he had performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently;" for disregarding General Thomas's services in battling for the Union, and assigning him to relieve Gen. Sheridan against his earnest protest; for removing Gen. Hancock when the public interests demanded his services in a "complicated department;" for disregarding "military interests, pecuniary interests, patriotic interests;" for defying "the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed," and the "earnest remonstrance of the General of the Army, who protested, in vain, against it," in "the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country."

In Berks county the Administration is turning out all the assistant assessors, and replacing them with Democrats of the real Copper ring. This is, of course, a campaign measure, and may be followed up all over the State preparatory to the election. We do not think the aid or friendship of Andrew Johnson will help Judge Sharswood, nor do we believe that gentleman himself values it very highly. Once before it was attempted to buy up Pennsylvania with post-offices, but a disastrous failure was the result. This old Commonwealth, with its broad fields and substantial, industrious population, is no ground for a "poor white" politician to operate in.

JUDGE WILLIAMS' PROSPECTS.—Accounts from Western Pennsylvania are most cheering. West of the Alleghenies Judge Williams' name is a tower of strength, and will rally to his support thousands of opposition voters. His spotless integrity—his unblemished reputation—his unquestioned loyalty in the darkest hours—have won for him hosts of friends. More than that, the ungenerous and ungentlemanly course of the Democratic press, in coarsely attacking his private character with slander and falsehood, has aroused a feeling of general indignation that will tell powerfully next October.

In a speech the other at Bangor, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin said there was no hour during the war of the rebellion when there was greater responsibility placed upon us than rests upon us to-day. We are not out of our trials nor our dangers.

A POINTED DEFINITION.—"I do not know the meaning of Conservatism; but as defined, it is worse than Copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation."—Thad. Stevens.

The Issue in Pennsylvania. During the rebellion certain Democratic politicians at the North—particularly in Pennsylvania—were in active sympathy with it, omitted no opportunity to render it assistance, were even hopeful of its success, and no doubt were in some way or other in constant communication with Jefferson Davis and other public enemies. Conspicuous among this class was Jere S. Black, the leading spirit of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and at present the chief adviser of Mr. Johnson, and principal instigator of his alarming proceedings. Were we to attempt to characterize the present actions of Mr. Johnson, we could in no way do it so fittingly as by declaring that, having submitted himself to the advisement of such men as Black, he is acting up to the standard of Pennsylvania Democracy, of whom Judge Sharswood is the chosen favorite and standard-bearer in the present canvass. Black and Sharswood belong to the same school of politics, and it should be enough for the loyal people of Pennsylvania to know that the Democratic candidate, were he to speak now, would appropriate warmly the course of Andrew Johnson and stimulate him to further steps in the same direction. But for the encouragement derived from this school of politicians in the North the rebellion would have been put down at least three years before it was. And now, when true to their instincts and sympathies, they have in a sense organized anew, with Mr. Johnson at their head. We see, therefore, that the old issue of Loyalty and Freedom has been thrust on the people of Pennsylvania. All of a sudden, through this unholy combination and the desperate actions and still more desperate intentions of the President, which naturally result therefrom, other issues have been cast into the shade and measurably set aside. This has been the peculiar work of Pennsylvania Democracy, led by Black with Sharswood for standard-bearer. Of the latter's sympathy—in common with the Democratic party in the North—with the cause of the South throughout the war; of his support of the peace-at-any-price doctrine and the candidates standing on that platform, there is no shadow of doubt. His contribution to the cause was the opinion which he volunteered, with no motive but the damaging effect it might have on the loyal cause. That he is now, as he was then, in perfect accord with Black & Co., is indisputable; and he thereby becomes the representative of the ideas and purposes of Mr. Johnson in his present desperate attempt to prevent the perfect restoration of the country. The strong indictment framed by Grant against Andrew Johnson applies equally to the tribe of Black, Sharswood & Co. By them no word of alarm is spoken, no note of warning is sounded, although we have reached one of the gravest periods in our history. No intelligent man can fail to perceive that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and the desperate cause of Andrew Johnson are so intimately connected that support of the one is indorsement of the other.—Comm.

In the speech at Canton, Ohio, a few days since, Senator Sherman, after referring to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, said: "Even now, if the South, with the spirit that actuates Gen. Longstreet and others, would adopt the amendment, and elect loyal Senators and members under it, their admission to representation would be easy. I know what I say to you 'is true, when I declare that a majority of the Republican Senators and members would have admitted any Rebel State upon its adopting the Amendment and complying with its terms.'"

President Johnson opposed that Amendment. Had he not done so the South would have accepted it, and might now have been in the Union. The worst of their present misfortune the Southern States owe to their persistence in taking bad advice. They will never get out of the ditch till they give up following a blind leader.

A tabular statement prepared from official sources by Governor Throckmorton, and furnished the War Department and the military commander of Texas, shows that within the last two years the Indians have murdered 155 persons, wounded 24, and carried into captivity 43 men, women and children. Of the latter 29 have been reclaimed. In addition to these, it is known that in the month of July past, seven others have been killed, four wounded and seven carried off captives. The official report of the amount and value of stock lost is meagre, but the following is the total of the reports made. Horses, 4,781; cattle, 30,838; sheep and goats, 2,430. This is far from being a complete statement of Indian depredations on Texas.

Tired of Generals.—A Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati the other day and tried to nominate a candidate for Congress. The name of General Jacob Ammen was proposed, and a great cry thereupon went up, "we want none of your Generals." "We have had enough of military men." Some of the delegates were loud in their curses of the soldiers, and the argument turned after a while into a good old Democratic bout at fistfists. One of the honorable gentlemen was finally dragged to the station house, and the rest ran away from the police; and so neither Gen. Ammen was nominated nor any body else.

J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of common schools, having been announced in the Salem Journal, forgery as of New England birth, issues a card in which he says: "Although it is removing myself from the best of company; it is proper to say that I belong to one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, my ancestors having come from England about the year 1684; and that I have never been out of the State more than six weeks at a time in my life. If some people are afraid of intelligent voters is not my fault."

The Democratic papers of this State have not yet had the nerve or honesty to publish General Longstreet's letters, in which that celebrated rebel soldier stated that the "Democratic had no issues any more save those that were staked on the war and lost" on it, and that the party which fought out the war had the right to determine the terms of reconstruction. Cannot a Democratic reader be trusted with the ordinary facts of current history? Is not this systematic suppression of the truth of the statements?

Not long since the lucid Andy declared Congress was hanging on the verge of the Government. How far from the verge is his Excellency?

Washington City Gossip. The important fact has transpired from an official quarter, that the administration has under consideration a supplemental proclamation of amnesty. It is by no means universal in its terms, though it will include military officers of the rebel army below the rank of Major General, and all of the navy below the rank of Captain. There are other important features which have not transpired. It may be some days before it is issued.

Secretary McCulloch's tenure of office, which promised a few days since to terminate suddenly by his resignation, has undoubtedly been prolonged through the influence of some of his prominent subordinates, including Treasurer Spinner and Commissioner Rollins, who persuaded him to retain his position, notwithstanding his desire to leave the sinking ship of captain Johnson and his copper-rebel crew.

Nine regular army surgeons have died during the past three weeks, most of them of yellow fever.

The President still refuses to allow the publication of Grant's letter, protesting against the removal of Stanton, but it has transpired that it embraces an opinion that the President could not legally remove Mr. Stanton, and that he says very plainly that although "an astute lawyer" might be able to construe existing laws in such a manner as to give him that power, the people cannot be convinced of the correctness of such a construction.

It is reported that Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, had an interview with the President, during which the latter tendered the former the position of Secretary of State. It is not likely that Reverdy will accept the position.

Senator Cameron has had an interview with Gen. Grant. Cameron favors impeachment.

The Washington Chronicle remarks that, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we hear but one voice from the loyal people, and that is that the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox shall be sustained against Presidential usurpations."

Gen. Grant has issued a special order to the Commanders of Military Districts, instructing them to make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

It is understood that Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is soon to be removed and replaced by Gen. Steedman.

The President has not yet decided upon the time that he will remove Pope, Holt, and Howard.

Judge Black has had a protracted audience with the President.

The Republican Convention of Columbia county asserts, among other good resolutions adopted, the following, which contains the whole question of the campaign in a nutshell: Resolved, That while we scorn to apply the character, either as a jurist or gentleman, of the candidate of the opposition for the Supreme Bench, Hon. George Sharswood, we do assert that his known opinions as declared in his public and judicial acts make it unsafe to entrust him with a position of so much responsibility and importance.

The Democratic press is especially delighted with that portion of the correspondence between Andrew Johnson and General Grant in which the former denies the assertion of the latter that the will of the people in regard to Sheridan should be respected. It is considered by these modern oracles of a party whose name implies that it is specially devoted to a government by the people, that nothing can be more absurd than deference to their wishes.

The Indian Peace Commissioners have been questioning the prominent military commanders on the Plains as to the number of troops and the amount of money likely to be required for an effectual prosecution of the war, and we hope the country will be gratified at the results of their inquiries. With 60,000 men, three quarters of them cavalry, and an expenditure of \$500,000,000, we may be able to conquer a peace in about 5 years.

A few days since twenty-seven women, of Redfield, Iowa, decided to abate the whiskey saloon of that place, and they did. They were arrested and tried before a justice of that place and acquitted. Subsequently they were arrested again, and taken twenty-five miles before another Justice, where there were again acquitted, after three days' trial. Whiskey and copperheads are unpopular in that part of the universe.

The Administration organs announce their opposition to "a military despotism" and to "the capricious will of a legislative assembly," which means that they desire a complete abrogation of the military reconstruction bill, and that for the will of the people, as expressed through their chosen representatives, the decrees of the accidental occupant of the White House shall be substituted.

The President's organists informed us that the offense of Gen. Sickles was insubordination in requesting a suspension of the revocation of his order No. 10. We learn, on excellent authority, that the order never was revoked, and of course no such offense was committed. What excuse will Andrew now invent for this outrage upon a gallant and faithful officer?—Tribune.

Mr. Seward says that he cannot be spared from the State Department on account of the pressure of unfinished real-estate business, which nobody else is capable of managing. He does not mean to resign until he has bought British Columbia and several other choice pieces of property, including, we suppose, St. Domingo, Greenland, and the North Pole.

The unreconstructed of New Orleans were on Friday treated to another of Gen. Sheridan's surprises. The City Collector was removed for reasons similar to those contained in the order appointing a new City Council.

The National Intelligencer has taken to publishing Rebel poetry. Rather bold for the special organ of the President; but, after all it is no worse than supporting Andrew Johnson, and it certainly is consistent.

The Grand Jury of Bergen County have redeemed the character of New Jersey by finding six bills of indictment against the monster Sigler, late Keeper of the Patterson Alms-house.

The Fenian prisoners, Cols. Warren and Nagle, it is understood have been released by the British Government.

New Advertisements.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—An open buggy, as good as new, will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to E. A. Graham, at his store in Clearfield, Sept. 4.

20,000 AGENTS WANTED.—A simple sent fee, with terms, for any one to clear \$25 daily in three hours. Business entirely new, light, and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, N. Y. [sep. 4-11.]

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one bay horse, one bay mare, one brown gelding, low-sided, chine, book-boned in the ground, corn and oats in the ground, now in possession of Jacob Thurston, of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me, and are left in his care, subject to my order. A. M. YOUNG, Sept. 4, 1867-3t-3c.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one gray horse, eight milk cows, two 3 year old steers, four yearling steers, five acres of wheat, four acres of rye, one wagon, and two set harness left in possession of Abraham Matthew, of Becoria township, as the same belong to me and are left with him subject to my order. Sept. 4, 1867-3p. ISAIAH GATES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wilbur Robison, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The books of the firm of J. Robison & Son, are in the hands of J. Robison, or the undersigned, for immediate settlement. J. GAR BLUOM, Adm'r. Curwensville, Sep. 4, 1867-6t.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED To Solicit Orders for a New Illustrated BIBLE DICTIONARY. (COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.) This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced biblical scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works, will not be encountered in this. But on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative. Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county in the country, to whom the usual inducements will be offered. For particulars, apply to, or address, PARMELEE BROS., [sep. 4-11.] 722 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—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 23d DAY OF SEPT., 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in township Clearfield county, Penn., bounded, beginning at a hickory corner, thence 68 perches to a white oak, thence west 125 perches to an ash, thence south 104 perches to a post, thence north 78 1/2 perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety-nine acres, and bound by lands of March Toner, Simon H. Berghoff, Leonard H. Goshen, and others, reserving and accepting ten acres out of the north east corner heretofore sold to Jacob Lingfelter. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Smead.

Also, by virtue of sundry writs of Levam Facias, the following described Real Estate: All that certain piece of land situate in Pennsylvania, Clearfield county, Penn., bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree corner of this and Jonathan Wain's land and extending by the same east one hundred and fourteen and seven-tenths perches to black oak, thence by same lands south sixty-five east sixty-five perches to post, thence north one hundred and twenty and five-tenths perches to post, thence south ninety-three perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and allowance. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John W. Rafferty.

Also—all that certain saw-mill situate on the three runs in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., being fifty feet in length and thirty feet in width, and the lot of ground and curtilage and appurtenances to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward M. Garvey.

Also—all that one story saw mill or building in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., the aforesaid county containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 50 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward M. Garvey.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, the following described Real Estate: All the interest in two lots in the Borough of Osceola, known as lots No. 123 and 124 in the plan of said town, having a plank dwelling house, a slaughter house, stable and other buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Evans.

Also—all that certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence North 72 degrees, West 20 perches to stone, thence South 12 degrees, East 27 perches to stones, thence South 87 degrees, East 20 perches to post, thence North 14 degrees, West 20 perches to place of beginning, containing 3 acres and 70 perches, more or less, being part of a larger tract, warranted in the name of John James. There is a saw mill and frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Robertson.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The First Session of the Second School year will commence on Monday, Sept. 24 1867. 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, secure 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) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History \$6 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography \$8 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, A. M., Principal. July 31, 1867.]

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any 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 4th Monday of Sept. 1867. 1. Final account of Edmund Dale one of the administrators of the estate of Henry Knapp, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 2. Account of Edmund Dale, administrator of John W. Graham, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 3. Final account of Joseph McClarren, Guardian of Levi T. Morgan, minor child of Thomas Morgan, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 4. Final account of John Russell, administrator of the estate of John H. Newpher, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 5. Account of Sarah B. Smiley, administratrix of the estate of Wm. S. Smiley, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 6. Final account of D. E. Meikel, administrator of the estate of John H. Kopp, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 7. Final account of Richard Hughes and Simon Kephart, administrators of the estate of George Kephart, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 8. Account of H. B. Swoope, administrator of Lewis R. Carter, late of Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 9. Account of Hannah Moore, administratrix, and James W. Moore, administrator, of the estate of M. L. Moore, late of the Borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd. 10. The account of Samuel Kirk adm'r of the estate of John Crowley, late of the Borough of Lumber City, Clearfield county, dec'd. Register I. G. BARR, Clearfield, Aug. 28, '67. Register.

ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO HOGS.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be unlawful for any swine, shoats, hogs, or pigs, to run at large in the Borough of Clearfield. And if any such swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, shall be found running at large, the same shall be forfeited to said Borough, to be sold by the High Constable, at Public Sale, who is hereby authorized and required to take up such swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, and make sale of the same, and remit the proceeds arising from said sale, after deducting expenses of sale and keeping said swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, to the Borough Treasurer, who proceeds to be appropriated for borough purposes.

In failure of the High Constable to take up any swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, found running at large, any citizen of the Borough is authorized to take up and make sale of the same, in manner aforesaid. The said constable or other persons making sale of said swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for such sale, together with fifty cents for taking up each hog, shoat or pig.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for September term, 1867.

- GRAND JURORS. Becoria—Amasa Smith, Jr., Jeremiah Cooper, Brady—David Smiley Bradford—Abraham Barger. BURNING JURORS—Borough of Clearfield. Clearfield—John Barclay. Chest—Lewis J. Hurd, James Curry, Jr. Covington—Michael Kratzer, Arnold Schmitt. Decatur—Curtis Keams. Ferguson—Joseph Henry, William H. Smith, Goshen—H. H. Morrow. Guelich—David D. High Jordan—Lafayette Bloom. Lawrence—Martin Nichols, John A. Thompson, George W. Miles. Morris—William Dougherty. Osceola—George W. Rex. Penn—James B. Clark, William Wall. Pike—Darius D. Ritter. TRAVELING JURORS—FIRST WEEK. Becoria—John Lightner, J. H. Green, John Straw. Bell—Arthur Bell, Homer W. Mott. Bloom—David W. Chilton, J. H. Bowles. Bradford—Robert Livingston, Joshua Grafius, David Force. Brady—Jacob Pentz, Henry L. Weaver, John Eddinger, John Brooks. Burnside—John Myers, Jr., Isaac Kerns, Joseph Mitchell. Chest—Benjamin Klinger, Jacob Lingfelter, Hugh Gallagher. Curwensville—G. B. Hoover, William Bard. Covington—Florence Mignot. Decatur—Robert Matley. Ferguson—Joseph Moore, Henry D. Straw. Girard—Robert S. Stewart. Goshen—Martin Catherman. Guelich—Henry Byers, David Ginter, A. J. Glasgow, Patrick Flynn. Graham—George Neechold. Karthaus—George Heckendorn. Knox—Jonathan Bowman, J. W. M. Culough. Lawrence—Aaron C. Tate, Thomas Palmer. Lumber City—James M. Divitt. Morris—Abraham Brown, John E. Hockeberry, Joseph Rothrock. Penn—Thomas A. Hoover. Pike—Philip Long, Lafayette M. Clare. Union—Joseph Harvey, Nathan Lane. Woodward—Aaron P. Shoff. TRAVELING JURORS—SECOND WEEK. Becoria—Matthew Cowan, P. T. Johnson, J. W. Dill. Bell—John M'Quillen, Henry M'Ghee, Hiram M'Clincy, Benjamin Baird. Bradford—William Graham, Jr. Boggs—Jacob Bamberger, Philip B. Muller, Allen Cross. Brady—Wm. T. Hamilton, Samuel C. Dunlap, Peter Soliday, Benjamin Oarson. Chest—John Hockeberry, Tarleton Dunbar. Curwensville—Daniel Faust, S. F. M'Clintock. Covington—William Kerns, Lawrence Flood. Girard—Nicholas Ruseelot. Huston—Samuel W. Bliss. Karthaus—Wm. Hofer, Eyre Pile, Wm S. Sankey. Knox—John Fox, Robert Patterson, Jr. Lawrence—James Irvin, Jr., Henry Krantz. Lumber City—Wm. L. Moore, Peter Thompson. Morris—William Hoover, Charles M'Govern. Penn—Patrick Daily. Pike—G. B. Caldwell.