

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 27, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Capt. Ekin, a staff officer from Knoxville, brings information that Longstreet has been reinforced with 26,000 men, and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing Gen. Granger's forces before him.

A southern letter writer says the news from Charleston is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed the opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gillmore has guns in position by which he could reduce the city to ashes in a few hours if he felt inclined to do so.

It is reported that John Morgan, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, will make a movement to cut off the communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga in a raid into Kentucky.

John Morgan has been given the command of Magruder's army, but will be no more successful than the latter was.

Bread riots occur almost daily in the south and the Southern people are evidently getting tired of the war.

The writer concludes by saying "the days of the Confederacy are numbered, and its backbone is broken."

The N. Y. Custom House Frauds.

The New York Evening Post, of Saturday the 19th January, contains a copy of a letter from Collector Barney, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the late frauds in the Custom House in that city. The Collector says he has evidence that frauds have been practiced upon the Government in the entry of goods for a number of years, and involving persons within and without the Custom House.

Message of Governor Parker.

The Message of Governor Parker, of New Jersey, delivered on Wednesday a week, discusses the question of pacification. He says the war should be prosecuted by all constitutional means to destroy the power of the rebellion, and re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country.

The President Endorsed in Maryland.

The following resolution was offered in the Maryland State Senate on Wednesday the 10th January:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland, that the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN deserves and receives our hearty approval, and will secure the cordial co-operation of the General Assembly. That this General Assembly approves the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and especially on the subject of the restoration of the seceded States; approves of the amnesty proclamation of the President, and of the conditions there laid down as wise, necessary, practicable and essential to the future safety of the country, and that the General Assembly declares that the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States is the earnest desire of a vast majority of the loyal people of Maryland."

Prospects in the Future.

It is no longer to be doubted that the army, or rather armies, with which the United States will next spring resume active operations will be the largest and best the world will have seen in modern times, while those with which they will have to contend will be vastly less numerous and less effective than the armies with which the rebel conspirators have operated up to this time.

THE OPPOSITION AND SLAVERY.

Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, but now a thorough Union man, declared, in his speech at Cincinnati, that the people of Arkansas "turn from Slavery with loathing indignation," and with great indignation adverted to the fact that "while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep the curse with us."

The chief stimulus of the opposition party of the North against the Administration is its Anti-Slavery war policy. It is the Emancipation Proclamation, and the other measures connected with it, that form their great grievance. They pretend that these acts of President LINCOLN are the great barriers to the speedy termination of the war, and peaceable restoration of the Union.

They insist upon this though they are constantly confronted with new manifestations of directly the opposite feeling upon the part of the resurgent Unionism of the South. Hardly a day elapses that we do not get tidings of new accessions to the Union cause in some part of the South within our lines. But there has been hardly a single instance of a Southern man of any character, thus converted, who has borne testimony that the Anti-Slavery acts of the Administration are standing in the way of the restoration of the Union.

Now, we should like to see this accounted for on any theory consistent with the assertion of the Anti-Administration party of the North, that President LINCOLN'S policy toward Slavery has been bad policy for the Union. Are not these Union men of the South better acquainted, than they, with the Southern disposition?

Having lived in the midst of the rebellion for months, and many of them, in fact, almost up to the present time, can it be said that they don't understand, as well as those five hundred or a thousand miles away, where its vulnerable point lies, and what the best way to reach it? Or are these men hypocrites? Do they pretend to be Union men when in fact they are not? And do they thus advocate the extreme Anti-Slavery policy, not as they say because it is best calculated to restore the Union, but surest of all methods to make an end of it forever? The supposition is monstrous. No men in the country hate the rebellion so intensely, or have so great reason to hate it. It has subjected them to losses and to sufferings immeasurably beyond anything known here in the North. Their love for the Union is not, as with us, a mere sentiment; it is a passion, fiercely inflamed by a sense of personal wrong.

But those Southern men who declare at once for the Union and for the annihilation of Slavery, are in no respect of a different mold from Southern men generally. There is no earthly reason why they should identify within the protection of our advancing armies. In fact, the causes which have produced this, will only work with all the greater energy in the States yet to be recovered. The reaction against the rebellion will be all the greater the longer and harder the rebellion is pressed. If the sufferings inflicted by the rebellion in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas have wrought there such hostility to slavery its cause, the sufferings in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, far more prolonged, and therefore far severer, must generate a still intenser hatred of it in these States. Our Northern "Conservatives," as they style themselves, will find that the interval between them and the Southern Unionists will be continually growing wider as territory is redeemed from the "Confederacy." They will find that they will have to change their ground in spite of themselves, or else become the laughing-stock of the world—sticking for what they call Southern Pro-Slavery rights in the Union, when the prime concern of every Union man in the South will be to get clear of Slavery as a unmitigated curse, and an object of "indescribable loathing."

The truth is that this concern of the Anti-Administration party of the North for Slavery comes mainly from old political prejudices in favor of the institution, with little or no regard for the vast changes wrought by the war. It was their doctrine once that the safety of the Union lay in a religious care for the interests of Slavery, and an unquestioning compliance with all of its demands; and they blindly cherish the idea that there can be no true Unionism now which does not have a similar spirit. Their "one idea" is that to bolster up Slavery is to bolster up this Union, and that the two are inseparable. Whatever room there might once have been for this belief, it is now absurd. The rebellion has wrought a complete change of relations, and there is no applicability of old ideas to the new order of things. The very policy, in respect to Slavery, which once might have been the most conservative of the Union, is now the most hostile to it. Southern Unionists understand this fact, and merely accommodate themselves to it. It is high time that the Anti-Administration men of the North, who still call themselves Unionists, should begin to learn of this.

A most exciting scene is said to have taken place in the French Senate a short time since on the discussion upon the address to the Emperor. The Marquis de Boissy criticized the conduct of the Government in a manner that so astounded M. Troplong, the President, and the Ministers, that they almost lost their senses, and quite lost their presence of mind. The Marquis undertook to warn the Emperor that as Louis XVI. did not leave the crown to his son, as the "King of Rome" did not succeed to the first Emperor of France, as the crown of his ancestors did not descend to the Duke of Bordeaux, and as the Count of Paris still lives in exile where Louis Philippe died, so the Prince-imperial would not succeed to the throne of Napoleon III., unless that sovereign were better advised.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

CURWENVILLE, PA., JAN. 23, 1864. MR. ROW:—I received the enclosed just as I was about to leave home. You will please publish the same, as per request, and oblige Yours, B. HARTSHORN.

BALTIMORE, MD., JAN. 14, 1864. MR. BENJ. HARTSHORN:—DEAR SIR: Pardon me for the privilege I have taken in addressing you, an entire stranger. A few days ago our Captain, James M. Welch, was presented with a sword and belt. Enclosed please find a notice of the presentation and the remarks made on the occasion, which you will have inserted in your country paper The Raftsmans Journal, and you will confer a favor on me. Having seen Capt. Welch express a box to you, I learned your address; and by that knew you to be personal friend of his. I thought best to request you to have the enclosed inserted, as I have done this unknown to my Captain. Hoping that you will be pleased to know that Capt. W. is held in such high estimation by the soldiers of his command, you will grant the request of one of them. Should you deem proper to give the name of your authority you may do so, but I would rather give the initials only. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your unknown friend, DAVID H. MAGEE.

A Handsome Sword Presentation. On Saturday, January 9th, 1864, Captain James M. Welch, formerly of company K 1st Penn. Rifles, now commander of company D 20th Regt. Invalid Corps, stationed at Lafayette Barracks, Baltimore, Md., was the recipient of a very handsome sword and belt. The blade is of the finest Italian steel, and the handle of solid silver and is finely figured. The scabbard is made of solid silver, surmounted with heavy and beautiful embellishments, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. James M. Welch by the members of company D 20th Regt. Invalid Corps." The Belt is of morocco and handsomely finished. The sword and belt exhibits a very beautiful specimen of workmanship. The presentation was made by 1st Serg't Lyman P. Warner in the following appropriate remarks:

"CAPTAIN! It affords me great pleasure to present to you, in behalf of company D 20th Regt. Invalid Corps, this sword and belt. We deem it a sense of duty to show our gratitude for the many favors extended, and for the gentlemanly conduct you have manifested as an officer towards us. We are happy to know we have an officer so worthy to receive our respect, and to prove our esteem and gratitude we have chosen that which is more substantial than words—something that will in after years, when peace and tranquility is once more restored to us and we are permitted to enjoy the society of home and friends, and when we rest after our arduous duties and privations and sufferings in the service of our country, be looked upon as a mark of esteem of men who are happy to know they serve under such an excellent officer."

What can we say for ourselves. Nothing more than we always tried to do our duty. Many a long march have we accomplished; many a severe battle have we fought; and many have been our trials, our fatigues and our hardships, but during all these we can say with pride—never have we served under a more kind, generous and judicious officer; ever ready to supply our wants; ever pleasing and of an affable disposition. Yes! take it, and would that we were more able to present something more worthy our esteem and respect for you."

After Captain W. received the sword, he replied in the following words: "SERGEANT! I take it! But I am at a loss of language to express my gratitude and feelings in being the recipient of such a handsome present. Why have I merited this? I will look upon this gift with delight, and never until my latest day will I forget you. Yea, veterans! with whom I am associated and have the pleasure to command. I feel that I am unworthy to wear such a splendid sword. But it shall be preserved with care, and whenever occasions render it necessary to be worn, it will be with a happy remembrance of you. You, war-worn veterans, the donors, remember you will ever be thought of; and when we part to go to our loved friends and homes (as many of you will in a very short time), bear in mind that you carry with you my everlasting gratitude. I am proud to be the commander of such devoted men. Not only to me, but to your country and its rights and its liberties, should it ever be necessary for you to go forth again in its defence, may you carry with you the same true devotion that now inheres your bosoms. I am proud of you as a company. Your gentlemanly conduct, your soldier-like appearance, and the manner in which you have always done your duty, has not only commanded my respect but that of all your superior officers. Allow me to excuse myself—being almost forced by you to present myself before the company, when I was made aware that I was to be the recipient of such a beautiful gift. My feelings will not allow me to express my thanks in the manner I could wish, and I hope that by actions I shall prove myself the worthy recipient of your munificent gift."

A short time ago Capt. Welch was the recipient of a very fine sash. We hope that the friends of this brave soldier, who has suffered everything but death in his country's cause, will feel proud that he is held in such high esteem by men who a few months ago were entire strangers to him. Would that every officer who to-day has the command of men in his country's cause, would conduct himself in the manner our noble Captain has done. He is worthy the devotion of true and loyal patriots, and we have perfect confidence in him in any case of danger or emergency. We are happy that we were put under command of Capt. W. His company represents no less than eight different Regiments and as many States; and every one is a war-worn veteran, who has been rendered unfit for field duties by wounds received in the discharge of that duty they held in such holy estimation. DAVID H. MAGEE. One of the members of the company.

[BY AUTHORITY.] HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL, Nineteenth District, Pennsylvania, Waterford, Erie Co., Jan. 14, '64. All persons drafted who reported at these headquarters, and signed receipt rolls for expenses can, by forwarding their Post-Office address to this office, can receive said expenses by return mail. H. S. CAMPBELL, Pro. Marshal 19th Dist. Penn'a.

At the present depreciated rates of rebel currency, their soldier's pay is but 55 cents per month, in gold.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Curwensville. CURWENVILLE, PA., JAN. 23, 1864. MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your last paper that some one interested in the "outrage" which took place in this town some few weeks ago would like to smooth the occurrence over as much as possible, and my intention in writing this is to state the matter as it really occurred.

The property alluded to belongs to Mrs. —. Sometime last fall Mr. Starr made application to her husband for the privilege of the house for one year, which was granted; after which the husband went to the man with whom the keys were left and told him to give them to Mr. Starr when he called for them. And, I may here ask the question, Why does "TURN" leave out this important fact, leaving the impression on the public mind that Mr. Starr had no grant of the house at all? Mrs. — learning that her husband had rented the house declared that Starr should never go into it—alleging as her reason that he was an "Abolitionist and voted for Curtin"—and sent and had a padlock put on the door. The next day Starr came with his goods to take possession of the house and found it locked, when he was advised by several to force the door open, which was done. Starr was shortly after warned out, and immediately rented another house, where he intended moving as soon as Mrs. Starr would be able to go for, though he had been three months out, he had never been in the house since his birth, except when they moved—and then she has to be brought in her bed. When her physician was consulted as to the propriety of moving her, he told them that it might be followed by serious, if not fatal results—that she had been worse from the effects of her first removal, and it was more than likely to be again, which has been the case. Mrs. — not being willing to wait, came on the 6th of January, about 4 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by her two brothers, and told Mrs. Starr that she had authority from a lawyer to put her in the street, and she was going to do it. Mrs. Starr plead for the privilege of remaining until the next day when she would send for her husband, who was away from home, and they would go out at all hazards. Mrs. — refused, and told the woman that she had got to go then or her furniture would be pitched into the street, and her with it—at the same time seizing a stand and throwing it out of the door. Mrs. Starr left and was assisted by a neighbor lady to her house, while the "trio" went ahead throwing out the goods—bringing upon themselves the indignation of every one who saw it. Even the children, when Mrs. — started to go home, hissed and snow balled her out of town—their parents being too indignant at the outrage to prevent them. I forgot to add that Mrs. Starr's babe was also very sick at the time. When the cradle was set out one of the men who was assisting exclaimed, "My God! Lizzie! that looks too hard! let us stop this." And he has been heard to say since "that it was too mean a trick for any white man to be guilty of, and he would give five hundred dollars to be out of the scrape."

These, Mr. Editor, are the plain facts, which will be sustained by all who saw it. But I would just say, in justice to the Democratic party, that not one of them in any way justified the act, but all united in denouncing it as an inhuman act.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Letter from Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, PA., JAN. 25th, 1864. DEAR JOURNAL:—We are drifting down the stream of time slowly, but surely to the end we must arrive, sooner or later. Then comes "the time of war"—then comes the hour when we look back over the channel and see what a wonder it was that we had not "stove" long ere we reached this point. But we are "snubbed" now, and all nicely "tied up," so we can take things easy. How happy a fellow feels, when he has gone through some great trouble and has had a fellow to stick to him, to come out safe and find his friend at his elbow, not imploring him for a few of his "greenbacks," but finding him there ever ready to assist him. Friendship, 'tis easy spoken, and often as easily performed, and yet claimed as friendship. True friends are few, too few alas! for the mission of humanity in this cold, friendless and uncharitable world. So long as we sail along under a spanking breeze and under every inch of canvas, all is well and we have troops of friends. But the first gale, yea, gale, and the number is reduced; yet some stand to the storm, though hoping that it will not last long, until the masts are gone and then they lash themselves to the "life-boat" and nobly and grandly strike out for the shore. It sometimes happens that one out of the whole troop stands fast and firm and determined to share your fate. Well may we claim him as a true friend, and one that I would confide in, notwithstanding the saying of the Prophet, "Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a guide; keep the doors of thy mouth from her that fieth in thy bosom." Yet as a general thing it would be well to listen to the words of the Prophet, most especially the last admonition, one at least that I shall strictly adhere to when Hymen descends from his throne to give me a pass to the state of matrimony. Oh! horrid future! Of all the unthankful acts humanity is rewarded with, there is none so cutting, keen and sharp, as those to whom we have done a kindness, assisted and helped them struggle up the hill, and when we have got them to the top they turn about and hit us a kick that sends us reeling to the valley from whence we started them.

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky, That dost not bite so nigh, As benefits forgot; Though thou the waters warp, Thy sting is not so sharp. As friends remembered not."

It seems that material for Assistant Postmasters is getting to a low ebb in some parts of Uncle Samuel's loyal domain. The Post office at Powlton, Centre county, Penn'a is most especially "hard up" for an assistant, so much so indeed that they have been obliged to exhume The High Royal Arch Grand Rabbi of Copperheads from the solitary banks of Loch Lomond to fill the vacancy. "Necessity makes strange bed-fellows," but this caps the climax of "needfulness" being the mother of invention. It seems to be almost an impossibility that this Grand "snail" would take up a mail-boy birth under the administration of Father Abraham. I shall certainly report him to the Executive nest of this Jungle. If they do not expel him for transgressing the Constitution, then I shall conclude that their whole combination is about immigrating to

the dominions of Jeff Davis & Co., and that they are allowing the H. R. A. G. Rabbi to learn the modus operandi of the P. O. so that he can conduct theirs down in Dixie. Say, Mr. P. M. at Powlton, incline your ear this way a moment. Would it not be much better for you to employ one of the many heroes who have fought for their country nobly—fought for the preservation of that protection which you now enjoy—and probably lost a leg or an arm, or has become disabled in some way in battle or from during the hardships of a soldiers life, rather than this man who has done all he could, without really taking up arms, against the prosecution of the war. There are hundreds of soldiers as fully competent to act as Assistant Postmaster as this same man. If there are any men to have the offices in the gift of the government, I say, in God's name, give them to the men who have come forth and done battle for their country. The noblest and best blood that courses through the veins of men, is that blood that sustains the life of a nations soldiery. See the young men in and around our towns—robust, healthy and apparently genuine Americans. But scan their phiz a little closer and something is lacking, is plainly visible. The stern, determined countenance is absent, and a feminine look takes its place—a look more fitted to be a doll for acting the beau than to smell gun-powder. Humbug on such young men, and humbug is the lady that tolerates such dolls. The true, genuine American lady would soon give him the "mittens" and tell him to go and gallant the Stars and Stripes through this war, and then I will allow you not only to be my beau but, that is if you do your duty as a soldier, be the partner of my joys, troubles and sorrows so long as you shall live.

King Sol has knocked the sleighing into a sea of mud. Log men's faces are as long as the moral law. Horses and equines generally nod assent. White hose prevail; well turned ankles are numerous, and developed cops attract the attention of LEROY.

Letter from Fort Reno, Va. FORT RENO, VA., JAN. 16th, 1864. DEAR ROW: In my last I reexpressed considerably upon your time and space, and for ought I know, more upon your patience, and as you hadly promise then that I would not do so again, you will see by this how well my promise has been kept: if it were not that I am anxious to let you know that we "suffice" in this neck of woods, I should not now claim your indulgence.

During the past three or four weeks the weather has been decidedly "whitish," and overcoats and fires here received their due share of attention, as well as much partiality from the majority of us. We have been very fortunate in this department in regard to comfort. Being spared the toil and exposure incident to active campaigning, we have taken "time by the forelock" and the numerous log cabins—of every shape, size and order—which have sprung up like mushrooms, abundantly attest the industry and provision of the soldier for his individual comfort. Gen. Butler's famous order No. 49 has fallen in some cases, more especially in the country, and it is made a matter of interest to each one of us to know where and who they are; for if our feet are taken from the land of those who have in good faith taken the oath of allegiance, we are only allowed the Regulation allowance of one-sixth of a cord per month to the man, whereas, if we get it from those who refuse to take the oath prescribed, we get as much as we need. The reason is this: in the former case the Government contemplates paying for the wood, while in the latter it does not—requiring the disloyal, in some shape or other, to contribute to the comfort, at least, of those who are defending their Country's honor. Military news in this section is below par, and anything departing from the routine that has so long held sway here would be quite a curiosity. We have, however, during the past week, had some changes in command of the different parts in the Department. Gen. Gantt, Commanding the 2d Division 18th Corps in front of Portsmouth, has been relieved from his command and Gen. Heckman takes his place. Gen. Barnes, in command of the forces in and around Norfolk, has been succeeded by Gen. Wild. It seems that Gen. Butler means to have men to command in his Department, more after his own mould, and more identified with his ideas of dealing with traitors. The Old Scotch order here have vented malevolent and deep upon the name of Butler; and he, in turn, seems to hunt their views like a spectre from the spirit land, for let them do as they may, and resort to every subterfuge their ingenuity can invent, and still the General is ahead of them every time. And we be to either the man or woman who assumes obligations with a view to deceive him. Lip service went answer, and several have been detected in their faithlessness, and punished for their rascality in different ways. Some have been sent beyond the lines, and others have been put at hard labor for different periods. Recently, one of this sort has been sentenced to hard labor for one year—clearing the streets of Norfolk, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg with three feet chain. Serves them right! let them suffer for their treason.

The 8th Connecticut has left for home, in a body, last Monday,—they having all, with the exception of about twenty, (excepting the conscripts) re-enlisted in a body, and gone home to recruit. I have often thought what buoyant spirits many of them would experience in traveling towards their homes, which they have not seen for nearly three years. But, while there will be joy and happiness around many hearthstone, as many more will, perhaps, be shrouded in sorrow for the loss of loved ones, who, but a comparatively short time ago, left their homes and their firesides, and all the pleasures of their peaceful vocations to arrange the insular heaped upon the banner of Liberty; but who now, alas! lie moldering beneath the clouds of many a battle-field. Let not their memory be committed alone to marble that perisheth, but let their heroic deeds be indelibly stamped upon the hearts of their countrymen, to be remembered by succeeding generations, till the name of Liberty shall be deprived of a temple and a home. There are quite a number of the members of the old regiments re-enlisting and going home in squads to enjoy their thirty days furlough. I have just noticed that the resolution extending the time of re-enlisting, as also the bounties heretofore given, has been approved, and I think that many who were too late making up their minds for the fifth of January will now avail themselves of the opportunity. I trust Clearfield County will not be unmindful of her interests, but will at once take steps to raise the quota required and thus avoid the draft.

W. R. B.

New Advertisements.

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

Teachers Wanted.—Two or three first District, to whom good wages will be given for four months term. Apply to H. B. Watson, Secretary of Becraft Township, by letter or otherwise. January 27th, 1864-31.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—The stockholders in the Clearfield bridge, are notified that an election will be held on Thursday, February 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the store of F. L. Irwin in Curwensville, for the purpose of electing Managers for the ensuing year. Jan. 27, 1864. WM. IRWIN, Pres't.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The School Directors of the different Townships in Clearfield County are hereby notified to return to the Commissioners of Clearfield County, the number of mills assessed for school purposes for the year A. D. 1863 & 1864, duly signed by the President and attested by the secretary. Jan. 27, 1864. By order of Commissioners W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

WOODRUFF'S IMPROVED WEATHER INDICATOR.—From Messrs Mann & Co. of the Scientific American. From the construction of this instrument, as well as from the simple testimonials, both of practical farmers and men of Science, we are satisfied that it is really a good, practicable Barometer. To be seen at Judge Barrett's and others in Clearfield County, for the year A. D. 1862 & 1863, duly signed by the President and attested by the secretary. Jan. 27, 1864.

A First Class Farmers Magazine for Penn'a. 1864. FARMER AND GARDENER. Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Affairs. Edited and Published by Wm S. Young & Co., 52 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Terms—Dollars a Year. The Sixth Volume commences with January number.

Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Raisers and Bee-keepers we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information. Send for a copy.

For the Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden 1864. THE GARDENER MONTHLY. W. G. F. BRINCKLOE, Publisher. Office: 224 North Sixth St., Philadelphia. Terms—\$1.00 a year. Edited by Thomas Meehan. The Month a complete course of instruction in Gardening.

With each Department handsomely illustrated. These general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been appreciated. Send for a specimen.

SALE OF THOS. CLEAVER'S REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, Pa., dated the 2d day of October, A. D. 1863 there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or entry at PHILADELPHIA, in the County of Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY the 30TH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M. that certain messuage, farm or real estate, situate in Bloom township, County aforesaid, late the Estate of THOMAS CLEAVER, late of said Clearfield County, Pa., deceased, comprising about 12 acres, bounded on the North by Beaver Dams, on the South by land of Lewis Wood, on the East by land of Bilger, and on the West by land of Goddard and Anderson, having a good well, a good barn, and other cultivation, and a balance of wood, and a portion of it covered with good pine and other timber, a good frame barn nearly new, a frame dwelling house with an excellent spring of water close to the door, and a young bearing orchard of choice apples. The Glen Hope and Red Eagle turpentine passes through the premises. Being the same tract of land conveyed to said Thos. Cleaver from Josiah W. Smith & wife, by deed dated March 18th, 1851, recorded in Deed Book D, page 227, for 125 acres, 100 acres of which 2 acres since sold out of the West West corner to Aaron Dunsmuth by Thomas Cleaver.

Terms. One third Cash at confirmation of the sale, one third in six months, and the balance in one year, the purchaser with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. ELIZA CLEAVER, January 27, 1864. Administratrix.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS.—All persons residing in Clearfield County who are liable to pay by assessment under the United States Internal Revenue, or Excise Law, approved July 1st, 1863, are hereby notified that they are ordered to pay the same, and pay the same, and that I will attend to receive the same at the following times and places in said County, to wit: For all the tax payers to whom it will be most convenient, in the Borough of Luthersburg, at the Hotel of William Schreier on the 15th day of February 1864. For all the payers to whom it will be most convenient, in the Borough of Curwensville, at the Hotel of William A. Mason on the 15th day of February 1864. For all tax payers to whom it will be most convenient, in the Borough of Clearfield, at the Hotel of David Johnson, on the 17th and 18th days of February 1864. For all tax payers to whom it will be most convenient, in the Borough of New Washington, at the Hotel of David S. Plotner on the 19th day of February 1864. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the Collector, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, collections to be made by distraint.

This notice applies to all persons liable to take out Licenses, to tax on Income, as well as to other taxes under said Excise Laws. All Distillers, Brewers and Manufacturers are hereby required to pay any tax that may be due to us, at the foregoing times and places. All Distillers and Brewers at the time of receiving their Licenses, will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of their probable monthly tax, with two sufficient sureties conditioned for a faithful compliance with said Act of Congress of July 1st, 1862. All payments must be made in U. S. funds or notes. The penalties of the law will be enforced in every instance where neglect to pay is above specified.

The undersigned has therefore, that a personal response will be made to the above appointments, as it will be much more pleasant to both parties, to avoid enforcement of collection. D. DAVID EASON, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue 19th District Pa. January 27th 1864.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at \$2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash price of November 27. R. MOSSOP.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Demare & Spencer in the Foundry business in Lumber-city, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of November, 1863. The books remain in the hands of J. M. Spencer for collection. January 15, 1864. J. M. SPENCER. SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.