

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 22, 1865.

The National Debt.

In a letter by Mr. Fessenden to Mr. Prince, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the following official statement of the public debt is given: Aggregate debt bearing interest in coin, \$1,087,556,438 80 interest, \$63,433,131 45. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, \$60,570,052 44; interest, \$29,698,670 41; Debt on which interest has ceased, \$359,570 09. Legal tender debt bearing no interest, \$433,160,569. Fractional currency, \$24,099,913 93. Total, \$2,153,735,441 26; interest, \$93,131,-201 86. Amount of unpaid requisitions, \$136,190,000. Amount in treasury, \$10,-252,908 16. Total, 125,847,041 84. The amount of suspended requisitions abroad includes all paid requisitions for every branch of the public service. It is stated at the Department that at this date, Febuary 13th, this amount has been reduced about nine millions of dollars; also, that the Department intends this week to commence paying the Army of the Potomac.

Union Feeling in Georgia. TheN.Y. Heraid's Savannah correspondent says: Notwithstanding all rebel denials to the contrary, the Union sentiment throughout Georgia is very strong. Meetings have been held in at least nineteen counties, at which resolutions in favor of closing the war and returning to the Union were adopted, and these are said to express the almost unanimous feeling of the people of the northwest as well as other parts of the State. At Augusta and Pulaski peace meetings were broken up by the military. The Legislature was efforts will be made, with good hopes of success, to have it authorize the calling da convention for the pyrpose of effecting the res

negroes in and about Savannah.

New York City to be Attacked. The N. Y. Herald's Paris correspondent states that the two forminable naval rams, Spynes and Choops, built at Bordeux, in the most complete manner for the South ern rebels, with the heaviest class of guns and full screws, and, under the new names of Stonewall and Rapidan, were to sail in the beginning of this month from a little island, off the coast of France for this port. It was believed that they were of so staunch a character that they would experience no difficulty in passing all the batteries in our harbor, and coming right up to the city, which it is reported to be designed by their com-manders either to lay under heavy contribution or to destroy. This scheme is said to have been concocted and assisted in its proscontion under a secret treaty between the Emperor Napolean and the Jeff, Davis Gov-

Slavery and the Democratic Party. Looking at this subject as a party man, says Mr. Anson Herrick, a New York Democrat, from a party point of view as one who hopes soon to see the Democratic party again in power, this proposition seems to present a desirable opportunity for the Democracy to rid itself at once and forever of the incabus of slavery, and to banish its perplexing issues beyond the pale of party politics. no longer to distract our council and disturb the harmony of our movements. Every year and every day we are growing weaker and weaker in popular favor, while our opponents are strengthening, because we will not venture to cut loose from the dead carcass of negro slavery. It is plain enough to my mind that if the Democratic party would regain its supremacy in the government of the nation it must now let slavery

From Geu. Sherman.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th states, that after the occupation of Orangeburg by Gen. Sherman, the rebels evacuated Branchville, and that on the 16th our forces marched into and took possession of Columbia. If this be so, Gen. Sherman is advancing rapidly and successfully. The same paper also states, that it is likely that Charleston is being evacuated by the Rebels, as a necessary consequence of the fall of Columbia.

Charleston Evacuated. The Richmond Ecaminer of the 20th says that Charleston had been evacuated by the Rebels, on Tuesday the 14th. Assuming this to be correct. the Stars and Stripes now float over the very cradle of secession. Truly, the rebellion is tottering, and ere long we hope to see it collapse altogether.

The Rebel Flag-of-fruce boat while on her way up the James River on the 17th, was blown up by a torpedo, which they no on board the United States steam-transdoubt had placed in the stream some time port River Queen, in Hampton Roads. since. The boat went down almost instantly. No prisoners were on board. The fate of the crew is not known.

THE Savannah cotton which reached New York will be offered for sale as soon as it can on both sides. The Richmond party apbe stored and the other necessary arrangements completed. The total amount of and at no time did they make categorically, tained in Savannah will be about 30,000 demands, or tender formal stipulations, or give it as the opinion of the court, based

States Commissioner's Court. Boston, on and the insurgents were distinctly raised and many fools who have read law, that I dare Tuesday, charged with harboring and concealing a descriter from the United States Army, and held in \$1,500 for trial.

A Missouri postmaster Army, and held in \$1,500 for trial.

dred on the 15th. Deserters continue to the insurgents to some extreme policy or it if there is eny mistake it is not dun a purcome in at the rate of about seventy a day.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

in Hampton Roads, than any article which ·might be written on the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 0:-Sir: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as war begins there are citizens who strongly demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently necessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. Agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily or perhaps ordinarily imperative in heir purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the authority of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations for the purpose of ending our civil war, are known to the whole world because they have, employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others with whom you have had to deal confidentially are known to yourself. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to persons actually moving in them and to the government. I am now to give for vone information an account of an affair of the same general character which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis Blair, Esq., ob tained from the President a simple leave through our lines. Without any definate view known to the Government, Mr. Blair yisited Richmond, and on his return he howed the President a letter which Jeff Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was disposed to send commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace between to meet in extra session yesterday, and strong | the two countries if he could be assured they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, aftoration of the State to the Union. Gov. ter acknowledging that he read the note of Brown is believed to be fully in accord with | Davis, said that he was, is, and always would the movers in this project. The small-pox be willing to receive any agents that Mr. had broken out and was very bad among the Davis or other influential men, now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to our common country

commissioners, to confer with the Presi- First: Your reason for positively asunderstood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the above named letter of the 18th of January, to Mr. Blair. condition in writing, then Major Eckert was Lieut. Gen. Grant, that the Richmond party would, in the manner personated, accept the terms mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the that the perons who came from Richmond ceiving the information the President predirection, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of Feb. 2d. The Richmond party language used by the immortal Wesley? were brought down the James river in a U. States transport during the day, and the mark? Or did you with a full knowledge On the morning of the 3d the President. attended by the Secretary of State, received Messrs, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell,

The conference was altogether informal. There was not in attendence secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm, courteous, and kind absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the gen- never read a law book in my life, and I nev-A Woman was examined in the United eral points at issue between the Government er will, for the reason that I have seen so of the question of separation for which the his opinion that his official returns are cormen, was captured above Bermuda Hon- efforts of the Government as well as those of Counte is as near Rite as I now how to maik | ket and all claims of the undersigned are settled

might be expected to subside, and the armies reduced, and trade and intercorse be-The following letter of Secretary Seward tween both sections be resumed. It was to Charles Francis Adams, U. S. Minister suggested by them that through such a post-Plenipotentiary to England, will give the ponement we might now have an immediate reader a more perfect understanding of the peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactor; adjustment of poso-called Peace Conference between Presi- litical relations between the Government and dent Lincoln and the Rebel Commissioners | the States, sections or people now engaged in | to have brought with them five locomotives conflict with it. The suggestion, though e-laborately considered, was nevertheless rejected by the President, as one of armistice or truce, and that we can agree to no cessation of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandonment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority through all the States in the Union, and in subordination to the proposition, which was thus announced. The anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he is not to be expected to depart from the position he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, and these positions reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by co-operating with the columns now said to be the President that the complete restoration on foot to invade the State from the Atlanof the national authority everywhere was an tie coast. We give this for what it may be indispensable condition of any assent on our | worth. part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these poitions, he would be prepared, as far as power be lodged with the executive, to exercise liberality. Its power is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money, and the admission of representives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ultimo, adopted by a Constitutional majority a oint resolution submitting to the several States, the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-forths of the States, so as to become

part of the national organic law. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to da) exchange says: "It is stated that the engi-hear them in answer in a courteous and not neer officers at Quebec have privately comunfriendly manner.

I am your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM JOHN RUSSELL.

PENNSVILLE, FEB. 13th, 1865. S. J. Row, Esq.-Enclosed find a letter which I desire you to publish. As the Editor of the "Republican," after using a por-tion of three numbers of his paper in attempting to place me falsely before his readers, (having published but one letter of mine,) has virtually, as I understand it, closed his columns against me, by saying that he is done with me. I give him this farewell epistle.

J. Russell, farewell epistle.

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this let-ter, and then came again back to Washing-last time in this controversy, to intrude up-France, some time ago, have been fitted out ton. On the 29th ult., we were advised on your patience, by briefly noticing a few were carefully explored, the observations befrom the camp of Lieut. Gen. Grant that A. of the many glaring inconsistencies, which ing taken amidst the whizzing of the rebel bullets. The conclusion drawn from this stand out in such bold relief in your two re-Campbell were applying for leave to pass plies to my letter of January 23d, and your expedition is, that Hoke will desperately

They were permitted by the Lieut. serting that my address was reported cor-General to come to his headquarters, to await there the decision of the President. Maj. Eckert was sent down to meet the parties and the parties of the part ty from Richmond at Gen, Grant's head-quarters. The Major was directed to de-dence did you believe this? Or, are you so ere long. enver to them a copy of the President's let- constituted that you can believe things withter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be added to out evidence? provided, it will subserve it, and signed by the Major, in which they warr purpose. Now, be honest, for once; were directly informed that they should be Did you really think, from your acquainallowed to pass our lines and they would be tance with me, that I was the self-conceited egotist which you would have your readers believe?

Your second reply begins with; "The ad-If they should express their assent to this dress, or what purports to be the address. Now, here again is a mean insinuation, lirected to give them safe conduct to Fort- without the shadow of evidence, that I the ress Monroe, when a person coming from President would meet them. It being probfrom a report of their conversation with | correctness as I furnished you with it. But, you distort it by omitting letters and words either carlessly or designedly. As for instance, "We trust for the county," instead of the credit of the county; and "My God's dessing," instead of May God's blessing, &c.

In reference to your grave charge of falsehood, terrible indeed you have made it. I first day of February. Maj. Eck ert met him might have qualified my statement by saying that not one word, to which you so strongy object, was contained, &c., had I supposed had not accepted in writing the conditions that any man, much less an Editor, would upon which he was allowed to give them have been so supremely ignorant as to fail conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major to comprehend my meaning. But here, as had given the same information by telegraph | usual, you fly from the clause upon which to the President at Washington. On re- you harped in your former issue, because you were cornered there, and for want of pared a telegram directing the Secretary to something you grasp at nothing. But to return to Washington. The Secretary was crown the climax of inconsistency and igpreparing at the same moment to return norance, if not of malice prepense, we find without waiting for information from the you Vesuvius like belching forth a volume President, but at this juncture Lieut. Gen. of lava against "John" for not telling you Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, who made this Government; and in detailas well as to the Secretary of State, that the ing to your readers who 'hved and died in Richmond party had reconsidered and act the daily paretice of what he calls the sum cepted the condition tendered them through of all villians' -"off your eggs and on the Maj. Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently ad- straw," away from your subject entirely and vised the President to confer in person with laving hold of that which is irrelevant to the the Richmond party. Under these circum- issue before you. But why attribute to me stances the Secretary, by the President's the credit of calling slavery the "sum of all Or do you not know the use of the quotation transport was anchored in Hampton Roads. of these things wilfully and maliciously design to misrepresent and falsify for want of better argument, in order to effect your object? "Verily," Daniel, I believe you are "done," and if you can do no better than you have done, I am done, too; for I scorn to continue a correspondence that can be of so little interest to the general reader. JOHN RUSSELL.

> NOT BAD. -Judge RYAN, of Buffalo, recently said, in response to a remonstrance against his ruling: "I have no law for it. I upon common sense. I am no lawyer, I

A Missouri postmaster thus expresses

The Expedition from Newbern. The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th says:

that a force of the enemy, estimated at 20,-000, men, have landed at Newbern. It is railroads in North Carolina. They are said and military railroad iron sufficient to lay forty or fifty miles of track. GRANT visited Newbern some ten days ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is supposed to be part of Thomas' command. We must expect to hear of THOM-As, in many places until such time as his whereabouts is definitely known by a battle. Newbern is near the mouth of the Neuse River, about one hundred and ten miles southeast of Raleigh. From East Tennessee the report reached us yesterday that STONE-MAN and BURDRDIGE were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of

Henry S. Foote's Opinion.

The N. Y. Times says Senator FOOTE was riven the alternative to return South, go to England, or to Fort Warren. It says Foote represents the Confederacy on the eve of disruption, and the struggle on the part of the rebels nearly over. He thinks the leaders will endeavor to leave the country, and the campaign on the part of the rebels would descend to guerrilla fighting. Mr Foote is prepared to issue an address to the people of the South urging them to cease fighting and give up a contest which is so clearly hopeless, and as no terms but unconditional surrender can be obtained, to promptly accept such terms. Mr. Foote also represents the unpopularity of JEFF. DAVIS at the South as very great, and that the people have lost all confidence in him. The mission of STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL was only a ruse on the part of DAVIS, and a forced concession to the peace men of the South.

CANADA FORTIFYING. - A Quebec (Canamunicated with several prominent contractors, asking for tenders for the construction of extensive fortifications here; and it is ukderstood that tenders will also be asked for immediately, for the construction of an intrenched camp and magazine opposite Montreal, and of similar works of defence at other points. The Montreal Econing Telegraph says that these works, which are to be pushed forward without delay, and with the greatest possible vigor, will be the means of affording employment to over thirty thousand men, and cause the expenditure in the country of several millions sterling.

FORT FISHER.—General Terry continues his reconnoissances of the rebel positions ED. "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."-Al- near Wilmington, with successful results. ing taken amidst the whizzing of the rebel through the lines to Washington as peace | comments upon my address, in the latter one. | dispute our advance towards Wilmington by way of Federal Point: that he is ever vigilent against surprises, and that his well con-

> A LUCKY INVENTION. - The Government has adopted the HAMMOND rifle as hat for future use in the United States service. Mr. H., in addition to his salary as Superintendent, receives 10,000 in gold, and \$2 on each rifle manufactured. In immense armies as ours, this will amount to a very large sum. Whether the rifle is a repeating or breech-loading one is not stated, but when our soldiers are all armed with such, and taught to shoot them with precision of aim, they will be the most formidable army in the world.

> THE POPE IN TROUBLE. - No less than 18 Archbishops and Bishops of France. have now pronounced against the Government, and for the Pope in the matter of the Encyclical. Of these, three, the Archbish op of Besancon (CARDINAL MATTHIEU. and the Bishops of Poitiers Moulins, have defied the Government openly, reading the Enevelical aloud to their flocks in their cathedrals. The rest have only addressed letters in strong language to "M. le Ministre."

CAIRO, Feb. 17 .- Late New Orleans ad vices report that the Mexican Gen. Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, has entered into an arrangement with the rebel anthoritie by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders. Gen. Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for for every refugee returned to the rebels.

FADING AWAY. - The Penobscot Indians now number 266 males and 234 females. More then one-fifth of their voting population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is now carrying off many of the tribe yearly. Those that remain gain a sustenance by hunting and fishing, and also by the less primitive occupation of tarming and basket making.

Mew Advertisements.

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

To THOSE LIABLE TO DRAFT.-We, the Commissioners of Clearfield county, having offered a bounty of \$300 for each volunteer for the county, would recommend that all who could would avail themselves of the Bounty and put in substitutes, thereby reducing the number on the Rolls for any future call for men by the Government. THOS. DOUGHERTY,

CONRAD BAKER. Wm. S. Brackey, Clerk.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or having anything to so with an article of agreement between Samuel and John Widemire, of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., and Gideon P. Doughman of the same place, relating to the making of two rafts of timber at three cts per foot, as the greater portion of said contract is paid, and the balance will not be until the said timber is rafted and run to marand deducted therefrom.

SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.

Feb. 22, 1865-pd. JOHN WIDEMIRE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Unofficial intelligence has been received here NOTICE is hereby given, that the final account of G. L. Reed, trustee of the estate of Sam-uel Reed, lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county for confirmabelieved to be their object to advance at once tion at next Court, and is now open for the in-upon Raleigh, or at least upon our lines of spection and examination of all parties interested. D. F. ETZWEILER, Feb. 22, 1865. Prothonotary.

A UCTIONEER.-The undersigned having been Licenced an Auctioneer, would inform citizens of Clearfield county that he will at tend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate NATHANIEL RISHEL,

Feb. 22, 1865, Clearfield, Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of 860, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same

ICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county their Petitions for License at the March Session A. D. 1865, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, IS56, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," etc.

William Reed, TAVERN LICENSE. Lumber-city Boro' Samuel C. Hepburn, Pennville. Isaiah Wall. Pennville. John Scheeser. Union township. David Johnston Clearfield Borough. Stoneville. Beccaria township. John Stone. D. H. Paulhamus. David Coplin, Decatur township D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk. Clearfield, Pa., February 21, 1864.



SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county me directed, there will be exposed to pub ic sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 20th day of March, 1865, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Rush township. Centre county, and Morris township. Clearfield county, bounded and discribed as follows: Begining at a pine corner of the John Huston and Francis Johnston tract, thence by the Stephen Kingston tract south two hundred and thirty-eight perches to (238) to stone corner, on the south side f big Moshannon creek, and along said Kingston trace east one hundred and sixty-eight perches (168)to a line of the said Johnson's tract, and a-Kingston tract west to the pine corner aforesaid; Containing two hundred and thirty-five acres. ONE OTHER TRACT of the said Francis Johnston Begining at the first mentioned pine corner, thence east along the division line of the said Kingston and Johnston tract one hundred and sixty-eight perch-es, thence through said Johnston tract North one hundred and six perches, to the division line of the John Huston tract aforesaid, and thence south to place of begining; Containing one hundred

and five acres. ALSO ONE OTHER THACT, adjoining the above, situate in Morris tp. Clearfield county, Begining at a pine, thence by lands in the name of Patrick Moore and Magnus Miller north one and one-half deg. east three hundred and forty live perchs to a gost by a white oak, thence north eighty night and one half deg. west one hundred and sixty four perches to a post, thence south one and one-half deg west three hundred and forty-five perches to a stone heap, thence south eighty eight and one-half degrees east one hundred and ixty-four perches to the place of begining; Conaining three hundred and fifty-three acres more

Seimd, taken into execution, and to be sold as property of Aaron Large and Martha G. Snyder, alm'x of Thomas G. Snyder, deceased. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff Eeb. 22, 1865,

OST.—On January 29th, between Clearfield I and New Washington by the undersigned, a Gold Ring with an agate setting, containing the likeness of my wife. I will pay the finder a liberal reward by returning it to me or leaving it at the Journal office. JAMES M BUNN.

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

A. ders of the Philipsburg and Susquhanna Turnpike Road Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said company in Phil-ipsburg on Monday the 6th day of March next, to Elect five managers for the ersuing year. By order of the board B. HARTSHORN, Feb. 1st. 1865.

TYURNPIKE ELECTION .- The stockhol-

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF UNSEAT-ED LANDS,...In Pursuance of an Act of A sembly passed the 23th day of March, 1815, enitled an Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other

The Commissioners of Clearfield county, Pa., will dispose of the following lands, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1865; Acres. Per. Warrantee Township. David Kephar', George Mutten, Wm. Bausman, 50 55 70 Henry Faunce. John Cunningham, George Ross. Peter Getz. By order of the Board, WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

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 nterested, and will be presented to the next Or phans Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the 3d Monday of March, 1865.

The partial account of James McMurray and H. D. Rose. Executors of the last will and testa-ment of Joseph McMurray, late of the borough of New Washington. Clearfield county, deceased The final account of Julius A. Terpe, Executor of Thomas Carson, of Brady township, deceased.

The partial account of Mary Spencer, Administratrix of James Spencer, deceased.

The final account of John L. Resins and George W. Rheem, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abraham Reams late of Lawrence township. Clearfield county, deceased

The account of James II. Hegarty and James A. Hegarty. Executor of the last Will and Testa ment of John Dillon, late of Beccaria township. 1. G. BARGER,

Regs ter.

Register's Office, Feb. 15, 65.

PLOUR.—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels. Sark's and † Sacks for sale by [Feb. 22 1855.] W. F. IRWIN.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, -Letter A of Administration on the estate of John Hegarty, late of Beccaria tw'p. Clearfield county, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

Jan. 18, 1865-pd. SAM'L HEGARTY, Adm'r.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. -Letters A of Administration on the estate of James Curley, late of Penn township, Clearfield Co. Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duy authenticated for settlement.
D. H. PAULHAMUS. December 7, 1864.

NOTICE.—Estate of James Conly, late of Penn tp., Clearfield co., dec'd.-All persons interest-ed are hereby notified that personal and real estate to the amount in value of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, has been approved and set out to the widow, Ruth Conly under the law known as the \$300. which appraisement was returned to the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county,

at January Term. A. D., 1865, and will be confirmed by said Court absolutely at March Term. A. D. 1865, unless exceptions are filed and sufficient reason shown against said confirmation 1. G. BARGER. February 15, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the banking business as Leogard, Finney & Co., is this day dissoive! by metu-al concent. The books papers and assests are left in the hands of James T. Lenard at the office of in the hands of James I. Lonard at the office of the firm, and all claims due to and by the firm will be there settled by him. All over-due paper must be forthwith settled. JAS T. LEONARD, A. C. FINNEY. W. A. WALLACE.

The business is to be continued by Jas. T. Leuc. ard, as Leonard & Co.

ORPHANS COURT SALE OF VALU-

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to publis sale at Hegarty's X Roads, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, situate in Woodward town. ship, Clearfield county, Penn'a late the property of Samuel Hegarty, dee'd, bounded as follows:
On the North by the Oscoola Plank Bond, on the West by line of Mary Connell survey on the South by elder surveys, and on the East by clear-ed land of Samuel Hegarty's estate, containing 70 acres more or less Tenus, cash. Feb. 1, 1865. SAMUEL HEGARTY, Ex.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Belief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednes-day and Thursday, the 22d and 22d days of

February, 1865 The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the t. waship in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for berself and children who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate (sworn to before the floard of Helief must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true

Forms containing these req tained at the Office of the Board of Relief. when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the aplicant, properly previa will excuse personal attendance
Jan. 4, 1865. WM S BRADLEY, clerk.

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. M'CLURB.

DIRECTORS A. K. M'Clure, D. J. Jackman, Elisha W. Davis Thos. A. Scott. J. C. Bomberger, Peter A. Small

John M. Pomeroy. SECRETARY. TREASURER.

James M. Sellers. Elisha W. Davis

This company has 120 acres of land, in fee on the Allegheny River, immediately opposite 0il City, and adjoining Laytonia, with 110 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Rus. 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. In-MEDIATE REVENUE WILL BE DERIVED FOR THE COV-PANY 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 compary 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 celebrat-Reed well, now producing over 200 barrels per

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two en Oil creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy oil, worth 621 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 prosecute 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 engaed Subscriptions will be received at the offi-January 4, 1865.

of the company.