

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 31, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS: MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS: 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale, 2 Geo. Morrison-Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M'Conaughy, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M'Franklin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF, JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. FOR EDITOR, PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township. FOR CROSSER, BENJ. SPAOKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

THE SITUATION.

During the past few days there has been severe fighting between portions of Grant's army and the rebels. Some time ago Gen. Grant sent a portion of his forces which destroyed and occupied a portion of the Weldon Railroad which is the principal Railroad reaching Richmond from the South. This seems to be considered a movement of great importance by both sides. The rebels have made repeated attempts to retake the road and drive off our forces but have failed each time. On Thursday the 25th, another desperate attack was made, but after a very severe and bloody engagement, the enemy were repulsed. Gen. Meade in his dispatch says: "I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks' battles at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured when the enemy gained temporary advantages." From Mobile we learn that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not stated how it was taken. This will certainly give us secure possession of the harbor at Mobile. Sherman is still besieging Atlanta. Gen. Kilpatrick with some cavalry made a successful raid by which about 14 miles of the railroad from Atlanta to Macon was destroyed and a train of supplies enroute for Atlanta. Nothing important has occurred in the Shenandoah valley, though there are various rumors.

Interview with Jeff. Davis.

On our outside, to-day, we print the conversation which occurred between Mr. J. R. Gilmore (better known as Edmund Kirke) and Col. Jacques and Jeff. Davis, while the former were on a visit to Richmond, recently. Col. Jacques is a Methodist clergyman of high standing, and he was led to believe from information he received that the Methodists of the South were tired of the war, desired a return to the old Methodist church and to the Union, and would aid in restoring peace. After some effort through Gen. Rosecrans, permission was obtained for him and Mr. Gilmore to visit Richmond and on their own responsibility ascertain whether there was any disposition among the rebel leaders for peace. They proceeded from our lines under a flag of truce, and were met at Petersburg by Commissioner Ould, who conducted them to Richmond, where they were well entertained at the Spotswood House. They addressed a note to Mr. Benjamin, asking an interview with the President of the "Confederacy," which request was granted. But, we will not anticipate. Let the reader turn to the document itself and peruse it carefully, and learn what the rebel chieftain's opinions are in regard to the war and the terms of peace.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' declaration to Colonel Jacques, "We succeeded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority," is but the expression of the anti-republican theory he has long advocated. In 1856, at Jackson, Mississippi, referring to the probable success of his political opponents in 1860, he said: "The success of such a party would indeed produce an irrepressible conflict. To you would be presented the question, will you allow the constitutional Union to be changed into the despotism of a majority?" It is singular that the Democratic party has any sympathy with men who thus repudiate its principles. This tyranny of the majority, by the way, has only been mentioned by Southern leaders, and the majority voted in the interest of freedom. There was no despotism, of course, in the old pro-slavery majorities.

The Seven-Thirties—What are They.

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the people of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer the Treasury Notes—that is, in reality notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor in heart, if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not to a few great capitalists, but also to many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was no more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of the property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12.6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings Bank for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with the Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private savings Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same in this national Savings Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.39 loan has the option of accepting in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principle payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—Harper's Magazine.

A few days ago a British officer in uniform went to visit the Kearsage in the port of Deal, in England, and on stepping on board said in a joking manner to the Yankee sailor who presented arms to him at the gangway: "I suppose this is the first time you were ever boarded by an Englishman?" "Oh, no, sir," said the sailor, "we were boarded by sixty the other day at Cherbourg."

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—This Convention is largely attended, and the prospect is that Gen. McClellan will be the nominee.

The New State Military Bill.

A supplement to the Militia Bill approved May 4th, 1864, was passed by the Pennsylvania State Legislature at its recent session. The first and second sections provide for borrowing money to carry out the provisions of the bill. Section three provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Major General and two Brigadier Generals to have command of the forces contemplated by the bill. Section four relates to the duties of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General in furnishing supplies.

Section 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State, at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary for the purposes of suppressing insurrections or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth; Provided, That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service such supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

Section 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Section 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft; Provided, That any persons who may be deemed by the Board of examination, able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

Section 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the Assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners, or city commissioners, shall constitute a Board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such applications shall be heard, and to notify said Board when they will be required to hear such applications. That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth. Section 9. That the Quartermaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unnecessary ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State Treasury and applied, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

Section 10. That where the Brigade Fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the Assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said Assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

A member of Gen. Sherman's army, writing from Atlanta under date of the 27th ult., says: "I need scarcely say that Lincoln, is the soldiers candidate, and that we regard his re-election as the surest, quickest and best means of bringing the war to a successful termination."

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Failing from Exhaustion—Letter from General Seymour, Late a Prisoner of War.

Gen. Seymour, one of the Union Generals who was placed under fire at Charleston, has written a letter which, for its highly respectable statement of the South, should be generally read. We commend it particularly to those who throw doubt upon the war and the Government. Gen. Seymour, it is well known, passed many years of his military life in the old regular service, in friendly intercourse among the Southern people; and, to within a very short time, has been reckoned by opposition journals with those unfriendly to the Administration. Without saying a word in favor of Mr. Lincoln on personal grounds, General Seymour clearly shows, from the convictions of an experience in the rebel States, that his re-election would be the worst blow which it is possible for the North to administer as a people against the South. He is convinced, as the Government is also convinced, that the "Confederacy" is in its worst straits, and now relies chiefly upon Northern sympathy to secure its independence by betraying the pacific Union settlement.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 15, 1864. MY DEAR SIR: You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause, I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is just failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reduced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9th, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia."

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil."

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors."

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front."

"If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly. The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch: "Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny, and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed, and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, in deed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissipation would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will

be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuation is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rank of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies? Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our army of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, —the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The south will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field. Glance at the summer's campaign. If Sherman had but 50,000 more men near the South would be lost, because Hood could be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion of such effort as is alone worthy of the great work, and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men, send a few score thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southerners most scorn to those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall assunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field, under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify his will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR.

Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers. To W. E. DODGE, JR., Esq., New York.

"And we rejoice that a respectable portion of Republicans had the nerve to disregard the dictation of their leaders, and identify themselves with this movement."—Clearfield Republican.

The above contains a considerable amount of "bancombe." That a respectable portion of Republicans identified themselves with the late Copperhead Peace "movement" in this place, has no foundation in fact, except in the imagination of some highly excited brain. True, a goodly number of Republicans were in town, just as they would be were Barum or Van Amburg to "post" the appearance of their non-descripts on any day. They were drawn hither to see and hear the "monster" that was about to be exhibited, which, we presume, required very little "nerve," as it was announced to be of a "Peace-fool" tendency and quite docile and harmless.

So THEN!—We understand that a number of the Copperheads who were in attendance of the "Monster" blow-out, in this place, on the 13th of August, had concocted a plan to "throw the Journal office in the street," on the evening of that day; but, as we still survive, it would appear that their cowardly hearts failed them before the hour for our annihilation arrived. Such threats are in sad contrast with their professions of "peace, free press and free speech."

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or in small style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1. Auditors' notices, \$1.50, each; all other transient Notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1. per square, for 10 insertions. Twelve lines or less count a square.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two notes given by me, to Samuel East on calling for two hundred and fifty dollars, and the other calling for twenty five dollars, which I have not received value for, and have a bill against Samuel East, and I will not pay the notes unless compelled by due course of law. Aug. 31st, 1864. JOHN BRUNER, Sr.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY—ENCOURAGED HOME INDUSTRY—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf) Evergreen, Strawberry, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lowly Blackberry, Strawberry, Raspberry Vines, also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and a bill against Samuel East, and I will not pay the notes unless compelled by due course of law. Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

NOTICE—CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—In the matter of the Estate of John Shirey, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa. In the Orphans' Court of said county, at June Term, A. D. 1864. An appraisal duly made, setting out to the said Estate, value of real and personal property, to-wit: thirty-four acres of Real Estate, value of which thereupon the said Court by order dated July 1, 1864, directed that notice by advertisement be given in at least one newspaper published in Clearfield for at least three weeks previous to next term, notifying all persons interested in said estate, of the time and place for the said appraisal, and that exceptions on or before the first day of next term or the same will be approved and confirmed as of right. G. BARGER, Clerk of said Court. August 31, 1864.

ESTATE OF D. S. GEARHART, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased. All persons interested are notified that Real Estate to the amount, in value of eighty-six dollars has been appraised and set out to the widow, Ann Eliza Gearhart under the law known as the 2300 Law, which appraisal was returned to the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Pa., at June Term, A. D. 1864, and will be confirmed by said Court absolutely at September Term, A. D. 1864, unless exceptions are filed and sufficient reasons shown against said confirmation. G. BARGER, Clerk of said Court. August 31st, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will expose to public sale, on Thursday, October 6th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the farm of Abram Beam, situated in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, four miles from Clearfield on the road leading from Clearfield to Shawsville. Said farm contains eighty-four acres and some perches, about 70 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is a new two story frame dwelling house, out buildings, and a new bank barn. There is good water on the premises, and also a good bearing orchard. The terms of sale will be reasonable and will be made known on the day of sale. J. W. REAMS, Aug. 31, 1864. GEO. W. RHEEM, Exr.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Clearfield, Pa., on Monday the 25th day of September, 1864, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situated in Covington tp., Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Williams and Humphrey, on the east by John B. Hugency and L. M. Couderic, on the south by M. Barto and on the west by Francis Couderic, containing seventy four acres and allowance and lying between existing and proposed out buildings, and a new bank barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John B. Pettit. Also—A certain tract of land situated in Karlsruhe tp., Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 41 acres, bounded on the north by lands of Williams and Humphrey, on the east by John B. Hugency and L. M. Couderic, on the south by Thomas White and on the west by lands of Rouch and Eiselman. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Conroy. Aug. 31, 1864. EDWARD PENNS, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and are presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be settled at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Fourth Monday of Sept., 1864. The final account of John S. Bunk, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Bunk, late of Bradford tp., Clearfield county, deceased. The partial account of Joseph H. Breth, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of Thomas Wood, late of Bradford township, deceased. The account of David Gearhart, Executor of Thomas Colburn, late of Graham tp., deceased. Final account of Hubert Leigey, Trustee appointed to sell the Real Estate of Francis Leigey, late of Girard township, deceased. The final account of John Nelson, Administrator of all and singular the goods &c., which were of David Nelson, late of Girard township, deceased. Final account of M. D. Strick, Administrator of Jacob Sengesser, late of Kearsage township, deceased. Final account of Elizabeth Stumstein, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Stumstein, late of Brady township, deceased. Final account of Mrs. Jane Schoening, Administratrix of Frederick W. Schoening, late of Jordan township, deceased.

The final account of Othello Smead and John Marrion, Administrators of all and singular the goods &c., which were of Reeder King, late of Burnside township, deceased. Final account of Sarah Bloom and John A. Reed, Administrators of the Estate of David Bloom, late of Pike township, deceased. Final account of William P. Beach, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Ludwig Snyder, late of Bell township, deceased. Final account of William Feath and John Yingling, Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Yingling, late of Burnside township, deceased. Final account of Lewis Carlson and Cecilia Mullin, Administrators of the estate of George Mullin, late of Lawrence township, deceased. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register. Register's Office, Aug. 31, 1864.

SURAY SHEEP.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber about the 26th of July last, 5 sheep, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away or they will be sold as the law directs. J. FELTWELL, August 24, 1864.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Samuel Snyder, in Chest pt; two milk cows, as the same has been left by me in his care and are subject to my order. August 24-pd. JAMES STEPHENSON.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of George P. Tate, of Lawrence township, to-wit: One Yoke young oxen, one wagon, one plow, one barrel, a lot of carpenter work, and tons of hay, as the same belong to me and have only been left with the above named on loan, and are subject to my order. August 24, 1864. LEVI L. TATE.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in 50 lb. bags, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of R. MOSSOP, November 27.

WANTED ON LOAN.—\$5,000.00 dollars for a quiet purchaser or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of George P. Tate, of Lawrence township, to-wit: One Yoke young oxen, one wagon, one plow, one barrel, a lot of carpenter work, and tons of hay, as the same belong to me and have only been left with the above named on loan, and are subject to my order. August 24, 1864. LEVI L. TATE.