

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 11, 1867.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, OF PITTSBURG.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, Capt. JAMES M. WELCH, of Pike.

FOR SHERIFF, HAMPSON 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 E. BROWN, of Clearfield.

THE RESULT IN CALIFORNIA.—The following paragraph, from the New York Tribune, is to the point, and should be read by every Republican in Pennsylvania:

"The result of the California election has taught the Union party both in New York and throughout the country a wholesome lesson. It has taught us that we can never afford either to indulge in family quarrels or to nominate any other than unexceptionable men. Party chicanery was allowed in California to effect a division in our ranks, and the enemy rushed in at the breach and beat us. Moreover, of the two Republican candidates for Governor neither had any real strength. The personal record of one was not clear; the other had no record at all. The Democratic candidate, on the other hand, was a gentleman of the highest personal character. No wonder we were beaten. Now let us take this lesson to heart, and make no more wicked blunders."

Republicans, awake! Take warning from the result in California. If any petty differences exist, or apathy pervade your ranks, cast them aside, and go to work in good earnest. Make one grand and united effort and victory will perch on your banners on the eve of the Second Tuesday of next October—otherwise, the result may be as fatal as that in California. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JUDGE WILLIAMS.—The Germantown Telegraph, an independent journal of wide influence and established character, in an article of marked ability, has come out for Judge Williams, and strongly against Sharswood. We quote the concluding paragraph: "In the times now upon us it is essential that every man should define his position. Internal peace and unity can only be perfected by the success of the national cause and the defeat of all opponents. It is high time that we set the seal of condemnation upon those who, like the recreant in the White House, can see nothing but unconstitutionality in the acts of Congress or in whatever ends to consolidate and render permanent the triumph of the national cause over the worst treason known to history."

It is something to know that our debt is being systematically decreased. We are assured from Washington that the monthly exhibit will show the reduction for the month to be nearly five million dollars; and we are furthermore told that "during the year ending August 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury reduced the aggregate by one hundred and twenty-four million dollars; and in the year ending in August, 1867, he has made a further reduction of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, or in round numbers, a reduction in two years of two hundred and fifty million dollars."

REVOLUTIONARY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, a shining light of Democracy, makes the following revolutionary suggestion: "If the President allows this Congress, or any Congress constructed as this is, to impeach or remove him, he will give the strongest assurance that he is able to give that he deserves to be impeached and removed. A Constitutional President who allows himself to be put out of office by an unconstitutional Congress, will not escape the alternative verdict of mankind, that he is either a coward or an imbecile. The sympathy which men feel for an unfortunate, will, in his case, be drowned in contempt for inefficiency."

While the Government is steadily reducing the paper currency, and gradually approaching the specie standard, the Copperheads have surrendered their hard money doctrine and are clamorous for an enormous multiplication of paper currency. The amount of currency retired last month was four millions. In order to keep up speculation in breadstuffs, pork and beef, the Copperheads oppose this reduction of the currency and are clamoring for the removal of the Secretary of the treasury because he insists in pursuing this policy.

The long talked of Amnesty proclamation, was issued on Saturday last, by the President. It exempts all but five classes.

Betting on Elections.

For many years a law has been on the statute books of Pennsylvania, to the effect that all sums of money bet on elections can be made forfeit to the directors of the poor in the counties where the wagers are laid. But this law has been so seldom enforced as to induce many persons to believe that it is obsolete, a "dead letter" without force or effect. A recent decision in the Lancaster courts has awakened a new interest on this subject, and we hope that the courts all over the State will see that the law against betting on elections is in future more stringently enforced. The facts of the case, as they were developed on the trial, are given by the Lancaster Express as follows:

During the political canvass of 1864, Evan Mishler of Reading, and P. F. Hathaway of this county, wagered \$100 each on what was called the "home vote"—that is, Mishler bet that M'Clellan would have a majority of the votes cast in the State. It so happened, however, that there were a large number of soldiers home during the election, and the votes of these, it was contended, could not be counted as the home vote. The real home vote therefore it was impossible to ascertain, and the "sporting men" held that all bets of this character were to be considered a "draw." In this case Mr. Hathaway had been allowed the use of the money, pending the election, and afterward refused to consider the bet a draw. Mr. Mishler therefore gave information to the directors of the poor of the existence of the bet, and required them to bring suit, under the act of Assembly for the recovery of such penalties. The directors acted accordingly, but the case was continued from term to term, and only came to trial yesterday. The jury found for the plaintiff to the full amount, with interest.

This decision will put betting men on their guard. They will know that henceforth all bets on elections are illegal, and that the money so staked is liable to be "confiscated."

GENERAL GRANT.—We have attentively watched the tone and comments of the Republican press of the country on the course pursued of late by Gen. Grant, and we are bound to say that he has gone through the crisis and come up stronger than ever. There is no longer any room to doubt that he belongs to that order of men who rise equal to the emergency, evincing qualities which he was not known to possess. His career for the last half dozen years—which is one of the most remarkable of any we have any account—fully proves this. Of the language of the Republican press, the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin is a fair sample:

"Meanwhile Gen. Grant is showing that same rare quality of patience that gave him Vicksburg and Richmond. Construing the law in its broad and palpable meaning he will continue to exert that superintending power over the military districts to which Congress assigned him. He will attempt no usurpation and will offer no merely factional opposition to the President, but he will commend himself to the people by a quiet, dignified firmness, waiting until Congress reassembles in November, to solve the present embarrassments of his situation."

The Army and Navy Journal for last week, writing of "Grant versus Johnson," says:

"Considering the plitomatic source whence it came, and the time and manner of its coming, Gen. Grant's protest against the removal of Sheridan must be regarded as the most extraordinary manifesto of our time. * * * Gen. Grant's record, therefore, is clear. He did his utmost to procure the reinstatement of Sheridan. With a grand consciousness that he was a standard bearer of the popular cause, he called upon the President, not in his own name, but in the name of the American people. His appeal being unavailing, he has, like a good soldier, submitted to one who, by virtue of his office, is commander of both army and navy."

"TIT FOR TAT."—The Reading Journal raps his Copperhead contemporary over the knuckles in this wise: "The Gazette says Judge Williams is a 'Connecticut Yankee.' So was Mr. Justice Strong, and yet the Democrats of Berks sent him for two terms to represent them in Congress, and afterwards elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court—the very position for which Judge Williams is now nominated by the Republicans. The Copperheads of Berks ought to be the last persons to oppose Judge Williams because he was born in a Yankee State in view of their past record."

Italy and Mexico have recently sold vast properties belonging to the Catholic Church, and applied the proceeds to paying their respective indebtedness. It is now rumored that Austria will follow this example. However sacred Catholic governments may hold the political temporalities of the Pope to be, a point has been reached in which they do not scruple to appropriate properties of the church, "gifts of the faithful," to their own use. When the sons of the church thus rise up against, her heart must be smitten with grief.

"READY MADE."—The Alabama Conservative Convention at Montgomery, on Thursday, Sept. 4th, declined the building of a platform, as they found that of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania ready made and exactly fitting their case. The adoption of another State's resolves is not a common event, but as the Keystone Democrats so exactly set forth what the Anti-Unionists of the South desire, it was a happy stroke of wit to save time and brain-work by the borrowing.

Hon. John Hickman has been nominated by the Republicans of Chester county to represent them in the lower House of the Legislature at Harrisburg. The convention denounced the course of Andrew Johnson, and demanded impeachment.

Gen. Augur has put a few drops of consolation into the cup of Indian bitterness by an official report commending the gallantry of our soldiers in two encounters with the savages. But for all that the savages are behaving as badly as ever.

The Recent-State Elections.

ALL HAIL VERMONT! An election was held in Vermont on Tuesday, September 3d, for Governor and Legislature, and resulted, as usual, in a sweeping Republican victory. Hon. John B. Page, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected in place of Paul Dillingham, Republican, by about 20,000 majority. The Legislature is after the established pattern; the Senate is all Republican, and the House nearly so. Fifty-one towns elect 47 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The day was rainy and the vote lighter than usual. There is no State in the Union whose majority is so one-sided. Think of a Legislature with not a single Copperhead Senator, and a House almost equally unanimous. Again we say, "All hail, Vermont!"

RADICAL VICTORY IN WILMINGTON. An election was held in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, on the 3d of September. Joshua S. Valentine, the Radical candidate for Mayor, was elected by 270 majority—about the same as last year. The whole Radical ticket was elected except in one ward where there is a Copperhead majority of 15. That will do for Little Delaware, and goes to show that the Republicans are able to hold their own in the Diamond State.

THE COPS CARRY CALIFORNIA. Owing to some disaffection and apathy on the part of the Republicans in California, the Copperheads have succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor by about 8,000 majority. The Cops also elect a majority of the Legislature, thereby securing the U. S. Senator. The Congressional delegation is also Copperhead.

The Kentucky soldiers of the Union, who bore our national colors from Green river to Atlanta, have called a convention at Louisville to secure a loyal custodian for the battle flags now deposited with the Governor. The newly-elected Governor of Kentucky is a man of rebel sympathies, and the administration is now in the hands of rebel soldiers. Confederate officers are not the proper guardians of Union flags. This is the first fruits of the Democratic triumph in that State, and is an impressive commentary upon Kentucky loyalty and Democratic patriotism.

The Copperheads are really in a condition of snakes stinging themselves to death. They have adopted as candidates the men who formerly opposed all their old principles. They accept as leaders old anti-Jackson hacks and broken down "Old Line" Whigs. Of course while acknowledging such men as their leaders, the Copperhead Democracy must endorse the doctrines to which such demagogues have clung for years, and thereby sting themselves to death. Truly the road of the transgressor is hard.

The Spanish Government appears to have no intention of resuming hostilities against the allied Republics of South America, for it has sent out orders for the immediate return of the fleet from the Pacific. If the fleet is not too slow in the execution of the order, it may be back in the time to facilitate the escape of the Queen and her child advisers; for, whether the present insurrection succeeds or not, the throne of the Bourbons is not likely to stand much longer.

The Equal Rights meeting at Wilmington, Del., on Sept. 4th, was attended by about fifteen hundred persons, of whom about one-half were colored men. Radical resolutions were adopted, and a hundred delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Border State Convention. Congressmen Kelly of Pennsylvania and Cresswell of Maryland made stirring addresses. The Convention was entirely successful, and the proceedings were harmonious and dignified.

Andrew Johnson has promulgated another proclamation, apparently on the same principle that the mayors of small towns get them off periodically—to say something. In a series of whorls, he recapitulates the political theory of the Government, and in conclusion admonishes all citizens to be good. This original document is, we presume, says the Press, not written by Mr. Stanbery or Black. It bears the earmarks of Presidential lubrication.

That Sharswoodism has not depressed the price of Government securities, which have rather appreciated lately, is pretty good evidence that no great fear of its prevalence in Pennsylvania is entertained by the shrewd business men of the country. And it is also encouraging to the hope that after the Democrats shall be again well beaten, a month hence, business and financial affairs will settle down into a healthful condition of stability and prosperity.

A final meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Relief Association has been held. The cash contributions from the North in aid of the suffering people of the South amount to two and a half millions of dollars; the contributions in cash and kind to three millions. In this sum is included over half a million of dollars expended through the Freedmen's Bureau by order of the terrible, blood-thirsty, Radical Congress.

GENERAL SICKLES is determined not to be degraded by the President. The purpose to muster him out as a Major General of Volunteers and reduce him to the grade of Colonel in the regular army, is contemplated to mortify the hero, but he has determined, when he is removed from his present command, to retire from the army and engage in the practice of the law in New York.

General Canby having continued the obnoxious order for which General Sickles was removed, Mr. Johnson must either remove him at once or acknowledge himself beaten. If he makes no more at removing District Commanders than he has in this case, Mr. Johnson had better give up the business.

Andrew Johnson is losing all his friends. In his valetory on going out of the Governorship of Kentucky, the other day, Gov. Bramlette was very severe on "demagogues, to whose influence he declared that all our troubles might be traced.

It now costs one dollar per ton for Yankees to catch cod fish in Canadian waters.

CIRCULAR.

To the School Directors of Clearfield County. DEAR SIRS:—According to a resolution passed by the Directors, at the Directors' Association, held in Clearfield, on the 15th day of January last, two Directors from each district of the county, will meet in Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to recommend a uniform series of text-books throughout the county. Want of a uniformity of books is one of the greatest impediments to the progress of our public schools. Many of our schools are utter failures in consequence of the variety of books. If the law were strictly enforced, a neglect to adopt a uniform series would forfeit the State appropriation, as surely as a neglect to keep the schools open four months. With such a diversity of books, as we find in most of the schools of this county, proper classification is impossible; and three-fourths of the teacher's time is worse than wasted. On paper 82 and 83 of School Law and Decisions of 1866, will be found the law and decisions upon this important subject. The law does not contemplate the changing of text-books every year. It aims at uniformity, and when this is secured the same books should be continued, for at least, five years. It is my humble judgment that the aggregate expense would be less than one-half to the people of the county, if there were a uniform series adopted. Every new teacher induces his pupils to get the kind of books he prefers, when he finds no series has been adopted. This has been the case year after year. Thus, there is a constant changing of books, and yet no uniformity. It is not strange, then, that citizens complain of this annual drain upon their purses for school books. The law requires uniformity, and nothing can be gained by putting it off. It must come sometime and the sooner the better for the schools and the people of the county. Anxious to improve the schools of the county, and believing this to be the next step towards the advancement of the same, I appeal to Directors to fearlessly and promptly carry this part of the law, which has generally so long been neglected, into effect. Nearly all other counties have adopted a uniformity this summer. The citizens of this county desire the same. The teachers ask for it, and why should Directors hesitate? Directors, the people of the county will hold you responsible, if the schools do not improve, if you fail to adopt a uniform series of text-books. GEORGE W. SNYDER, CURWENSVILLE, Aug. 31, 1867.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.—LOOK AT THIS OFFER.—The Publishers of the American Agriculturist show their enterprise by offering that valuable journal free for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27,) who send in their subscriptions during this month of September. The cost of the Agriculturist is only \$1.50 for a year, or four copies for \$5, so that \$1.50, (or \$1.25 each for four persons,) if sent to the publisher this month, will secure the paper for fifteen months. We advise all to make haste to accept this offer. The money could not be better invested, for that paper, at its present subscription price, is one of the cheapest in the world. It is designed for the Farm, Garden, and Household. It has readers almost everywhere, among the old and the young, and not its least recommendation is the fact that the children are delighted with its Boys' and Girls' Department. Each number contains 32 to 44 large quarto pages, full of interesting and valuable matter for readers both in country and city. Its engravings are costly and beautiful, and calculated not only to please the eye, but to improve the taste. We have also seen from month to month exposures of the various Humbugs and Swindling Operations of the day, which must have saved tens of thousands of dollars to the unwary. We are sure you will thank us for our advice if you send your subscription at once to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City.

Tribute of Respect. At a regular meeting of the Curwensville T. H., and T. No. 23, August 27, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence, to take from us our beloved brother, Wilbur F. Robinson, thus leaving a vacant seat in our earthly Temple. Therefore, Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is so wise to err, and too good to be unkind, we can but acknowledge our deep sorrow at the loss of our beloved brother—an efficient officer in our Temple.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and friends of the deceased in this truly sad bereavement, and commend them to the care of our Father in Heaven, and to the tender sympathies of Him "who can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities."

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning to the end of our present term.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the county papers for publication, and a copy, with the seal of the Temple attached, be presented to the parents and one to the wife of the deceased. JOHN PATTON, JOHN I. BLOOM, Com. A. W. GUYER, A. H. SEMBOWER, Secy.

NOTICE.—The School Directors of Curwensville will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1867, the School House, and lot on which it stands, situate at the corner of Main and Walnut streets of said borough, and now occupied by the County Normal School. Conditions may be ascertained on day of sale, or previously by calling on any member of the School Board. A. H. SEMBOWER, Curwensville, Sept. 11-21 Secy.

FOR SALE.—A good new Dwelling House, with a back building, and one or more town lots, situate in the borough of Clearfield on the corner of Third street and the road leading to Clearfield bridge and adjoining the survey of the railroad now building. For further particulars inquire of John Wachtel, in St. Mary's Elk or of F. LEITZINGER, Clearfield, Sept. 11, 1867.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The First Session of the Second Scholastic 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, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION: 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, \$9.00 Latin, Greek and French, with any of the above branches, \$12.00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. July 31, 1867. Principal.

DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE. M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA. Now offer to dealers their

FALL STOCK.

At Low Prices for Cash. DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS. IN GREAT VARIETY. Sept. 11, 1867. Sm.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected: Therefore, I, JACOB A. FAUST, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the EIGHTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote. For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court. For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. For one person for the office of Sheriff of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Treasurer of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Jury Commissioner of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county. For one person for the office of Coroner of Clearfield county. The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General election will be held at the following places, viz: At the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope for Becarría township. At the house of Aeph Ellis for Bell township. At the house of the late James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom township. At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs. At the house of Jacob Pearce, for the township of Brainerd. At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township. At Young's School House for the township of Burrisside. At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for the township of Chest. At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield. At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township of DeWitt. At the house of J. Bloom, dec'd, for the Borough of Goscheneville. At the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robinson, (Broadway) for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bundy for the township of Fox. At Congress Hill school house for the township of Girard. At the public school house for the township of Goshen. At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the township of Gravel. At the house of J. Wilson for the township of Hunton. At the school house in Ansonville for the township of Jordan. At Brigen's school house for the township of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox. At the court house in the Borough of Clearfield for Lawrence township. At the public school house for the borough of Lumber city. At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler for the township of Morris. At the public school house for the Borough of New Washington. At the pub'ic house of Milo Hoyt for the Borough of Osceola. At the house formerly of Wm. W. Anderson for the township of Penn. At the house of I. Bloom, dec'd, in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township. At the house of D. E. Brubaker for the township of Union. At the house of Thomas Henderson for the township of Woodward.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several election districts of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labelled,

"State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member of Assembly, member of Congress, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

AN ACT for the betterment more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors, in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 10th day of April, A. D., 1867, viz: SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the general election, to be held on the Second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the same manner as provided by law, for the election of other county officers, two or three additional and judicious persons, to serve as jurors, intelligently and impartially, shall not be persons who have been commissioners in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the re-election more than once in any period of six years: Provided, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as juror commissioner; and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for juror commissioner, shall be duly elected juror commissioners for such county.

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States of this State, or any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or other public subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and member of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth. And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of October, next, and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this Tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first. JACOB A. FAUST, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notices have been given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and recorded of record in this office for the inspection of legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 4th Monday of Sept. 1867.

- 1. Final account of Edm'd Dale one of the administrators of Henry Knepp late of Bradford twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 2. Account of John W. Graham, late of Bradford twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 3. Final account of Joseph McClarren Guardian of Levi T. Morgan, minor child of Thomas Morgan, late of Wm. Moore, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 4. Final account of Jos. Kussel, administrator of the estate of John H. Newpher, late of Penn twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 5. Account of Sarah E. Smiley, administratrix of the estate of Wm. Smiley, late of Brady twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 6. Final account of D. E. Meikel, administrator of the estate of George Ross, late of Pike twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 7. Account of R. H. Hughes and Simon Kephart, administrators of the estate of George Kephart, late of Decatur twp., Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 8. Account of H. B. Swooper, administrator of Lewis K. Carthaus, late of Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 9. Account of Hannah Moore, administratrix and James A. Moore, Administrator, of the estate of Wm. L. Moore, late of the Borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.
- 10. The account of John Crowley, late of the borough of Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa. dec'd.

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 22d 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'a, bounded beginning at a thicket corner, thence 65 perches to a white oak, thence 125 perches to an oak, thence south 164 perches to a post, thence south 78 1/2 perches to the place of beginning containing ninety-nine acres, and bound by lands of Sarah Tughr, Simon Rorabaugh, Isaac Sauer and others, reserving and excepting two acres out of the north east corner heretofore sold to Jacob Lingafelter. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Szwed.

ALSO—by virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, the following described Real Estate: All that certain piece of land situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa. bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree corner of this and Jonathan Wal's land and extending by the same east one hundred and fourteen and several tenths perches to black oak, thence by said oak south 110 perches to a 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 long and thirty feet in width, with a mill race, dam, and mill race 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, on the three runs in the aforesaid county, containing in front 30 feet, n. s. e. 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, cow shed, and other 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 by lands now of Isaac Goss, and John North, on the South by lands of Hesser and North, on the West by lands of Samuel McClarren, and on the East by lands of Jonathan Kephart, being the residue of premises bequeathed to defendant by Jacob Goss, after deducting fifty acres conveyed to Hesser & Hileman, having about fifty acres of cleared land, a young orchard, a mill race, plank house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Goss. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, August 28, 1867.