

# Raftsmen's Journal.



R. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:  
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Greeley's speech at New Orleans, on Wednesday, May 17, was full of cordial expressions of good will toward the Southern people, and was well received.

The Joint High Commission treaty does not meet with much favor in England; while in this country it is generally approved by the press, and will be ratified by the Senate.

The Democratic press shows symptoms of improvement in their mode of speaking of the President of the United States. For instance, a Southern journal of that stripe remarks: "General Grant may not be a statesman, a philosopher or a soldier. But he is not a fool."

"Ladies in William-Street street-cars sit down on the first handy knee, if the seats are all full."—Sun.

Come, Colonel, we thought your modesty would forbid such an exposure of the ladies; but, we presume, your thoughtlessness is entirely owing to your being a candidate for an Associate Judgeship.

Both Houses of the Legislature, Tuesday, May 16th, agreed to the border raid claims bill, amended so as to provide for a revision of all claims, and the issuing of certificates signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, the certificates being payable only when the United States shall pay such claims. The revision of the claims is to be made under the direction of the courts of the several counties.

The Democratic majority in the State Senate passed a resolution, on Saturday last, discharging all the conference committees. Should the House agree to the adjournment resolution, the appropriation bills would fail, thus leaving the soldiers' orphans and common schools, the charitable institutions and insane hospitals, without funds for their maintenance, compelling the latter to discharge their inmates. The Democratic majority in the Senate is responsible for this state of affairs, and will be held to a strict accountability by the people.

An important circular just issued by the Treasury Department relative to the payment of interest on the registered stock of the new loans, states that these payments will be paid by check to the order of the person in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder. When furnished otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or Depository where the interest is to be paid. It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all persons subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change at least fifteen days before the interest day.

"Bids will soon be offered to manufacturers of brass collars to supply enough equal to the Federal office holders in the United States. Each collar will be marked 'U. S. G.' They must be delivered to collectors of ports, supervisors of internal revenue and postmasters, and guaranteed to be substantial enough to last until after the Presidential campaign of 1872."—Huntington Monitor.

And the Democracy would like to get hold of the Federal offices—collars and all. Brass collars, however, would not just quite be the thing for Democratic office holders, as they generally commit such gross outrages when in office as to deserve collars of a different character—hempen ones. How is it, Mr. Monitor?

The editor of the Clearfield Republican, not content with blaming the present National administration with a violation of every law of the land, went so far, in his issue of last week, as to blame President Grant for the present corrupt manner of making Democratic nominations in this country. This is the largest joke of the season. Is George so venal as to believe that his readers are possessed of such a degree of ignorance as to receive all his silly "bellyings" as truth? If so, the "early education" of his party friends must have been sadly "neglected," indeed. The idea of making "the government" responsible for the corruptions of the Democratic party in Clearfield county is preposterous beyond precedent. It won't work, George; try some other dodge.

The Press says: Light is breaking in on Kentucky. Negroes have received damages for being ejected from the street cars of Louisville, and now a State Judge instructs a grand jury to admit negro testimony in its investigations. This sensible Judge, whose name is Cofer, and whose politics are progressive if Democratic, decides that negroes are citizens, and have a right to testify, if necessary, for their protection in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and further, that a Judge of Kentucky is bound by the clause of the constitution of that State prescribing the oath of office, to uphold the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. Judge Cofer was an officer in the army of the late Confederate States.

## Our Candidates.

We place at the head of our columns, today, the candidates of the Republican party, nominated at Harrisburg last week. Dr. DAVID STANTON, the candidate for Auditor General, is a resident of Beaver county, and is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio. He was born in 1829, and when twenty-one years of age removed to his present place of residence and commenced the practice of medicine, a practice he is still actively and profitably engaged in, his evidences of merit and qualifications being apparent in diplomas from the Cleveland Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania. In August 1861, he entered the service of his country as surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac until promoted to the post of surgeon U. S. V., in November, 1862, from which date until he resigned, in December, 1865, he acted as Superintendent of Hospitals, and as assistant and acting Medical Director of the Northern Department, on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman and Hooker. In 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, and in 1865 was made brevet colonel. The Doctor is of Quaker descent, was an old time Abolitionist, and is a near relative of the lamented Secretary of War Stanton, to whom he has a strong personal resemblance. Mr. S. is peculiarly fitted for the important position to which the Republicans of this State have assigned him as their standard bearer.

Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, the candidate for Surveyor General, was born in the city of Philadelphia January 26, 1839, of Scotch parentage. He served an apprenticeship with Merriek & Sons, at their great South work foundry. At the outset of the war he enlisted from there as a private, April 20, 1861, serving during the three months' service in company G, Twenty-third Pennsylvania, and was mustered out as sergeant. On September 5, 1861, he was mustered in as sergeant of company D, Eighty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers serving as such until promoted to second lieutenant, dating December 18, 1862. He was wounded in the foot at the second Bull Run battle, in which he participated. In August, 1863, he was promoted to be captain of Company A, Sixth regiment United States colored troops, serving with this company and regiment in all its marches and engagements in front of Petersburg and on the James river. In the charge on the rebel works at New Market (better known as Chapin's Farm), September 29, 1864, he was again wounded in the foot, resulting in the amputation of the right leg below the knee. When able to leave the hospital he was again assigned to duty at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, returning to his regiment in August, 1865. He was then placed in charge of the county of Brunswick and Hanover, Freedmen's Bureau, forming the sub-district of Wilmington, and remained in this position until mustered out with the regiment, September 20, 1865, when he received a commission as lieutenant colonel. Mr. Beath is at present engaged as book-keeper in one of the largest collieries in Schuylkill county, and is especially fitted for the important post of Surveyor General.

Such are the candidates presented by the Republican party to the people for their suffrages. Their record as soldiers during the rebellion is unexceptionable, and their qualifications for the important stations to which they will be triumphantly elected in October next is acknowledged by all.

A motion made by Senator White, one day last week, to consider the House bill providing for a Constitutional Convention, was defeated by a party vote, all the Democratic Senators opposing it. Even Mr. Buckalew, who at one time so earnestly labored for reform in this direction, was forced to cringe under the party bias, and subject his own judgment to the dictation of party leaders. Under these circumstances, we fear there is little hope for any reformation of our State government, until the Republicans again control both branches of the Legislature.

An order has been issued from the War Department for a discharge of so many of the army as will reduce the number to 30,000. It is understood that those to be discharged are about 4,000. Company commanders are directed to select the names of all inefficient soldiers, such as should be discharged for the good of the service. In this connection we would suggest, that the expensive system of recruiting can well be modified, and thus save a large sum to the Treasury.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun thinks that the area that has been or will be planted in cotton in Georgia is fully equal to what was planted last year. Many a poor fellow next year will be oversupplied with cotton, which will be very cheap, and will have to buy even and provisions at high prices. The cotton crop of 1871 will probably be not less than 4,600,000 bales, the largest crop, with one exception, ever raised.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, L. O. O. F., in his annual report, says the membership of the order has more than doubled itself in seven years. In 1864 it was 39,343; in 1870 it foots up 80,153. The number of lodges in operation is 664, an increase of 63 during the past year; aggregate number of members 80,153, having increased 4,688 during 1870.

The act forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days, in this State, has not yet become a law, as has been generally stated by the press. It appears to stick fast in the Senate—a body which has, during the legislative session of this year, smothered a good deal of beneficial legislation to be drawing near.

FRANCE.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 21st. An entrance was effected at two points simultaneously—the gate of St. Cloud and the gate of Montreuil. The insurgents abandoned the ramparts. The end seems to be drawing near.

## A Little of Everything.

Boys—farmers, planting corn.  
To elevate a dunder—send him up in a balloon.  
Hung up a fiddle—the gal who lost her box.  
The Fourth of July comes on Tuesday this year.  
A sure way to make an impression—fall in the mud.  
Returned to this country—Mrs. Lincoln, last week.  
Hair pins of thorns are the latest Chattanooga novelty.  
Adam is the reputed author of the music, "Warblings at Eve."  
A doctor's motto is supposed to be: "Patients and long suffering."  
Los Angeles, California, raises oranges twelve inches in diameter.  
The "barefoot" season has opened and "shoo fly" time is on hand.  
The aborigines of California now number less than seven thousand.

There is said to be nearly 20,000 veterans of the war of 1812 still living.  
Lighted with gas—many of the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad.  
Edward H. Ruloff, the Binghamton murderer, was hung on Thursday last.  
Convicted—a "slay horse-thief," in North Carolina. Woman's rights, eh?  
Increasing—the "express" business at this place. We congratulate the agent.  
The snow was yet six inches deep in northern parts of New Hampshire, last week.  
The old saying, "Figures won't lie," has no reference to fashionable ladies now-a-days.  
A New Orleans paper speaks of the atmosphere there as "wanton with sensuous coolness."  
The chaplain of the Kansas State Prison is Mrs. Lydia Sexton, an old lady 70 years of age.  
On some of the new palace stock cars, it is said that a man goes along to fan the hogs.  
"Hold your tongue," is an injunction that should be heeded by some persons we wot of.  
It makes all the difference in the world whether glasses are used over or under a man's nose.  
The University of Kentucky has purchased Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, for \$20,000.  
An exchange wants to know whether a lover can be called a "suitor," when he don't suit her.  
A down east woman could not attend her father's funeral because she was so busy cleaning house.  
Whether old age is to be respected depends very much whether it applies to men and women or to poultry.  
A sign on an eating house on the New Jersey railroad says: "Coffee and eggs fresh laid by Mary Jones."

It is said that fresh vegetables purify the blood.  
We know that they will clean out a pocket-book very effectively.  
The workmen in a Massachusetts paper mill have found \$50 in money among the rags during the past month.  
Democratic politicians are "wallowing" around lively. The contest among the faithful is getting interesting.  
A writer, in reference to suicide says, "once struggle or poison life, and all is over." Well, who said it wasn't?

The "malevolent potato bug" is announced by a contemporary to be "sitting in the fence corners waiting for business."  
Very interesting—"A little of everything," judging from the eagerness with which it is read. Skip the "hard" words.  
"I'm waiting for the train," were the dying words of a man who had been a confederator on a New England railroad.  
The difference between miners and miners is simply this: The one class works underground and the other under ground.  
It is said that there is no friendship between two women so strong that one good looking young man is not able to break up.

Sensible—the fellow who don't like "my little bed." He always wants them big enough for two with room for a couple more.  
Needs winding up—a certain man's business that is fast running down. The best way to do it is to advertise in the Journal.  
The annual sale of the ladies of the Unitarian society, is announced by a contemporary. A queer way of getting rid of ladies.  
Restless, in commenting upon the present state of female suffrage, says: "It must be a very poor sort that requires so much to be dressed."

A New York contemporary remarks that inebriated in that region are loath to take "the pauper-broker's" right place to take the "pleige."  
It is said that quite a number of dogs have died in different parts of the county this Spring from an "insane" barking at Democratic candidates.  
Chicago is a queer place. They have just passed a law forbidding funeral processions from stopping at drinking saloons on their return from the cemetery.  
When an editor of a woman's rights paper speaks of "the most delicious, delightful, delicious, entertaining and distracting of innocent indulgences," he means a kiss.

Merrill's young ladies are rejoicing because next year will leap year, and they will then have an opportunity to make their backward lovers come to time.  
A new brand of whisky made in Robertson county, Ky., has been named "Zack Chaudler." It is said to be better and purer, and a dead shot every time at that distance.  
Columbus, Ga., gathered on the river bank the other day for the purpose of killing a wild duck. From three hundred shots were fired at the bird, and it flew off in disgust.  
When the breach in the Erie Canal occurred at Oa Row, the water spread over an extensive surface, and now, from these flooded plains, thousands of fish are being gathered.  
The citizens of Arizona, exasperated by repeated Indian outrages, attacked a party of Apaches at Camp Grant on the 30th, killing eighty-five and capturing forty-five children.

Looks bad—to see a poor fellow disgorge about two and a half gallons for nothing, when it cost him the rate of ten cents a hunk to put it in there. "New York" always was a dear place.  
Dr. Green informs the world that when a lady says no and means yes she has the same aphorism, arising from embosomed thoughts. Marriage is the only cure for the disease. When a woman says no after marriage she means it.  
A newly married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress, and a duck of a parrot. He says such dealings in poultry will ruin him.  
"If she does this put it on!" is an old and trite saying, brought to mind upon learning that several persons had recently appropriated certain items to themselves, when they were not so intended. Mrs. is the best policy.

The British Trade Journal says: "A net diamond may be tested by placing wax on its back. The lustre of a true gem will not be affected with this operation, while the spurious brilliancy of paste imitations will be totally destroyed by it."  
The Tyrone Herald says that "nice young men from Geocelia stay up all night when they visit Clearfield, so as not to miss the 5 o'clock train in the morning." One of the "nice young men" who was here with Dr. Ruloff, says it is a mistake, for he was coming out of the hotel, on his way to the "5 o'clock train," he stumbled over Dr. Ruloff, who had been sleeping on the porch. Legend, with too much "fig" in it, is supposed to have been the cause.

## Republican State Convention.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 17th, and organized by the appointment of James R. Kelly, Esq., of Washington, as temporary chairman. After the appointment of the customary committees the convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, when the Chairman of the Committee on permanent organization, reported as permanent officers:  
President—William Elliott, of Philadelphia.  
Vice Presidents—Wm. J. Pollock, Wm. R. Lees, Wm. M. Bunn, and Wm. F. Miller, of Philadelphia, and one from each Congressional district.  
E. K. Lukens, of Philadelphia, and a number of others.

The Convention then made the following nominations:  
For Auditor General—Col. David Stanton, of Beaver county.  
For Surveyor General—Col. Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill county.

After a few terse remarks from the candidates, the committee on resolutions presented the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:  
The Republicans of Pennsylvania, assembled in convention, declare that  
1. They demand of the Legislature the immediate passage of an act calling a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution for the purpose, among other things, of abolishing and prohibiting special legislation; securing the election of all State officers by the people; establishing a judicial system that will make justice prompt and sure; and providing for the passage of general laws that shall so encourage industrial enterprise, that Pennsylvania shall be enabled to take her just place in the front rank of all the States.

2. They demand of Congress that the credit of the nation shall be faithfully maintained; home industry encouraged and protected; and adequate civil service system established for regulating appointments to office; taxes reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the steady, but not too rapid extinction of the national debt; the honor of the republic sustained at home and abroad; the rights of every man, protected in the States, and every man, entitled thereto, secured in the polling of one vote, and no more, at each election.

3. They declare their unalterable attachment to the principle of protection to home industry in the levying of tariff duties, in accordance with the wise policy which has existed from the foundation of the government to this time.

4. They condemn the policy of retrenchment and wholesale enforcement of the laws, which has prevailed since the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and which has cost the first two years of his administration in reducing the national debt over two hundred millions, and in curtailing the taxes to the extent of eighty millions annually. They commend, also, the similar policy which has prevailed under Republican rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in the payment of the war debt of three and a half millions; reducing the State debt from forty to thirty millions; and in abolishing the State tax on real estate. It is to the fact that both the State and nation have been reduced to the condition of paupers, and it is to the continuance of that party in power, the people must alone look for the continuance of this policy. The return of the Democrats to power in either State or nation, must inevitably be attended with a relapse to the condition of paupers, and the impairment of State and national credit, and to the abandonment of that protection to free labor under which our industry has thriven and our people become made prosperous.

5. That in the judgment of this Convention, the time has come when the State tax on personal estate may be safely abolished, and the other taxes, imposed by State laws, may also prudently be reduced without injury to the credit of the Commonwealth.

6. That as an indication of what the people may fear from a return of the Democratic party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority of the State Senate. The Legislature has been now nearly five months in session, and is not yet nearly through with its legitimate business, owing to the obstructive policy of this majority. In all this time scarcely a single measure of public interest has been passed, and the time has been wasted in their efforts to force on our State an unjust law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud.

7. That the people of the State who have this day nominated for State officers, "They are honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, and in every way worthy the public confidence. We ask for their election, and the time has been wasted in their efforts to force on our State an unjust law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud."

8. That the administration of President Grant meets the full approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. His financial policy, by which the national debt is being steadily reduced; the reduction in the expenditures of the government; the honest collection of the revenue; his fidelity to the principles of human rights, through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people in having no policy to force against their will; and the spotless integrity of his administration, commend to the continued confidence of the American people, and point to him as the honored leader of our party now, and its proper standard bearer in 1872.

After some debate the President of the Convention, and the candidates just nominated, were empowered to select the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Committee to be constituted in the usual manner, and to consist of one from each Congressional District.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due to General Hurlbut and General Campbell for the able, faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

## The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire proceedings of the Convention.

After tendering thanks to the presiding officers, for the manner in which they discharged their duties, the Convention adjourned, sine die, with three hearty cheers for the ticket nominated.

## Pennsylvania Republican.

The crushing defeat of the Republicans of New Hampshire in March last was taken by many superficial observers as the beginning of a widespread reaction which was to sweep the Republican party out of existence. The Democracy, grown weary with long deferred hopes, and defeated aspirations, hailed it as the beginning of the day which was to elevate them to power and plunder.

Connecticut, followed soon after with an equally crushing Democratic defeat, reversed the reasoning of the first class and reverted the second to its former despair and despondency. It proved that the disease which afflicted the Republican party was so incurable that it could not be remedied by handshaking, and that it still retained its old elements of vitality and vigor. Since that time there have been several minor elections which more than confirmed these conclusions.

Here in Pennsylvania the party was never more united and harmonious than at present. What little we have had of a partial Democratic rule has alarmed the people and convinced them that safety can only be found in the rule of the Republicans. The condition of national affairs, too, is sufficient to make them adhere to their original faith and turn from the revolutionary KKK with distrust. The State is as strongly Republican as ever, for despite the disastrous defeats of the Western Pennsylvania Congressmen last fall we had a majority on the average county vote more than double that which Geary received in 1860. Previous to that year the vote and majorities are shown in the following table:

In 1860—A. G. Curtis,	262,349
H. D. Foster,	230,239
Republican majority,	32,110
In 1863—Curtis,	269,506
Woodward,	254,171
Republican majority,	15,335
In 1864—Lincoln,	299,391
McClellan,	276,316
Republican majority,	23,075
In 1866—Geary,	507,274
Clymer,	290,096
Republican majority,	17,178
In 1868—Grant,	342,280
Seymour,	313,382
Republican majority,	28,898
In 1869—Geary,	290,552
Packer,	285,956
Republican majority,	4,596

It will be seen from a glance at the above that with an active canvass next fall there is not the slightest probability that Pennsylvania will reverse her voice. Our State ticket is a good one, and if it is followed, as we expect to see it, by an equally strong one in this city, we shall carry the State by a majority that shall astonish even ourselves, and make it certain for Grant next year by a vote larger than that we gave him in 1868. What will be wanted only is active, earnest, unswerving work.—Press.

## New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, at our place, will be charged double usual rates. Notices.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row, New York and Geo. P. HOWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for the Journal. In that city and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

## TAXES AND HIGH PRICES REPEALED!

Great reduction of prices and great attraction at

HARTSOCK & GOODWIN'S in Curwensville, Pa.,

Caused by the opening of a new lot of

Spring and Summer Goods.

We take pleasure in informing our old as well as new customers and the public generally, that we have returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of goods.

We call special attention to our elegant assortment of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, in every variety.

CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, JEANS and SHEETINGS, and every variety of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, at prices to suit the times.

Ladies' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, in endless variety. Come and examine them.

Men's and Boy's BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and price.

HATS and CAPS, in every style.

Skeleton and Glove Fitting Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Pocket Cutlery, of the best English make, Soap, Perfumery and Nations of all kinds.

GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, WOOD and WILLOWWARE, PAINTS and OILS, PATENT MEDICINES and DRUGS, and in fact everything you want, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

Wool and Short Shingles wanted.

HARTSOCK & GOODWIN, Curwensville, May 24-2m.

FOR SALE—One three-year old, BLACK HORSE, quiet and good to travel, by MRS. W. H. ANDERSON, near Barnfield, Clearfield county, Pa. May 17.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one black and one bay horse, now in possession of David Cofer, of Morris township, as they belong to me and are only left with said Cofer on loan, subject to my order at any time. May 24-3p. M. B. CONWAY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one black mare, 1 dun mare and colt, 2 one year old colts, 14 head of young cattle, 8 head of hogs, 3 sows, one set of horns and all the household furniture now in possession of Robert Cofer, as the same belongs to me and are subject to my order at any time. MATTHEW COWEN. May 21-3p.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND DEALER IN Saw Logs and Lumber, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Real estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, conveyances prepared. Office in Masonic building, on Second Street—Room No. 1. Jan 25-71.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to be returned, to wit: the 24th day of June, 1871, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

Two certain tracts of land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 22 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, to wit: N. 1/2 beginning at red oak, thence South 42 degrees East 50 perches to line thence North 42 degrees West 25 perches to stones thence North 45 degrees East 15 perches to post thence 48 degrees East 25 perches to place of beginning, containing 17 acres and 31 perches. The other beginning at post corner adjoining lands of Wise's heirs and D. H. R. thence N. 45 degrees East 25 perches to post, corner thence South 39 degrees East 60 8/10 perches to post and place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of D. R. P. Bowles.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Holt township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, thence along E. W. Hayline South 11 degrees 20 perches to white oak (down) thence South 51 degrees West along J. Saben's line 116 perches to post, thence North 71 degrees West 130 perches to birch, thence N. 31 degrees East 2 1/2 perches to a gum, thence N. 64 degrees East 42 perches to post and place of beginning, containing 171 acres and 31 perches more or less being part of J. Nicholson survey No. 3355, having 20 acres cleared, a small house, dwelling, barn, shop and barn, three acres cleared, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Brady.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post North-east corner of Joseph Diphert tract, thence by land of Welch and Miller South 89 degrees East 64 perches, thence by land of Jacob Beams South 1 degree West 88 perches to post thence by Henry Beams, now two Beams, North 29 degrees West 51 perches to post to line of Jos. Diphert, thence by Diphert tract North 88 perches to place of beginning containing 87 acres 73 perches more or less, and including about 10 acres cleared, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Baptist Koch.

Also—a certain tract of land situate on Bear Run, in Bell tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded West and North by land of Agnes Walker, East by land of Chesley and South by land of D. P. Smith, containing about 60 acres. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Beatty.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Corning township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post South-east corner of lands of L. M. Condit, thence East 77 perches to white oak, thence South 35 perches to Maple corner, thence West 77 perches to post corner, thence North 35 perches to place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 51 perches, nearly all cleared, with an old shanty thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John E. Dutton.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in the village of Ansonville, Jordan tp., Clearfield co., Pa., 1 acre and 20 rods, a corner of which crosses 2 1/2 feet to an alley, a corner of which crosses said alley, and having a large dwelling, house and stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Dillon.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Girard township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, south-east corner of E. J. Fugate, thence by line of Gillingham and Garrison, containing thirty-three acres more or less, and having a small house and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amor Krise and Wm. Graham.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Wal township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, south-east corner of lands of J. M. Condit, thence East 77 perches to white oak, thence South 35 perches to Maple corner, thence West 77 perches to post corner, thence North 35 perches to place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 51 perches, nearly all cleared, with an old shanty thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John E. Dutton.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak, south-east corner of lands of J. M. Condit, thence East 77 perches to white oak, thence South 35 perches to Maple corner, thence West 77 perches to post corner, thence North 35 perches to place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 51 perches, nearly all cleared, with an old shanty thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John E. Dutton.

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