

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 27, 1867.

Real Estate Transactions.

Mr. Seward is pursuing his traffic in real estate with a good deal of pertinacious enterprise and seems determined to have the Danish possessions in the West Indies, cost what they may. The latest accounts are in effect that the three islands comprised in this negotiation can be had for \$11,500,000—a mere bagatelle with a nation that has a debt of \$2,500,000,000 on its hands. What we want with these islands we are at a loss to conjecture, unless the Secretary desires them to mix in with the frozen regions added to our territory on the North, to give the country an agreeable temperature, upon the same principle that the Scotchman compounded his punch. He put in whiskey to make it strong—water to make it weak—lemon to make it sour, and sugar to make it sweet. Mr. Seward seems determined to counterbalance \$7,000,000 worth of frigid zone attached to us upon the North by an addition of \$11,500,000 worth of the torrid on our South, and in this way give us a more equal climate. Seriously, it is to be hoped that the Senate will shut down the gate on these real estate transactions by refusing to confirm any more treaties in that direction until the national debt is reduced and the burthens of the people lessened. Taxes are sufficiently onerous now without having \$11,500,000 more added to them.

Chief Justice Chase gives considerable attention to financial matters. He thinks the time not far distant when the Government will have returned to specie payments, when he considers all the United States bonds will be redeemed in specie. On the subject of a uniform currency the world over, he is at present much interested. He also thinks the banking system of this country will be adopted by the rest of the world. He considers the experiment here has proved its practicability.

A Good Hit.—Thomas K. Beecher, the eccentric clergyman of Elmira, holds forth in a column of the Elmira Advertiser every week, saying many things sharp and quaint. Two weeks ago he got off the following:

"The less a man knows, and more liquor he drinks, the more determined he is to make this a white man's government."

That strikes us as being one of the home truths of the age in which we live. It will bear repeating and loss none of its piquancy thereby.

It may not be generally known that in Sweden elementary education is almost universal, and that in that country, for nearly two hundred years, the ability to read and write has been indispensable to the assumption of the functions of citizenship. There this old monarchy leads the van in the elevation of the qualifications of its subjects, before committing to them that share in political influence and duties which are granted to its citizens.

The Democrats are evidently impressed with the idea that what they call the great reaction was only a sport. Senator Beckwith, in a speech in the Quaker City, recently, asserted that the voice of the minority was not sufficiently respected in this country, and called upon the people to demand a legislative alternation in the laws regulating the thing. The Honorable Senator will shortly be out of office.

Records kept during the war show that cold steel plays but little part in modern battles. In three years there were reported on the Union side only 143 bayonet wounds, and 105 sabre cuts. Gunpowder does the work. Modern artillery and long range rifles give little chance for the bayonet or the dashing cavalry charge.

Since Gen. Sherman made his address to the Army of the Tennessee, the Democracy have commenced "going back" on him. The shots he fired into the "lost cause" indicate to them that he is not quite sound; therefore he is not quite so much a Presidential candidate as he was a week ago.

A complaint is made that the Internal revenue for the year has fallen off. A close calculation will probably disclose that the falling off, outside of the whisky frauds, is in proportion to the contraction of the currency.

Chief Justice Chase, while at Richmond last week, was not visited by any of the rebels. Even the members of the Richmond bar refrained from paying their respects to him as is customary.

For drunkenness, drink cold water; for health, rise early; to be happy, be honest; to please all, mind your own business.

Southern View of Grant's Position.

The recent victories of the Democratic party in the North have encouraged some of the rebel presses to the expression of timid opinions on the Presidential question. One of these (the New Orleans Crescent) at the head of half a column of attempted sneering at General Grant, says:

"If Grant has any politics he is probably a Radical. At least he knows that the Radicals have absolute control of the Republican party, and that his nomination must come from them. We presume he expects nothing from the Democratic party. If the recent overwhelming defeat of the Republicans have driven the Radicals to the alternative of Grant or nothing, with a very good chance for nothing even with Grant, their recent brilliant victories have relieved the Democrats from the necessity of taking up a doubtful man, or of seeking for other advantages than those conferred on them by the tyrannical, arbitrary, unconstitutional and corrupt legislation of their antagonists."

After this authoritative announcement from a leading Democratic organ, that Gen. Grant "expects nothing" from that party, we presume Northern organs of the same party will cease their attempts to create the impression that Grant is in hearty sympathy with the Copperhead policy. It may be more difficult to convince either intelligent Democrats or Republicans that the latter are driven "to the alternative of Grant or nothing, with a very good chance for nothing."

In a Bad Way.

There is a paper in Baltimore called the Evening Times, which may be regarded as a model of fire-eating journalism. It has just nominated Andrew Johnson for President in 1868, when, it says, we will have the first Presidential election since 1856; thus,

"Does it ever occur to the reader that it is now about eleven years since we have had a Presidential election in this country? The popular frenzy in 1860, which sent Lincoln and Hamlin to Washington, can scarcely be called a sober or deliberate expression of the will of the people. It was only what the Indians would call a 'big drunk,' and as the 'drunk' led us into four years civil war—an unhappy condition of things succeeded, which made the next so-called Presidential election in 1864 a melancholy farce, in which the voice of the people was stifled by the exercise of a villainous, military despotism."

The Times then proceeds to say that things are still unchanged; that "under no circumstances, as things stand at present, can we have another full and free Presidential election until 1872." If this is true, why has the Times nominated Andrew Johnson for 1868? Is he to run as a sectional candidate and become a "Rump" President? The Times is, at least, open to the suspicion of favoring another "big drunk" election.

Reputation.

The following letter from that able financier, Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, will be read with interest. It is direct and to the point. The letter was written to Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo, New York, and is as follows:

"Your note of the 6th instant has been received. If one who believes in high-toned swindling will write in favor of our repudiation, I will agree to give the subject the consideration of a careful reading. But I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the National debt in depreciating currency. The Secretary of the Treasury is sound on that subject, and in his forthcoming annual report will address an argument to Congress and the country that I am sure will please you and those who are neither knaves nor fools! The finance question is to become the leading one in the reorganization of parties, and I had hoped that such men as Butler and Stevens would have remained with the great body of their friends. Having an abiding faith in the honesty of the people, I believe the question will be settled honestly, and that honest Americans will be spared the shame of having their nation stigmatized as a land of cheats and swindlers."

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.—On the morning of Nov. 21st, a horrible accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. While the passenger train was waiting at Lookland for an extra freight train to switch off, a freight train following ran into the rear of the express train. Four ladies named Morgan, sisters from New Orleans, and Charles Jackson, of Boston, were killed, and some twenty others were more or less injured. One Miss Morgan had her head completely cut off, and another her entrails torn out. After the accident the cars caught fire, and but for this occurrence it is likely the lives of all, except the two above named, might have been saved.—Mr. Jackson having lost his life in endeavoring to save the ladies. The remains of the dead were removed to Spring Grove Vault, at Cincinnati, where they await the order of their friends.

What an essay could be written upon the point that if the men who now control Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland, had their choice, they would prefer Jefferson Davis to General Grant for President, and deliberately repudiate the national debt, unless the rebel debt were added to it, or the rebels paid for their slaves! And yet every Southern State but Tennessee and West Virginia would be exactly like these but for the Radicals! Adding to them the States which the Copperheads have carried in the late elections, you would soon have a party that would make every tyrant in the world shout for joy.

Miss Kate Huber, of Mount Joy, two weeks ago, tasted what she supposed to be medicine, but which was corrosive sublimate, and died from the effects of the poison on the 5th inst.

The way Mr. Lincoln conducted his affairs may be inferred from the fact that the debt due by the deceased amounted to just thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents.

Washington City Gossip.

Both Houses of the Fortieth Congress re-assembled at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, Nov. 21st, pursuant to adjournment in July. There was a large attendance of visitors and spectators, and the galleries were filled long before the hour of meeting. The expectation of the presentation of the impeachment report in the House especially attracted many to that branch.

The moment the journal was read in the House, the Democrats through Mr. Brooks of New York, and Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin, objected to the newly elected Tennessee delegation being sworn in, on the ground that some of them were disloyal. The latter addressed the House for an hour, giving specific details of his reasons and facts as applied to each member. A running debate followed for three hours, when the House finally voted to admit all the delegation but Butler of the First Tennessee District, whose credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections for investigation into the charge of disloyalty preferred against him. The rest of the delegation were sworn in.

The introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives repealing the law under which the currency may be (and has been) contracted at the rate of four millions a month, shows what the action of Congress is likely to be. For we do not question that the bill will become a law at an early day.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a joint resolution declaring the faith of the Government pledged to the redemption of all the public debt in coin, except where otherwise stipulated in the loan.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Nearly all the Senators were present. Mr. Wade was on hand, apparently none the worse of his recent mishap, although to those who were curious on the subject he exhibited a very ugly looking wound on the head, surrounded by a ring of shining plaster. Gov. Morton was in feeble health, scarcely able to be in his seat. Several Senators were absent.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling for facts and figures in possession of the Secretary of the Treasury on the repeal of the cotton tax. It was adopted.

Arrangements are being made for the meeting in Washington of the 10th of next month of persons interested in having changes made in the Internal Revenue laws relating to alcohol and distilled spirits.

The President it is said, will not send in his annual message until the regular time in December. A large portion of the document, it is understood will be directed to the financial affairs of the Government.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee, on Monday, reported in favor of impeaching President Johnson.

Mr. Stevens will soon offer a bill for the division of Texas.

It is said that Jeff Davis' counsel will object to his trial by Judge Underwood, and that if their objections are overruled, they will withdraw from the case and leave the prisoner alone. Davis has reached Richmond.

Radical Humanity.

The Radical convention of Alabama has set to work in the true spirit of benevolent reform. One of its first acts is to provide for the restoration of the property of rebel widows and orphans squandered by executors, administrators, and guardians, during the rebellion. Hardy's State Sentinel of the 9th of November thus explains this monstrous rebel perfidy. Here we have a picture at once of rebel inhumanity to the poor widow and orphan, and of Radical energy to correct the wrong and punish the wrong-doer:

"During the last two years we have had occasion to visit the probate judges' offices of forty of the sixty-two counties of the State, and we made it a point to ascertain to what extent estates had been settled with rebel paper issued by that mob to be used as money, and in every county a more or less number of estates had been settled in this way, and this paper filled every pigeon hole, drawer, desk and trunk in many of the probate judges' offices. The rebel Legislature of Alabama authorized controllers of estates, whether the effects of these estates were in money or notes, to invest such effects in rebel bonds, which thousands of them done; and in many instances, after the rebellion was suppressed, these men hurried a settlement of their administrations and paid over Confederate money. In some instances, administrators who held notes for property of estates would compromise with the debtors, let them take up the notes at reduced prices, and would then buy Confederate money, and return that trash to the court as effects of estates, thus swindling the poor, sorrowing widows and helpless orphans out of what honestly belonged to them, leaving these poor widows and helpless children penniless, while the administrator had their property in his pocket; and all done strictly in accordance with a set of outlawed rebels sitting as a body to legislate for a people.

We could go on and enumerate hundreds of instances where this gigantic plundering has been done; and as prof we refer every honest man to the files in every probate judge's office in Alabama.

THE TENDENCY IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH TOWARD ROME.—The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has an article in this week's Independent, in which he deprecates the tendency in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country toward the Roman Church, in language of which the reader will gain some idea from the following quotation: "Every intelligent Christian must perceive that a most important crisis is approaching in the Episcopal Church. The anxieties of all lovers of Protestant truth are aroused lest this venerable communion be betrayed to its pre-Reformation foes. The steady advance of Tractarian doctrine, the unresisted development of Ritualistic Reformed churches, and the manifest tendencies toward some sort of intercommunion with the Greek, if not the Roman, church—all these facts combine to produce doubtfulness among those within the dear old Protestant Episcopal church. A year more will develop certain features of their system, which are not now so concealed as they fancy, and which will demonstrate to Protestant Christendom which way these men are facing."

A new phase of the Trichinae movement or scare is now announced. Codfish are all full of worms, which live all through the salting and boiling and chopping and frying necessary before they come up wriggling in the nicely browned codfish balls. Sensitive persons must now stop using codfish as they long ago did pork.

The news from Mexico is that the remains of Maximilian have been delivered to Admiral Tegetoff. From Austria, the news is that Carlotta is still "out of her mind," with little prospect of the restoration of her reason—two distinct items intimately related and suggestive of a long term of affliction.

San Francisco has forwarded of 2,000 to Garibaldi.

Speech of Gen. Sherman.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman addressed the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," at its annual meeting in St. Louis, on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, 1867, from which we extract the following passages:

I have often been asked by my fellow soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether after all our labors had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called on to repeat the scenes of 1863 and 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not in the hurry-burly of time and politics, regain their "lost cause" and lost pride?

On these points I feel no great solicitude, but whether I can convey to your minds the same conviction I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and events in the past are usually as real as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious cause than we. And never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfill its natural office.

As early as 1761, an hundred years before our civil war, Virginia, under the influence of Richard Henry Lee, attempted to stop the importation of slaves by a prohibitory duty, but her action was vetoed in England. In South Carolina a similar attempt was made, with a like result. In Georgia General Oglethorpe began his colony for the express purpose of limiting the extension of slavery in that direction. Still later, at the time of our revolutionary war, the sentiment opposed to the institution of slavery was nearly universal, so much so that the slave trade was prohibited after 1808, and the word slave was not written at all in our Constitution.

Slavery would surely have been extinguished in this country by a gradual and natural process, and we might have spared our civil war, had not other causes come into play. It was found that the soil and climate of the Southern States were admirably adapted to the growth of cotton and had much to do in fastening slavery upon us as a people, and should have a just share in the responsibility for its baneful result. Under these influences cotton became a power in the land. It was proud, arrogant and claimed to be king. It dictated the right to go where it pleased, and to extend itself over lands, such as Kansas and California, not adapted to it or slave labor at all; and at last rebelled and set up a government of its own, whose very cornerstones were cotton and slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion, and I only mention these facts in the past to show that others than the people of the South were partially responsible, and should share the natural consequences of their own acts.

If slavery was the real cause of our civil war, or even the pretext for it, and if children should inherit the sin of their fathers, then none of us who trace our rights back to the earlier days of this Republic, can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion.

We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons and friends, and are burdened with a vast National debt, binding on us in fact, in law and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid.

Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they too have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of their country, cities in ashes and fields laid waste, their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cap-sheaf to their stock of misery; her proud men begging for pardon and appealing for permission to raise food for their children, her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever. How any Southern gentleman, with these facts plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face, and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his "Lost Cause," or speak of it in language other than of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding, and instead of being reviled I know that their Lost Cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of the day.

Now that slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhappy wrecks left behind, and all danger is past, if any set of men again appeal to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to our country through the long tedious vassalage of colonization; which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary war; led our conquering army to the gates of Mexico in 1847, and has borne us gloriously through four years of as hard war as ever tested the manhood of any people.

With our population increasing thirty-three percent every ten years, with our national wealth developing in even a greater ratio; with our frontiers pushing back in every direction; with farms and villages and cities rapidly covering our vast national domain; with mines of gold and silver and iron and coal pouring out wealth faster than ever did the cotton fields of the South, with forty thousand miles of railroads—can any one doubt our present strength, or calculate our future destiny?

If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in our future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand. But, if like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to the wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and must soon turn back and flow South. They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try to stop the Army of the Tennessee which swept the length and breadth of their land. The next war of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it.

The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers at Binghamton, N. Y., were entirely frozen over during Monday night—the most rapid freezing known in several years.

An experienced Pennsylvania State Senator has had his pockets extensively deepened in expectation of his sojourn in Harrisburg.

The Republican Policy.

Harper's Weekly is always sound and sensible in its views of National and Republican policy. As a journal, that paper has accomplished much good work for the cause of the country, and its words, on all subjects relating to politics, are always full of weight and reason. Speaking of the Republican Policy, the Weekly says that the policy of reconstruction is already declared, and it is in operation. Its fundamental principles is the consent of the governed, expressed in the usual American manner, by the voice of the majority. A certain number of the governed are to have no vote because of conspicuous perjury and rebellion; but the disability is to be removed at any time by Congress. This policy cannot be revoked without national dishonor and danger. Side issues may and should be dropped. Legislation should be calm and judicious, lightening the public burden, and looking to immediate harmony. A narrow and fierce leadership should be promptly and plainly repudiated. But the policy of restoration, founded on equity and common sense, must be maintained. That is not extravagant, nor fanatical, nor extreme. It recognizes civil government upon the only acknowledged basis of a popular system. Just as strenuously as the Republican party opposed the extension of slavery into free territory, which was the paramount issue of 1860, must it insist upon equal rights as the corner-stone of reconstruction, which is the paramount issue of 1867. If the country is not ripe for it, it is a profound misfortune. But our duty is none the less plain. The country was not ready for a policy of non-extension in 1866. But the Republican party did not feel that it must therefore relinquish its faith and policy. Had it done so, nothing could have saved the United States from becoming a vast slave empire.

If, in the present situation, the party should abandon its national policy, it yields to what? To a policy which restores the Southern States to the unqualified control of the most disaffected element of the population, disfranchises the freedmen, and repudiates the debt. The approval of such a policy by the country would be the condemnation of the war, and of the American doctrine of liberty and government.

We have the most unshaken confidence in the good sense of the American people, and therefore we do not suppose that they mean to write "fool" upon the brow of every supporter of the war, and upon the head-stone of every dead Union Soldier.

A MONSTROUS BEARD.—Last evening Chief of Police, Mr. Scott, presented us a photograph of a gentleman now on a visit to this city, whose beard has grown to the monstrous length of six feet within the last seven years. We understand he has to carry it rolled up under his arm when walking, otherwise it would trail the ground. The individual who wears this singular looking appendage is not myth. He is now stopping at a friend's house in the Fifth ward, and his name is Andrew Keppen. Neither is the beard false, but of perfectly natural growth. From its appearance one would judge that, if wrapped around his body, it would afford almost as good a covering as a blanket.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"How do you do?" said a friend to Mr. O. D. Kimball, in Quincy market, Boston, Friday. "First rate, never was better," replied Mr. Kimball, and fell dead as he spoke.

New Advertisements.

LADIES' FURS! Mefts, Collars, Victorines and Bertha's—a fine assortment—just received at Nov. 27-1m.] THE KEYSTONE STORE.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS—a supply in late styles, just received and for sale, at low figures, at the KEYSTONE STORE.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—Garn Blankets, Grey Blankets and White Blankets—at reduced prices at the KEYSTONE STORE.

WALL PAPER—a large assortment—at the KEYSTONE STORE.

CARPET CHAIN—for sale, very cheap—at the KEYSTONE STORE.

WE are also opening a new supply of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Rubies, Dressfast Shawls, Ladies' Coats, Robes, Hats, Caps, Nations, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at prices that defy competition. NIVLING & SHOWERS, "Keystone Store," Second Street, Clearfield.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain promissory note, calling for Fifty Dollars, given by the undersigned to Charles Hensell, dated the 21st of November, 1867, and payable on the 1st of March, 1868, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law—having received no consideration therefor. DANIEL LOW, Woodward tp., Nov. 27, '67-3tp.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books ever published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan convents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the interior life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopaedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large octavo volume of over 1600 pages, illustrated. Send for circulars of terms, which are very liberal. A. S. HALE & Co., Nov. 27-2t. Hartford, Conn.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of CLEARFIELD COUNTY: DUDLEY BRANCH, vs. A. J. AMES. Fi. Fa. No. — Term, 1867. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from sale of personal property, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 10th of December, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Nov. 27, 1867-4t. Auditor.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of CLEARFIELD COUNTY: ERLAN RAKESTRAW, vs. MARY J. RAKESTRAW. Sub. Sur. Divorce. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court, to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend and cross-examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Nov. 27, 1867, 4t. Commissioner.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of CLEARFIELD COUNTY: AUGUSTUS BOYLE, vs. MARY BOYLE. Sub. Sur. Divorce. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court, to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 21st of December, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend and cross-examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Nov. 27, 1867-4t. Commissioner.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of CLEARFIELD COUNTY: RICHARDSON, vs. RICHARDSON. Sub. Sur. Divorce. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court, to take testimony in the above case, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Clearfield, on Thursday, the 19th of December, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend and cross-examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Nov. 27, 1867-4t. Commissioner.

GRAND Dramatical and Musical ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H. DAVIS and Troupe.

Assisted by a full and efficient Orchestra, will give an entertainment, consisting of DRAMATIC SKETCHES, LAUGHABLE FARCES, COMIC INTERLUDES, ETHIOPIAN ACTS, MUSICAL BURETTAS, COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SINGING! Forming at once a combination of attractions that cannot be excelled.

The management having been before the public for the last fifteen years, feels confident of his ability to please and amuse each and every one desiring an evening's amusement. Therefore there need be no hesitancy in attending the performance of these incomparable Artists, as each and every act is so presented that one and all may attend without fear of insult—and at the same time receive a full share of

FUN! MIRTH!! AND LAUGHTER!!!

The Troupe will appear in the COURT HOUSE, AT CLEARFIELD, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1867. Reserved seats for ladies. Admission, 35 cts. | Children, 20 cts.

Doors open 7 o'clock, performance commences at 8 o'clock, November 27, 1867-1t.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ADOLPH SCHOLPP, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Would respectfully announce that he has recently commenced the above business in Clearfield, and solicits a share of patronage.

His cigars are made of the very best material, and in style of manufacture will compare with those of any other establishment.

For the convenience of the public he has opened a sales stand in Mr. Bridge's Merchant Tailoring establishment, where all can be accommodated who may favor him with a call.

He has always on hand a superior article of chewing and smoking tobaccos, to which he directs the attention of "lovers of the weed."

Merchants and Dealers, throughout the county supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. Call and examine his stock when you come to Clearfield. Nov. 20, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Al. Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, I have caused to be sold at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER, 1867, the following described Real Estate, to wit: All those certain two tracts or pieces of land situate in Clearfield county, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment rendered by the Court in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Deyer, dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1873, beginning at a post, thence by Nicholson's survey W. 200 degrees, N. 260 perches to post, thence by land of John Bingham, S. 39 degrees, E. 260 perches to post, thence by vacant land, N. 39 degrees, E. 260 perches to post, and thence by Christian Gettings' land, N. 40 degrees, W. 280 perches to the place of beginning, containing 432 acres and 11 perches, and also a tract of land, to be sold to satisfy a judgment rendered by the Court in pursuance of a warrant granted to Nathaniel Donaldson, dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1873, beginning at a post, thence by Nicholson's survey, S. 39 degrees, W. 260 perches to a post, thence by land of John Bingham, S. 40 degrees, E. 260 perches to a post, thence by vacant land, N. 39 degrees, E. 260 perches to post, and thence by land of John Buyer, N. 40 degrees, W. 280 perches to the place of beginning, containing 439 acres and 11 perches, and also a tract of land, to be sold to satisfy a judgment rendered by the Court in pursuance of a warrant granted to Loren A. Ensworth, and to be sold as the property of Lewis Jamison and Loren A. Ensworth. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff. Nov. 13.

TO THE HONORABLE, the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Clearfield, Penna.:

I, Jacob A. Faust, High Sheriff, in and for the county aforesaid, did execute Lena Miller, who was sentenced by the aforesaid Judges, "that you, Lena Miller, the prisoner at the Bar, be taken from thence to the Jail of the county of Clearfield, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead," and did execute the said criminal within the walls of the jail yard, at Clearfield, aforesaid, at the time designated by the death warrant so directed by the Governor of this Commonwealth, dated at Harrisburg on the eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JACOB A. FAUST, High Sheriff. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th Nov. 1867. D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk of the Court of Ac.

We, the undersigned, who were called upon by the Sheriff of Clearfield county, to witness the execution of Lena Miller, within the jail yard of the aforesaid county, do, upon our respective oaths and affirmations, say, that the said criminal was executed, as set forth in the above return, made by Jacob A. Faust, High Sheriff, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and three o'clock in the afternoon. Witness our hands and seals, this 13th day of November, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. John A. Boyton, [SEAL], B. Harshorn, [SEAL], Wm. J. Homplish, [SEAL], F. G. Miller, [SEAL], Sam'l Mitchell, [SEAL], L. R. Merrill, [SEAL], Math. Ogden, [SEAL], The Dougherty, [SEAL], Isaac Caldwell, [SEAL], Wm. W. Worrell, [SEAL], Ezra Aie, [SEAL], A. W. Walters, [SEAL]. Clearfield, Nov. 20, 1867-2t.

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