

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 4, 1865.

THE NEWS.

A lady arrived at Baltimore on Friday last from Fortress Monroe. She had a heavy trunk, which was taken to the Northern Central Railway station, when suspicion being aroused, the trunk was opened and found to contain a dead man.

It is understood that the Brazilian Government is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the U. S. States Government in the Florida case. The Consul is to be dismissed, and the Captain of the Wachussetts suspended.

That portion of the expeditionary fleet under the command of Gen. Butler which made the attack on Wilmington, has reached Fortress Monroe. At last advices Com. Porter was still shelling Fort Fisher.

Hunter the notorious Missouri guerrilla has been arrested at Salt Lake City, while en route for California with \$200,000 in greenbacks, stolen from the bank of Bloomington a year ago.

The President has authorized Governor Brough, of Ohio, to raise ten new regiments for the term of one, two and three years, as the recruit may elect.

It is reported that Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair, have gone to Richmond on a mission of peace, in obedience to a request of Jeff. Davis.

It is reported that the rebels are removing the heavy machinery from the arsenals in Richmond further South, preparatory to evacuating the city.

Maj. J. L. Shirk, surgeon, and Capt. R. W. Membrick, of the 7th Pa. Cavalry, were murdered by some guerrillas in Kentucky.

At latest advices Gen. Thomas' headquarters were at Pulaski. Gen. Steadman is south of the Tennessee, and hence in the rear of Hood.

Four of the St. Albans raiders, it is said, were captured at New Haven, Ct., last week. They had enlisted in the Union army.

The rebels have kept up an unusually brisk fire on our lines in front of Richmond for several days. The cause is not known.

Vice-Admiral Farragut, was presented with \$50,000, in New York on Saturday last—a gift from the citizens of that city.

Gen. Lee talks of astonishing the world, by a rapid concentration of all the rebel troops and invading the Northern States.

Gold sold at 224 in New York on Saturday. An advance, owing to the news of the failure of the Wilmington expedition.

A rebel deserter reports that Early's division is about to make another campaign, probably into the Shenandoah valley.

A rebel spy was captured near City Point, a few days since, who had full drawings of all of Grant's works upon his person.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met yesterday. We will print the Governor's message next week.

Most of Hood's forces are said to be still North of the Tennessee river, and likely to be taken.

Edward Everett is warmly recommended by leading Bostonians as Minister to France.

Hon. George M. Dallas died at Philadelphia, suddenly, on December 31st.

An expedition, under Gen. Granger, has been fitted out against Mobile.

Death of Mr. Dayton.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, our Minister to France. He died in Paris of apoplexy, on the 2d of December. Mr. Dayton was a man of ability, and possessing a fine moral character and amiable manners.

His remains reached Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, December 31st, and were escorted to the State House by the Governor and city authorities, where the body was laid in state, a detachment of National troops being placed as a guard of honor. The funeral is to take place on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

RE-ARRESTED.—We see it stated that the Canadian authorities have re-arrested a number of the St. Albans raiders discharged by Judge Counsel, and that a proclamation has been issued offering a reward for the apprehension of others. The Canadian authorities have also called out the colonial militia, and are taking measures to prevent future raids being made into the United States from Canada.

The New York Herald has dubbed the oil millionaires "Petrolians." Why not call them Gent-iles.

Western Virginia's oil wells are worth twenty millions of dollars.

THE REBELLION WANING.

Speech of Foote. In the rebel House of Representatives on December 17th, Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, offered a resolution in favor of sending within the Union lines, commissioners to treat with the representatives of the Government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question, Mr. McMullen stated that Bishop Lay, who had recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by Gen. Grant that any such commissioners would be allowed to pass through his lines. Foote has retired to private life in disgust. In the rebel House, while the currency bill was up, he withdrew from that body after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said:

"Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen, on this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face, and to provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin, Congress is rapidly abandoning all its powers, and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never existed before on earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Lord Stafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but before Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedom of deliberation will have been effectually extinguished in this body by means which I may not specify. The unjust, unwise, and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant, efficient Johnson from the command of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen; Savannah is about to fall; the fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is fatally compromised. Presidential interference is the source of all this dire mischief, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro' and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman could come around to this vicinity in ships, which I do not doubt he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?"

A CALL FOR 300,000 MEN.

A Proclamation. Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled, "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the U. S. States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and Whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; and Whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quota of troops under said call; and Whereas, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and fifty thousand; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States do issue this my call, for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for one, two, or three years.

The quotas of the States, Districts, and Sub-districts under this call, will be assigned by the War Department through the bureau of the Provost Marshal-General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward, or city precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill up such quota, or any part thereof, under this call which may be unfilled on the fifteenth day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A most terrible accident occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad on Friday December 23d, about twenty miles distant from Cleveland. When the train was crossing the bridge near Hudson, after the engine and baggage car had passed over either a wheel, axle, or rail broke, and the first passenger car pitched down into the stream, followed by the two others, and all of them piled in the gorge, a mass of ruins—wherein the killed and wounded and uninjured were mingled—causing a horrible scene. Six persons were killed outright, ten or twelve seriously hurt, and about twenty slightly. The injured were taken to Hudson, where they were well cared for by the citizens. After the wreck was cleared the cars took fire, but no one was injured therefrom. The precise cause of the accident is unknown.

Sherman's whole loss since leaving Atlanta is less than 2,000 men. About 400 were lost in the investment of Savannah, and 500 by straggling on the march. KILPATRICK at one time chased WHEELER forty miles without bringing him to a fight.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Attack on Wilmington.

The great Natal and land expedition which left Fortress Monroe some time since, made an attack on the defenses at the mouth of Cape Fear river, about twenty miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the 21st. The attack was commenced on Fort Fisher at about one o'clock, by the fleet, and brisk firing was kept up until night, when it ceased. The firing was resumed on the morning of the 22d, and kept up during the day. Fort Fisher is said to be much damaged. All the barracks and storehouses belonging to the works were burned by the explosion of our shells, and the garrison of the fortification was driven to their bomb-proof—the guns of the enemy scarcely venturing a reply to the well directed shot from our war vessels. Under cover of the fire of the fleet, Gen. Butler landed about 5,000 colored troops near Fort Fisher. They took up a strong position and held it against a vigorous attack from the rebels. They then attacked and carried, at the point of the bayonet, a strong earthwork in front of the Fort, but the rebels being reinforced returned and retook the position, driving out our black troops with considerable loss. In fact, our troops pushed up to Fort Fisher, and actually entered the work. A rebel bearer of dispatches was killed as he was about to enter the fort, and Lieut. Walker, of the 142d N. Y., captured a flag from the outer bastion of the fort. Our men also captured a whole rebel battalion outside of the works, but were withdrawn from the shore after their failing to storm Fort Fisher, and fire was resumed by our men-of-war. On Saturday, the sailors from the Santiago de Cuba captured the Pond Hill Battery of 65 men, on shore, and brought the whole party off to the ships. The weather which has been of the most violent ever known on that part of the coast, has much retarded the operations of the expedition.

Counsels Obedience to Gen. Sherman.

The Savannah Republican of the 21st says: "By the fortunes of war, we to-day pass under the authority of the Federal military forces. The evacuation has left the city gates open, and Sherman, with his army, will no doubt to-day take possession. We desire to counsel obedience and all proper respect on the part of our citizens, and to express the belief that their property and persons will be respected by the military rulers. The fear that General Sherman will repeat the Atlanta expulsion order, we think is of doubtful foundation. Then, he could not supply food for the citizens and army. In our case food can abundantly be supplied for the army and citizens. It behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. Sherman can organize the Provost Marshal system. Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe, and give no ground for complaint or harsh treatment on the part of him who may, for an indefinite period, hold possession of our city."

Lee Favors Arming Negroes.

The military authority of rebellion has pronounced in favor of arming the slaves. Gen. Lee declares that he is not only favorable to their use as servants, but as soldiers, and avers that the South can make them more available than Lincoln. He is for promising them freedom and a home. Gen. Cooper would not await the slow action of the Legislature, but would employ them as soldiers as well as teamsters. The masters in the cotton States have not advanced thus rapidly in opinion. They are not friendly to this summary dispensing with the "corner-stone" of the new Government. The rebellion was inaugurated in the interest of slavery, and they are not for so utter an abandonment of the great cause of this insurrection against authority. The Confederacy to them is of little worth if it leads to the sacrifice of "the peculiar institution." Naturally enough they fancy they might as well be under the dominion of the Yankees, without further bloodshed, if slavery is to be annihilated, as to the support the Jeff Davis despotism that is to create a paradise for free negroes.

The Late Battle at Franklin.

The N. Y. Times has a special from Franklin, Tennessee, dated the 22d December, which says that the rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck river beggars all description. Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel loss during the campaign, is 17,000 men, 51 cannon, and 18 General officers. The number killed at Franklin is 1,400; wounded 3,800, and 1,000 prisoners. Before Nashville, and in his retreat to Columbia, 3,000 were killed and wounded, and 8,000 taken prisoners. The Union loss at Franklin was 3,000, and before Nashville less than 4,000. The total Union loss will not exceed 7,000, with two Generals slightly wounded.

GOLD IN RICHMOND.—Gold in Richmond is now at the premium of 4,000 per cent., or forty dollars for one, having advanced since the defeat of the peace candidate at the North for the Presidency from about 2,400 per cent., to its present figure. The same causes which produce depreciation in the value of rebel currency operates to produce appreciation in the value of our national currency, gold sold in New York, on December 27, at 219.

General Thomas has been making quite a livelihood (Lively Hood) in Tennessee.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Letter from Philipsburg, Pa.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2d 1865. DEAR JOURNAL:—Another leaf in the book of time is filled, and all the accidents, incidents, events and occurrences, of the year A. D. 1864, are there on record. The past year has been one of glorious achievements for the Union cause, from the commencement to its close, it was a series of victories for our gallant army and navy, and the Stars and Stripes float over many places now, where the rebel flag did the year preceding. But the year 1864, we shall know no more, save when, in the future, it will be referred to by posterity, as one among the most eventful of the Great Rebellion.

We now turn a new leaf, and commence the year A. D. 1865, and if the rebellion receives a few more such blows, as it has in the past few weeks, there will not be much to record, concerning it, one year hence. The end is nigh, when the Richmond newspapers acknowledge that their armies are "hard and sorely pressed, that the enemy is campaigning on a larger scale than at any time since the war commenced; and they might with truth have added, seem determined to prosecute it vigorously. God speed the hour, when the vigors of peace and happiness, may reign supreme throughout the length and breadth of our country—when the glorious Stars and Stripes may float in all their pristine purity, over every inch of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico—and most sincerely do I hope, and confidently think, this will be the case ere the close of 1865.

Since my last letter to you, our town has been the "stage of action" of many and thrilling incidents. To chronicle them all would take a ton of foolscap, and a score of Knights of the quill to perform. I shall, therefore, only give you a "select few"—a phrase by the way lately introduced into this "The loveliest village of the plain."

A few weeks ago, our citizens were taken by surprise, by the advent of several companies of the 16th Regt. Vet. Vols. under the command of Major Goebel. They were temporarily quartered in the M. E. Church, and from that time hence, the old town assumed quite a dignified and martial appearance. Uncle Sam's sky-blue Kersey, met one at every turn, and garrulous old women, nervous old maids (who ever saw one that was not nervous,) and blatant copperheads, predicted that all the evils possible, would be enacted by the "boold sojer boy"—that nothing would escape their fingers, that was not too hot or too heavy—in short, putting them down as a set of consummate villains. Accordingly, many a sigh escaped from those who were ignorant enough to believe such tales. Many a "gude" wife, (on the evening of the first day, and a few subsequent days after the arrival of the "boys,") sorrowfully called her flock of fowls and geese to their supper, confident, that she would never look on their "like again," that before to-morrow's sun it all set that old dominick hen, that was so good to hatch, and that speckled pullet, so good to lay, would lay in the gastric regions of "them awful soldiers."

But if ever people were disappointed, it was these same garrulous old women, nervous old maids, and blatant copperheads—the two former, agreeably; the latter, sadly. For lo! and behold, next morning the flock, at breakfast call, came up for their rations, intact—not a feather missing. No men could conduct themselves more gentlemanly, quietly and respectfully, than have the officers, and privates, of the 16th Vet. Vols. since they arrived in Philipsburg. I have yet to hear of the first word of complaint, against them, for any act unbecoming or unlawful, to any of our citizens, or their property.

The arrival of soldiers in our town, has had a beneficial effect in banishing from the minds of those who repose as much confidence in the copperhead papers as they do in their bibles, the slanderous and vilifying epithets against the soldiers of the Union army, published from time to time in the copperhead papers. They now see, that the whole foundation for such assertions are based on lies of the deepest dye. The spirit of loyalty to the Union, suddenly emanated from the lips of men and women, that only on the day of the soldiers first appearance in our midst, uttered very disloyal sentiments, and condemned the authorities for sending volunteers out into these copperhead wilds, to involve the good Union-loving non-reporting drafted men into a war. But all are Union now; yea, verily a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the most venomous snakes of the copperhead species. They uncloaked at the presence of the soldiers as readily as a black snake on a pile of stones in a summers sun—and are as meek, mild and calm as an alligator, on the banks of the Nile, catching flies.

The number of non-reporting drafted men, deserters, and (last but by no means least) aiders and abettors of disloyalty, brought in by the soldiers, are legion. Every two or three days, an invoice of the medley crew, is sent "riding on a rail"—some to Waterford, others to Williamsport, and Harrisburg. Since the battle up in Knox township, Clearfield County, the drafted men who failed to report at the proper time, seeing that Uncle Sam was getting in earnest, come in from their hiding places, and give themselves up to the Provost Marshal. They certainly take the wisest plan, for if there is any leniency, it will much sooner be extended to a man who sees his error and promptly takes the steps to correct it than to one who still persists in what he knows to be wrong, and resists the enforcement of the law to bring him to justice. Where, oh where! are the chiefs-tains of other days, who held the sturdy cops of Clearfield county riveted to the spot, while they delivered to them, in tones of Snaaky thunder, the grand Union-loving sentiments of "not another man nor another dollar" will we give for the prosecution of the war against our brother rebels? What has become of the two "Sweet Williams," that so lately bloomed and blossomed, in all their grandeur, while their foot was on their "native heath?" How is it that we hear nor see no more of them? Have they shuffled off their Snaaky coil, and emigrated to a more congenial climate? Or has the abundance of Uncle Sam's Sky Blue Kersey, now so prevalent in the Clearfield atmosphere, so dimmed their vision that they cannot find their way out?

I see that some of the Monarchs of the Grahamton nest, came in contact with Kersey, and it stuck to them so closely that they had to go on a journey to Harrisburg, to have an operation performed by a Court Marshal, that is convened at that place,

for the trial of patients who suffer from "Copper on the brain." One of these Monarchs, I understand, was the Grahamton correspondent of your contemporary, over the non-de-plume of "Argus," if I remember. It is horrible to see so many old and respectable and intelligent citizens, as have passed through this place in the last week or two from your county, suffering from that venomous disease, "Copper on the brain"—and it seems no cure is known, only that of a Court Martial at Harrisburg, and that often fails to establish a radical cure, until the patient is relieved of his greenbacks and confined in a military jail for a year or two.

Our citizens gave the soldiers an "Old Years" dinner on Saturday. The dinner was one of a novel "modus operandi" kind, and conducted as it was in a very social way. Each family was to entertain as many soldiers as they felt able to provide for—the soldiers to go to the residence of such family as they would be directed, as invited guests. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to ascertain how many soldiers, each family could provide for, and send the number to each, on Saturday 31st ult. for dinner. After the committee had gone the rounds, they reported places for some one hundred more than there were soldiers here to fill. But the families went to work, and provided for the number they had agreed to take, confident, of course, that they would certainly have them for dinner. Saturday came. The hour for the festive meal at hand. Fine fat turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks, done to a turn, were placed on the table, surrounded by all the sauces, mashes, stews and ceteras imaginable; but in some instances no guests were on hand. The consequence was, that not more than one or perhaps two soldiers were at places, where they had provided for fifteen. One lady informed me, she had gone to extra pains, to get a good dinner for eight, and she had none. She felt very much disappointed that some did not come. Now, witness the change that has taken place among our people, in their estimation of the soldiers who came among them a few weeks since. They were then looked upon by many, who heartily provided a dinner for them now, as a set of thieves—not because they believed it, but because they were told so. To-day they permit the same soldiers to set down in a social and familiar style, and partake of an Old Years dinner. Such changes are commendable.

Interesting Case. At the Chester county adjourned court in December the case of Richards applying for an injunction to restrain the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville, from using bituminous coal in their low chimneys, was argued before Judge Butler. The suit from the chimneys injured the furniture and goods in the dwelling and cotton factory of the plaintiff. The defendants admitted the damage, and agreed that they ought to pay for it, as they were willing to do. Their property cost them \$500,000, and they employ over one thousand persons at wages amounting to more than \$163,000 a year. They cannot make so good iron with anthracite as with bituminous coal, and estimate their loss, if they are prevented from using the latter, at \$40,000 a year. To erect higher chimneys would require seventy stacks, at a cost of \$200,000. They are willing to pay damages to the plaintiff, but argue that the business and prosperity of such large manufacturing interests should not be broken in upon, because of the discomfort or inconvenience of one or two neighbors. The case is held under advisement.

THE FLORIDA CASE.—Alluding to the Florida disaster the London Times says: Assuming to have been by design, we are not disposed to waste much indignation on the subject, as the method of procuring the Florida was such a violation of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. To Brazil, the outraged party, the Times predicts, Mr. SEWARD will have to make ample apology.

Some of the elite of New York are making an effort to reform the custom of late hours at evening parties, which they consider injurious to health and economy. A new mode of invitation has been devised, to convey a delicate hint of the new system: "Mrs. SMITH will be glad to receive her friends between the hours of eight and eleven."

An Irish hackman, who carried General Grant to his hotel in New York, spread himself as follows: "Here's to myself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Ameriky but one. I've driven the Lieutenant-General of the United States, and its more than Bobby Lee ever did."

Adam was fond of his jokes; and when he saw his sons and his daughters marrying one another, he dryly remarked to Eve that if there had been no apple there would have been no pairing.

Artemus Ward notifies the gentleman who left phosphorus in his bed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, that if he will leave his name with General DIX, he will hear of something to his advantage.

The ladies of Paris, not content with dyeing their hair red, now dye their lap-dogs to match the color of their dresses. Green dogs, yellow dogs, and sky-blue pups, are all the rage.

We hear of a young lady in town, who is so large-hearted that it has made her round shouldered.

A blue and pink mare, and a colt of the same color, are the attractions of a circus in England.

When men take brandy to "set them up," it often brings them down.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements not in large type, cuts, or on a formal style will be charged double price for space occupied.

LIST OF LETTERS unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1865.

Beers, Mrs. L. M'Douel, Dan. Bennett, E. C. Piper, Sallie A. Bertlett, Miss Polly 2. Koser, Charles T. Collins, Wm. Russell, Wm. P. Campbell, Fernando D. Shaffer, Miss Rebecca, Dinmore, Miss Eda. Snyder, Joseph. Hoekman, Miss Mary J. Schultz, Gougoff (Ger) Harrigan, A. C. Thompson, Mrs. Susan. Howard, Stephen. Westbrook, Miss Louisa M'Canna, John R. Whately, J. One cent due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE

J. I. MORRIS & Co., Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

10 tons fresh Pork, 5 tons fresh Beef, 5 tons salt Pork, 10 tons Rye chop, 100 bushels dried Apples, 20 barrels prime green winter Apples, 100 bushels potatoes, 5,000 bushels of Corn in the Ear.

ALSO, Rafting ropes, all sizes, Augurs, &c. 500 lbs. Extra Family Flour, 140 lbs. Corn meal, 250 bags Salt. Jan. 4, 1865.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with a certain promissory note given by me to Eliza Edinger, of Covington, Pa., dated December 20th 1864, and calling for one hundred dollars, and payable on or before the 1st day of April, 1865. As I have received no value for said note I will not pay it unless compelled by due process of law. DANIEL YOTHERS, Jan. 4, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA Imperial Oil Company,

Office 139 South Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$1,000,000—200,000 Shares, at \$5 each.

Reserved Capital \$250,000.

President, ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE.

DIRECTORS

A. K. McClure, D. J. Jackson, Elisha W. Davis, Thos. A. Scott, J. C. Bomberger, Peter A. Small, John M. Pomerooy.

SECRETARY, James M. Sellers. TREASURER, Elisha W. Davis.

This company has 120 acres of land, in fee on the Allegheny River, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Laytonia, with 110 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, editor of the Oil City Monitor, and agent for this land, assures the company that it will sell in lots for \$100,000, reserving the oil right which is worth \$100,000 additional. IMMEDIATE REVENUE WILL BE DERIVED FOR THE COMPANY FROM THE SALE OF THESE LOTS; and the company have two good engines with complete fixtures to operate immediately for oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, one hundred acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining the Cherry Run Petroleum company, whose stock is now worth over \$30 per share. The company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation and one-half the proceeds to go to the company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil creek, and in the best producing section of the Oil Territory, and 110 acres in fee simple, on Walnut Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over 200 barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy oil, worth \$21 per barrel. The company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this company mean to present the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the company. January 4, 1865.

APPOINTMENT FOR ALL.—To any one desirous of making their fortune, I will, on receiving two dollars, impart to them a secret by which they may make themselves independently rich. Address, J. B. BRANNUM, Dec. 7-3tp. Philadelphia P. O., Penna.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain Brown Iron Petroleum company, as the same belongs to me and has only been left on loan with said Derrick, and is subject to my order. Dec. 7-1864. A. C. FINNEY.

TREES! TREES!—The subscriber having been appointed an agent of the "Marshall Nursery" in Lancaster county, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he is prepared at all times to fill orders for every kind of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery at proprietors prices. NORMAN L. BOHNS, Agent. Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 7, 1864-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Morgan, late of Allegheny township, Clearfield County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated. JAMES H. MORRIS, Administrator. Dec. 7, 1864-6tp.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Tipton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best in country can afford, and will keep any number of respectable boarders. Gentlemen don't forget to call on the Tipton Hotel. SAMUEL SMITH, Proprietor. Tipton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed in open Court for settling the accounts of the late Hon. R. N. Hagar, Administrator in the hands of Lyman Miles, deceased, gives notice (the time of said audit having been continued by the court) that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. WM. M'CUULOUGH, Auditor. December 14, 1864.