

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 25, 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, SAMPSON 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.

MAINE.—The Republican majority in Maine is about 12,000 this year. Where, then, is the victory over which the Cops are crowing so loud just now!

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.—It is currently reported that "President Johnson will soon issue a proclamation pardoning the Union soldiers for participating in the war, against the rebels."

A Word to Republicans.

If anything like apathy exists in your midst shake it off, and go to work at once. By work alone will you insure the triumphant election of our candidate for Supreme Judge. See that every Union voter in your district is assessed. Visit every such voter in your precinct, and urge him to be out at the election. A neglect of this highly responsible and important duty, on your part, may be the means of defeat. Then don't delay another day—nay, not another hour—but go to work at once, and work earnestly, and faithfully, from now to the election, and victory, glorious victory, will crown your efforts.

Copperhead Responsibility.

The Copperhead leaders are responsible for the late rebellion and all the horrors of the war—they are responsible for the hundreds of thousands of noble young men who were killed by rebel bullets—they are responsible for the tens of thousands of brave soldiers who were starved to death in rebel prison pens—they are responsible for the thousands of Union men, who were hung in the South, by the minions of rebellion, because they were loyal to the old flag—they are responsible for the sufferings of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers who died to preserve the Union from destruction by traitors—they are responsible for the almost countless millions of property destroyed during the war—they are responsible for the two thousand seven hundred millions of our national debt. For had there been no Copperheads—or semi-rebels—in the North, there would have been no secession, and hence no rebellion or war. And the same leaders are responsible for the prolongation of the war, in that they encouraged the rebels in their rebellion by discouraging enlistments—by opposing the draft and declaring it unconstitutional—by encouraging desertions from the army—by advising their followers to flee from the draft—by telling their party friends to resist the officers of the Government—by encouraging the rebels to carry the black flag—by expressing satisfaction when the rebels set fire to our Northern cities—by rejoicing over rebel victories and the defeat of the Union army—by welcoming the rebels on their invasion of Pennsylvania—and by declaring our national currency and national bonds as worthless. Yea, for these, and countless other wrongs, are the Copperhead leaders responsible; and yet, in the face of this array of wrong-doing, they would have you believe they were the friends of the Union. Do you believe them? Nay! Then, how can you adhere to their party? How can you vote for their candidates? How can you conscientiously support George Sharswood, who decided the "greenbacks" unconstitutional? All the leaders who are responsible for the great crimes we have enumerated will support him, because he is one of them. But the honest Democrats and Republicans will oppose him, because he is unworthy of their confidence and opposed to the best interests of the country. Yea, all patriots will vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams, the friend of the Union, the friend of the soldier, and the friend of the people. Remember these facts when you go to the polls on the Second Tuesday of October next, and vote accordingly.

The Democratic Record.

While the despot at Washington is plotting our country's ruin, in response to the appeals of the Democratic leaders, keep your eye upon their dark and terrible record, and remember

That they are responsible for the war which attempted the destruction of the Republic, not only because they supported John C. Breckenridge for President, but because they refused to employ the powers of the General Government under James Buchanan to enforce obedience to the laws;

That if they had rallied as earnestly to the support of the Government as they rallied earnestly against it, the war would have ended in the first instead of the fourth year of its existence;

That while they are predicting universal bankruptcy, and now claiming to be the friends of the public credit, let it not be forgotten that they never subscribed a dollar to the national loans, and never passed in their efforts to depreciate the national currency;

That while they are asking the votes of the soldiers of the Union, keep it in eternal remembrance that in public and in private they denounced these brave men as hirelings, and never contributed by word or deed to the great charities organized and maintained for the benefit of the defenders of the Republic;

That until they induced Andrew Johnson to turn upon his own record, to prescribe the purest patriots in the land, and to set his face against the brave soldiers who overthrew the rebellion, the national credit stood firm; but the moment, under their counsels, his desperate hand was raised against the reconstruction policy of Congress, reviving business was instantly arrested, and our national currency began to depreciate; And finally, that if our debt and our taxation were treble what they are, the Copperheads would be responsible for both, as the guilty associates of the traitors from first to last.

The Way to Do It

The sole hope of the Democrats in this State, says the Commercial, is based on the apathy of the Republicans arising from over confidence. Their plan of campaign is to do nothing to awaken Republicans into activity. At the same time measures are being taken to bring out the Democratic voters—in fact they are always out. These facts should awaken Republicans to do their whole duty. There is no change among the people—no conversions to the standard of Andrew Johnson. There is no pretense of the sort. The people are as determined to-day as they were last year, when the State gave seventeen thousand Republican majority. There is just one thing to be done, therefore. The Republican voters must be brought out. To this end our efforts should be redoubled and constant. It is not a question of strength but its use. The several election districts should be thoroughly canvassed. There is time enough for that. Practical missioning among the mass of Republican voters is what is needed. Neighborhood meetings and frequent conferences should be held, less for discussion with the view of converting the enemy than to insure a full Republican vote on the day of election. It is not necessary to wait for the action of committees. Five—even three—Republicans in a neighborhood meeting together will constitute just the kind of committee that is required for the occasion. There is not an election district, in which our friends cannot make clean work of it within the next week. Friends! will you do it?

Amnesty—Pardon.

Amnesty and pardon are two things as different as day and night, or Democracy and loyalty. Pardon is a remission of a sentence after trial and conviction before a legal tribunal; amnesty is an indemnity granted before trial. Pardon is the remission of a penalty; amnesty immunity from a trial. Under the Constitution the President has the power to grant pardons and reprieves, but nothing more. He might as well attempt to grant absolute amnesty. The one would be usurping the power of the Church; the other of the people. Andrew Johnson would unquestionably usurp both if he could, and might assume the one power with as good grace as the other.

California O. K.

After all, the result in California, over which the Cops crow so lustily, shows that the Republicans have a majority of two votes on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Republican U. S. Senator. And Haight, Dem., for Governor received 42,300 votes, while in 1864 McClellan had 43,841 votes—a loss of 1,541. Then, it is clear that the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor was the result of apathy and not because the Cops have gained. On a square contest we can carry the State by 30,000 majority. So let the Cops crow over their barren victory.

TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY.—The New York Tribune says, The Republicans can carry Pennsylvania by twenty thousand majority. So say we. All that is required to produce this grand and pleasing result, is for every Republican to go to the polls and vote for Henry W. Williams.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," say the Cops. Then, Sharswood's legal tender "shadow" betokens defeat; does it?

A Timely Warning.

Voters of Pennsylvania under no circumstances cease to remember that the contest at the polls in this State, to take place on the Second Tuesday of October, will decide issues involving all that is important and essential to the peace, permanence and prosperity of the nation. The Republican candidate for Supreme Judge represents a great principle, and his election is necessary to secure the success of that principle. The Republican party saved the country from treason. Had the Copperheads been let alone, the slaveholders' rebellion would have been a triumph. We would have had a divided country. Jeff. Davis would have been enthroned a tyrant in the South, and the people of the North compelled to pay tribute for his support. Republican policy and Republican bayonets defeated these dangers. Nevertheless, the Copperheads of the North are still the friends of traitors and are struggling now for political victories for power to revive the war of treason. Hence, we as set, it is necessary to defeat the Copperheads at the ballot-box as it was to vanquish rebels on the battle-field. Had the rebels succeeded the national debt would have been repudiated. Let the Copperheads be victorious at the polls and they will do what the rebels failed to accomplish—they will repudiate the public debt! Every purpose at which the rebels failed of success the Copperheads are striving to accomplish. This gives all our elections a national character and renders the services of the Union voter as important as those of the Union Soldier.

Bear In Mind!

That the result of the election in Pennsylvania will have a telling effect, for good or evil, on national affairs.

That it will effect the price of gold if Sharswood is elected, which will seriously interfere with the living of every workman, farmer and mechanic in the State, by increasing the cost of dry goods, groceries, grain and meat. Judge Sharswood occupies the position that the national securities and issues of notes are illegal. If he is elected, the result will be claimed as an approval of this position, the consequence of which will be to depreciate the value of the national currency, requiring three dollars to purchase what now can be had for one dollar.

That a failure to maintain a Republican majority in the Legislature will result in the relieving of the tax on real estate, repealed by the Republicans of a former Legislature. As usual in all measures of reform and relief to the people, the Democratic party, through its leaders, opposed the repeal of the tax on real estate. Give these men the power, and that tax will be levied, by which the rents of mechanics and laboring men will be doubly increased.

Elated and Chagrined.

When the Southern people, after reading or hearing of the amnesty, are elated with the news that it seems to bring to them, their first thought is, "now for the voting." And when, to make the hope an assurance, they send a message of mixed adulation and inquiry, to Washington, to know whether they are to have free scope with the ballot, and receive a negative answer, it is not difficult to imagine their mortification and disappointment. The amnesty, therefore, while bringing them no relief, as it ought not and could not, with reference to enfranchisement, only tends to increase their exasperation, and to prolong the bad feeling which they unjustly entertain against Congress and the Northern people. The document itself is a deceptive one, and it is difficult to discover a rational motive for its promulgation.

Facts for the Soldier.

Soldiers who think of casting their votes with the Democratic party says the Telegraph should not forget that when the bill giving them the right to vote in the field was presented in the State Senate, Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said: "I vote against this bill from principle. A voter disfranchises himself and ceases to be a citizen when he takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." Let them remember also that the Democrats polled one hundred and six thousand votes against the Constitutional Amendment conferring the right of franchise upon them. This is the party that now professes an ardent and exclusive affection for the soldiers.

THAT GAIN.—The Copperheads claim that they have gained 75,000 votes in the seven states in which elections were held this year. The official figures show that in the same States in 1864 they polled 268,664 votes, and in 1867 they polled 268,254—a loss of 410. Where is that gain of 75,000? Poor Cops! they must be hard run if they can rejoice over such a result as a victory.

A FACT.—The late war, with all its horrors and calamities, was the result of Democratic treachery and rebellion. Do you desire to inflict the country with another equally great calamity—the repudiation of our national debt and the assumption of the rebel debt? Nay! Then vote for Henry W. Williams, as the only sure way to prevent so dire a mishap.

RATHER COOL.—the proposition of the Copperhead leaders, that if the people place them in power, they will soon pay off the national debt, which was created through their perfidy and encouragement of rebellion. That is on the principle—apply the hair of the mad dog that bit the child, to the wound, and it will cure the hydrophobia.

Reader! don't fail to see your neighbor and urge him to go to the polls and vote.

Dedication of Antietam Cemetery.

On Tuesday, Sept. 17th, the dedication of Antietam Cemetery took place. The President, four Cabinet Officers, and seven Governors, a large number of soldiers, and an immense concourse of citizens were present and participated in the ceremonies. Gov. Swan, on assuming the Presidential chair, tendered welcome to President Johnson, and the Governors of other States who came to take part in the exercises. After a prayer by Rev. Mattison, of New Jersey, and the singing of a hymn, ex-Gov. Bradford delivered an eloquent oration. Many passages of the oration were applauded, and as the orator took his seat there were loud and frequent cries for Gov. Geary, mingled with calls for President Johnson. The band struck up a funeral dirge, and the calls for Gov. Geary were repeated, when Gov. Swan arose and desired that the programme be proceeded with according to the arrangements of the Committee. The cheering for Gov. Geary was then renewed, who stepped forward and asked the assemblage to preserve order until the programme was completed, when several of the Governors would address them. This restored order and the ceremonies were proceeded with as per arrangement.

President Johnson, upon being introduced to the assemblage, advanced to the front of the platform, and said:

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In appearing before you it is not for the purpose of making any lengthy remarks, but simply to express my approbation of the ceremonies which have taken place to-day. My appearance on this occasion will be the speech that I will make; my reflections and meditations will be in silent communion with the dead whose deeds we are here to commemorate. I shall not attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions inspired by the addresses and prayers which have been made, and the hymns which have been sung. I shall attempt no such thing. I am merely here to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion, but I must be permitted to express my hope that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead. When we look on your battle-field, and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves—yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict has ceased—would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they lay sleeping in peace in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace. [Applause.] You, my fellow-citizens, have my earnest wishes, as you have had my efforts in times gone by, in the earliest and most trying perils to preserve the Union of these States, to restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country, and you shall have my last efforts in vindication of the flag of the Republic and of the Constitution of our Fathers. [Applause.]

The benediction was then pronounced,

and the President and others, started for home. Mr. Johnson, before commencing to speak, asked a neighbor if any rebel dead were buried in the cemetery, and received in reply, "No, sir; nor never will be." Yet, notwithstanding this reply, the President could not refrain from showing his sympathy for the rebels by referring to the "brave men, of both sides, who fell in the fierce struggle of battle," at Antietam.

After the Presidential party had left the stand, the calls for Gov. Geary were renewed, whereupon he arose and said:

Fellow citizens:—After all you have heard to-day I supposed you would want nothing more. The programme has been gone through with. It opened and closed with prayer. Those who were not invited must come in at the last hour; but I remember when the conflict was raging here there was no hesitation in inviting the loyal Governors to participate, by sending their troops to the field at Antietam. But, my friends, although the loyal Governors have been left out of the programme, I thank God they still have a place in the hearts of the people. When you come to Pennsylvania next July at the dedication of the Monument at Gettysburg we will tender you the hospitalities of the State, and permit every man to speak. We want to bear thanks to Almighty God for his preservation and care of this country. We will have no gag. We will have no programmes; but I am not here to say anything on that subject.

The orator of the day has presented, with eloquence and faithfulness, many of the historic incidents of the great battle we to-day seek to commemorate in the dedication of a cemetery in honor of the heroic dead, who "died that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth."

The battle of Antietam was fought under circumstances, of great depression on the part of the Union forces. The Army of the Potomac was greatly demoralized by the disastrous campaigns on the Peninsula and in Northern Virginia, and from the loss of 12,000 men who had just been captured at the shameful surrender at Harper's Ferry. While the same circumstances were calculated to, and doubtless did, animate the rebel army with great enthusiasm and dauntless determination, so that when the first gun was fired at Antietam, Lee's army had a basis of victory to begin with.

The effect, then, which followed the collision of the two great armies upon the battle-field must be regarded as somewhat different from that in which we view any other contest which preceded or followed it, and but little argument is required to show that the victory of Antietam, to be properly appreciated, must be measured by the most liberal logic known to military ethics. As an evidence, the Army of the Potomac suffered a loss of about 12,000 in killed and wounded, while that acknowledged by the rebel army scarcely exceeded nine thousand; yet Lee was compelled to fly, under the shadow of night, from before a foe whom he had so dreadfully punished, and thus acknowledging himself vanquished, admitted a clear and indisputable victory of the Union arms.

Had this battle resulted differently, both Washington and Baltimore would have been exposed, and the rebel cavalry could have

refreshed their horses in the waters of the Susquehanna, and perhaps even in those of the Hudson before the people of the North could have recovered from the panic which had seized upon the public mind. But thanks—unnumbered thanks—for the dauntless valor of the glorious Army of the Potomac, not only was the foe beaten and the country saved from deep humiliation, but the arrogant assumptions of superior valor, so vainly advertised by Lee and his followers, were utterly dispelled, and he and they were forced to fly for safety beyond the waters of the Potomac.

By Antietam's thunderbolts the Government escaped the dangers by which it was menaced, and the people of the North were saved from the terrible ravages of an invading army. Most appropriate is it then that a cemetery should be here prepared for the reception of the remains of the heroes who gave up their lives on this field that the nation might live, and a suitable monument be erected to their memory. Whatever may be said of the Army of the Potomac, as connected with any of its other deeds, that which must be said of it in connection with the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg will preserve its reputation in glory while martial valor is prized and individual fortitude and heroism honored among men.

I presume it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to place on record here the numbers of those military organizations of Pennsylvania which participated in this battle. I believe no such record has been made public, and therefore, it affords me great gratification to be enabled to assert for Pennsylvania her proper share in the honors which surround the battle-field.

Fifty regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery furnished by the Keystone State were in the battle of Antietam. The official records and reports of the battle from which we derive these facts are replete with acknowledgment of the splendid services rendered by these men in the great conflict, and as a Pennsylvanian I am proud thus to adduce the facts of history, to prove that my native State, here, as elsewhere during the war, lent the full strength of her numbers, as well as the influence of her wisdom, in carrying the Government to a glorious victory. Thus she was in the late war, thus it has ever been, and thus it will be with Pennsylvania whenever liberty or the perpetuity of the Union is assailed.

While thus careful to preserve the record of Pennsylvania's participation in the events which make this locality classic ground, no selfish feeling of State Pride, no contracted desire to monopolize so great an honor for any one people, can induce me to deprive others of the full share of the glory of Antietam. The loyal soldiers of the country won this victory, and the memories of the citizens of Maine, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Iowa, or of other States who perished here while contending for the Union, are just as dear and will be hallowed as sacredly by the people of Pennsylvania as the memories of their own beloved sons who here lie buried.

The blood of the North, of the East, and of the West flowed in the same sacred stream, and broke from the same ranks to crimson the waters of Antietam, and when the chill morning dawned upon the scene of carnage, the Union dead from every section were mingled upon the field of strife. They are brothers still beneath the same sod, and while the dew continues to fall from Heaven upon their tombs in the grave, our children and their children's children will come to worship at this shrine, to show their reverence for the patriotic dead, and to express their grateful admiration for the memories of those who perished that they might live as freemen in a preserved Republic, where "the will of the people is the law of the land," and where its execution is equally binding as the duty upon the most exalted as well as the humblest of its citizens. I have been speaking repeatedly for the last two days, and will therefore conclude my remarks. There are here Gov. Fenton, the Governor of Maine and others, whom I have no doubt you will be glad to hear. [Cheers go on.]

But Gov. Geary withdrew after introducing Gov. Fenton, of New York, who made a few remarks, after which the assembly dispersed.

Disability Removed from Rebels, President Johnson's late Amnesty proclamation exempts all the rebels from the penalties of the laws, except the following three classes—namely:

First, the chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons who, in any way, treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

It is asserted that there are perhaps less than 3,000 left in these three classes, subject to trial—the balance being exempted by special pardons from the President.

Col. Forney, writing from Washington, says: "General Grant openly expresses his opinion that the reconstruction measures of Congress are just and necessary, and will prevail over all opposition. On this subject he has not now, and never had the slightest reserve. The same is true of every military commander in the South."

The Copperheads in 1862 went into the political contest assuring the people that the Government could not put down the rebellion; in 1867 the same demagogues assure the people that the whipped rebels cannot be held responsible for their crimes, and ask the soldiers of Pennsylvania to vote that the result of the election in this State may be used as a justification of rebellion.

New Advertisements.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Mercantile business, at Grahampton, was dissolved on September 20th, by mutual consent—Mr. Graham retiring. The books and accounts are in the hands of Mr. Forney for settlement. THO. H. BARTLEY, Sept. 25, 1867. A. A. GRAHAM.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale, at his residence, in Bradford township, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1867, the following personal property, to-wit: 3 cows, 12 head of young cattle, 45 sheep, 15 head of hogs, 1 4-horse wagon, 12-horse wagon, 1 light wagon, 2 log sleds, 1 long sled, spreads, 3 cable chairs, log grubs, 1 wind mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 grain cradle, pulley and ropes, rafting tools, 1 pair bedsteads, 1 bureau, 2 tables, 11 chairs, 1 tea plate stove, 1 stone-coal stove and pipe, dishes, copper kettle, 1 iron kettle, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when terms and conditions of sale will be made known by public notice. Sept. 25, 1867. A. P. BARGER.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Applicants for Schools, in Clearfield county, will meet at the following named places, at 9 o'clock, A. M.: Covington and Karthaus, October 4th at the Union school house in Covington; Girard and Goshen, the 5th, at Shawsville; Lawrence, the 7th, at the school house near Judge Foley's, 1 mile south of Clearfield; Penn, Lumber City, and Ferguson, the 8th, at Lumber City; Bell, the 9th, at No. 1 school house, near J. F. Lee's, N. Washington and Chest, the 10th, at Newburg; Jordan and Knox, the 11th, at Ansonville; Becerra, the 12th, at Hope; Guelch, the 14th, at Janesville; Woodward, the 15th, at Thos. Henderson's; Decatur and Oceans, the 15th, at the Centre school house; Graham and Morris, the 17th, at Kyrletown; Bradford and Bradford, the 18th, at Williamsport; Boggs, the 19th, at Stoneville; Huston and Fox, the 20th, at Fossil field; Union, the 23d, at Rockton; Pray and Bloom, the 24th, at Luthersburg. Sept. 25-31. G. W. SANDER, Co. Secy.

KEYSTONE STORE,

Main Street, Clearfield, Pa.

DRY GOODS!  
DRY GOODS!!  
DRY GOODS!!!

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vestings. Shaker, Opera, Dress Shirting, Red, Blue, Yellow, and White Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS AND NAPRINS. Hoop and Balmoral skirt in great variety.

Shawls and Woolen Goods in every style.

LADIES COATS.

Gentlemen's furnishing goods. Threads and Sewing Silks, all kinds, and colors.

Window Shades, Floor and Table Oil Cloth.

CORDS, TASSELS, RUGS, COUNTERPANES.

Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Brads, Ribbons, and an endless variety of small wares and fancy articles.

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Shoes, large assortment.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

Call and examine the stock before making your purchases elsewhere, as we feel assured that we can please in both quality and price.

It will be our aim to make the KEYSTONE the popular place to buy Dry Goods.

NIVLING & SHOWERS.

Clearfield, Penn'a. Sept. 25, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Morrison, late of Jordan tp., Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, 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. JOHN L. McCULLY, Admr. Sept. 18, 1867-5tp.

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 co., or F. LEITZINGER, Clearfield, Sept. 11, 1867.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one bay horse, one bay mare, one cow, horse, gears, log-skid, chains, book-wheel, or the ground, corn and oats in the ground, or the 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. TOLSON, Sept. 4, 1867-3rdue 50 cts.

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

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. H. SEMBOWER, Curwensville, Sept. 11-21.