THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Contradiction of a Foolish Rumor.

Gen. Howard has authorized the denial of the silly and mischievous rumor that he threatened to appropriate certain lands in Maryland to the use of superanuated neto care for them. The General, as chief of the Freedman's Bureau, has done much toward alleviating the sufferings of the emancipated slaves, and preparing them for a life of honest toil as paid laboring freemen, and he is too wise and moderate to resort to the rash and arbitrary measure charged upon him. But we are glad he has so promptly authorized this denial, if only for the reason that it will forestall a vast amount of splurgy opposition rhetoric.

The Clearfield Republican, last week, paraded this rumor, with large heading, before its readers. Will the editor have the fairness to correct it now, that Gen. Howard has contradicted it? "We will see what we will see !"

The Indian Question.

It is known that on the First of September, a great council of the Indian tribes will be held at Fort Gibson to settle their future relations with this government. Thirty tribes will be represented, and it is believed that more than seventy-five thousand savages will be present, incuding Creeks, Choctaws, represented in that Convention. We must Chickasaws, Seminoles, Camanches, Osages, Senecas, Shawnees, Pawpaws and Cherokees. Gen. F. B. Herron, of Pittsburg, is one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States Government. There will doubtless be much deliberative discussion. The Indians will smoke solemnly, talk sententiously, promise earnestly, and in due course of time resume their favorite diversion of the scalping knife, and be gradually oath of the amnesty proclamation, is a sworn exterminated as they deserve to be. This emancipationist-sworn to be eternally and is our view of the Indian question .- Chronimplacably the foe of slavery. If they did icle.

Richmond Rebellious.

The serpent is scotched, but not slain. Treason in Richmond is crippled in the flesh, but strong and active in the spirit. There is not enough genuine loyalty in the city to give it a remote flavor of the Union sentiment. All the municipal elections prove this. The indirect menaces of the press show it. The manners of the people evince it. It matters very little what these obdurate people feel, so that they are not permitted to make their malice efficient. The Government has yet the power to prevent subdued but unrepentant traitors from affecting the policy of the country or shaping critical task to which he has fallen hein its legislation. A time will come when it through the assassination of his predecesfew examples were made of this class of will be debarred from interfering, unless

Stand by the Administration.

During the perilous days of the Republic, when the fortunes of war seemed full of doubt and uncertainty, and dark clouds lowered over the country, we were want to make earnest appeals to the people of the groes, in case their former [masters refused North to stand firm in the faith of ultimate victory, and to raise up and strengthen the hands of him who has since been martyred, by a cordial sympathy and a practical co-op eration in the great business of putting down the rebellion. Amid the dangers and struggles of that time, it was almost treason to hesitate or doubt. Necessity seemed to demand an unquestioning sup port to the Government de facto, regardles of the political issues he was supposed to represent.

In the presence of our great emergency all considerations of political policy were blotted out, and in the popular expressions at the polls, during those years, was exhib-ited the solemn sense of the masses, of the absorbing and controlling necessity of standing by the government regardless of party. Looking back upon those days-upon the overwhelming defeats which were registered against the democratic party, and the bitter odium which attached to those who evinced a lack of sympathy to the government,-we can see the true secret of our national strength and our national success. It rested in the exalted loyalty of the masses, which subordinated everything to an unquestioning loyalty, and cast aside, or at least postponed, the old issues upon which they had been arrayed in bitterly hostile factions. It was a sublime spectacle, involving as it did a demonstartion of reliable high moral popular sentiment sufficient to preserve the nation in so great a crisis.

Now that we have emerged succesfully from the terrible armed struggle, and have reverted to a condition of quasi peace, there are many among us who mistakenly imagine that the necessity for a steady and persistent support of the Government is at an end. They forget that in everything except its armed array, the position of the South toward the Union is unchanged, and that in the silent struggle of reconstruction which has intervened all the fruits our bloody sacrifices are involved. They forget, somewhat too easily, we think, the unscrupulous nature of the foes with whom we have contended, and the unchang ed bitterness which has animated and wil continue to animate them, until the last detail of rehabillitation shall have been irrevocably settled. They seem to forget that under the promptings of humiliating defeat the rebels are still full of that "unconquer-able hate and study of revenge" which animated Milton's Lucifer; and that so far as results are concerned, the present is a crisis equally, if not more important, than that which existed in the darkest hour of the war

We deem it to be now, as much as ever, the duty of true patriotism to rally around the national administration, and to sustain the President by a pronounced and co-operative popular sentiment in the difficult and sor. We believe him to be actuated by the purest and best of motives, and impelled by there is downright revolution. So much a wise regard for the law, in the enunciathe greater reason that it should now act tions of his policy. We believe that he has hit upon the best and most feasible method of barvesting the fruits our of recent struggle, and that it differs in no essential from the policy which would have been adopted and carried out by ABRAHAM LINCOLN had he lived With regard to the great and substantial accomplishment of the war-the abolition of slavery-the President is as firm as adamant. In that direction he has showed no shadow of turning, no infirmity of purpose. He has laid it down as the corner stone of his policy that every rebel State shall harmonize its organic law to that end trously to the postal revenues, and so at the through that gate, and that it must come in spirit and in truth, emancipated. With him this is the Alpha and Omego of rehabil itation, simply because his province extends no further. The question of suffrage is one with which he has nothing to do as the Chief Executive of the Nation. He leaves it where he finds it-with the States themselves-under the indirect coercion involved in the fact that Congress is the final Judge of the extent of organic preparation necessary to enrebel planter murdered a freedman on a very title rebel States to resume their Federal relations. In substance, President JOHNSON has said to the States, "Clothe yourselves with the altered status which has resulted from your own acts, and then present yourselves to me. Primarily I will pass upon the military question involved, and which belongs to me to decide, as Commander-in-Chief. When I have done so, and have of ficially recognized you as in a condition of peacetul allegiance, then, and not till then, can you incur the civil law for its judgment upon your rights. This is practically what President JOHNson has declared. It involves the gist of the whole subject of restoration of the States, so far as his authority extends. To that extent it is the duty of every good and loyal citizen to rally around and sustain him, as much so as if it were a contest between him and a foreign power.-Buffalo Commercial. THE PRICE OF GOLD .- The New York Herald says that there is at present a strong feeling among the gold operators in Wall street for a rise in the premium on coin. The argument is this : That the disbursements of the national treasury will plethorize the money market, and, as there is no national loan now to absorb the surplus, a demand will be created for gold for the purpose of hoarding until such time as another government loan may be authorized, which cannot take place till Congress meets in December. The increased importations have also a tendency to raise the price under the anticipation of a foreign demand. On the other hand, it is held that the Government, with a surplus of twenty-five millions, can at any time prevent a rise by throwing from two to five millions upon the market, or any amount sufficient to break down the opera tions and anticipations of the bulls. TROPHIES OF THE WAR. -The Rebel guns and ordnance stores captured at Richmond. great in numbers and quantity, are now in course of shipment to Fortress Monroe and points further North. The guns comprise a lot taken from Drury's Bluff, of the Armstrong pattern, but made at Richmond. Also rude brass pieces of Southern make, and quaint old French guns which were stored away in Government arsenals, and which were brought forth to do service by the rebel authorities in the hour of need.

Emmigration From and To the South.

The evidence is apparent, in Southern papers, that the leading families in many ocalities of the South, are resolved to "leave their country's good." Having announced to the world that they were the "superior class" in this country; having rauntingly declared their purpose to rule the entire Union or divide it to suit their objects and their interests ; and having uterly failed, after tour years of bloody war. backed by the tyrants of the world, in all this work, the leading men of the rebellion now announce their determination to leave their several localities in the South, to seek such homes in other lands as will best suit their interests and meet their inclinations. Brazil seems to be the locality most popular as a home for the beaten and disgraced traitors. There is nothing strange that Brazil should be selected as a refuge and a home by the old aristocrats of the South this outbreak occurred two others. whose efforts to break up and destroy a free Government have proven such a woful failure. The ruling classes of Brazil are perhaps the most aristocratic and the most ignorant and indolent in the world. Negro slavery, in its worst brutalities, is maintained by the Brazilians ; the slave trade flourishes along its coast, and in every respect, the men who fought to become faithless to freedom, and who are now preparing to leave the Southern States, will find congenial

spirits and pleasant employment for their whips in Brazil. Of course this emigration from the South will prove beneficial to every locality thus ridden of its idle material and traitor inhabitants. The Southern man who after having been fairly defeated in fiercely contested battles, by the National authorities-the man who, after having witnessed the power and sublime energy of the Government, is not inclined to swear allegiance to it and accept its terms of peace, is better out of than in the Union. The emigration from the Southern States impelled by feelings of hostility thus to leave the country, cannot affect the prosperity, the future development or the political glory of the South. All this is established in the fact, that a better class of men are taking and will take the places of those thus leaving, so that in the end, the South will be benefited and the States and National government strengthened by the change of citizens..

The southern journals which allude to the emigration from the South, refer also to the fact that Northern capital, capitulists, artizans, artists, and laborers are exhibiting their influence in the Southern States, giving a wide scope to improvement, imparting a great impetus to trade, and encouraging enterprise in a manner not only were utterly powerless, and some of themto astound, but actually to exasperate the received slight injuries from the stones. Up heretofore "ruling" and "superior class" of the South. To the student of history there is nothing strange in all this-it is merely history repeating herself. When, many hundred years ago, the hardy Goth left the cold and unproductive region of the Baltic, and marched into Southern Europe, he evinced no diposition to abandon a country he had conquered. The genial clime of Italy woosd the Goth, and he adopted it as his home-unwilling to leave her fertile fields or quit a land of such beautiful promise. In our own day, the men of the far North, the conquerors of the South, the hardy, robust mechanics and laborers who went forth to battle with and crush treason, are now unwilling to leave the South. It is the presence of these men which is driving off the rotton aristocrats of the lately revolted States to seek refuge in such lands as Brazil. It is the influence of Northern capital, Northern genius, and the hardy stroke of Northern laborers which will give new life to the South, new power and glory to the whole country.

Scenes at the English Elections.

The Parlimentary elections in England were attended with an unusual amount of disorder and rioting. We give a few instances, to show how they manage such things in the mother country. Here is what happened in the town called Chippenham. near Bristol:

"During the remainder of the afterneon the polling booths were surrounded by infuriate mobs. A farmer named Croaker, residing at Ash Hill Farm, was seized, and knocked down, and very much beaten, and a policeman who went to his assis ance shared the same fate. At about 9 o'clock a large crowd attacked the Great Western Hotel, and smashed nearly all the windows. One of the ringleaders was apprehended and conveyed to the police station, where the mob followed him, and after smashing several windows with stones, demanded his release and with a view to conciliate the irritated mob, the man's name was taken and he was set at liberty. Almost simultaneously with The first took place in the Market place, in which several hundred took part. They attacked the Angel Hotel, kept by Mr. Lawes but that gentleman, assisted by some of the waiters, adopted a rather judicious method of keeping them at bay. From an upper window they threw a large number of ginger beer bottles, &c., at them; but this only exasperated them the more, and when Lawes lation, had discharged his whole stock of ginger beer bottles at them, they renewed the attack, and did not cease until every pane of glass (numbering 250) in front of the building was destroyed. The window panes were broken, and some slight damage done to the furniture in the rooms. Having satisfied themselves here, the mob proceeded to the house of Mr. Jacob Philips, (late Mayor,) which adjoins the Angel Hotel, and, after breaking the windows and the window frames, hurled large stones at the window shutters, breaking them into splinters. Stones were then showered into the front roomslarge chandeliers destroyed, and several valuable paintings. It is estimated that the damage done to Mr. Philips' property alone will exceed £300. Mr. E. Spencer, who occupied the adjoining house, fared no better. All the windows in his front rooms were demolished, and a great quantity of valuable furniture. His loss will be about £300. After smashing the windows of Mr. Rich, butcher, nearly opposite, the mob broke into the place, and threw the whole of the meat that could be found into the street. The house of Dr. Colborne was also attacked, and the doctor, who was said to be in a dying state, was obliged to have the assistance of his servants, who held boards over the bedroom window in order to pre vent the missiles striking him. All the

windows at the vicarage were broken, and the wanton wickedness of the mob may be gathered from the fact that the gravestones were torn up from the churchyards, and, after being shattered into fragments the pieces were flung through the windows at the vicarage. The borough only contains about twelve police officers, who acted most courageously under the circumstances, but they

The National Debt.

The official statement of the public debt. as appears from the books of the Treasury Department on the 31st of July, shows the amount oustanding to be \$2,657,253,275 85. divided thus, viz :

The debt bearing interest in coin is \$1,-108,662,641 80, on which the interest is \$64,521.837 50.

The debt bearing interest in 'awful money is \$1,288,156,545, on which the interest is \$74,740,630 78.

The debt on which interest has ceased is \$1,527,120.

The debt bearing no interest is \$357,906.

The total interest both in coin and lawful money is \$138,262,468 27.

The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows :

One and two year 5 per cent.

notes, \$36,954,230 United States Notes, old issue. 472,603 United States Notes, new issue, 432,687,966 Compound Interest Notes, Act

of June 30, 1864. 197,121,470

Total Legal Tenders in circu-

\$685,236,269 The amount of fractional currency is \$25,-750,000.

The uncalled-for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to \$15,736,000

The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$35,338,000; and of currency, \$81,402.-000. Total amount in Treasury, \$116,739,-632 59.

Gen. Pillow, in a speech at Columbia, Tennessee, declared the franchise law of that State a just one ; acknowledged himself disfranchised, saying he would stay away from the polls, and advised all in like condition to do the same. He considered the new State Government legitimate; though the South had fought gallantly, and had been whipped gallantly, and now all ought to submit to the laws. Pillow exhibits more sense than his Northern Copperhead allies, who insist that the rebels have not been whipped, that the confederacy is not a failure and that the rebellion must be resussitated at a fitting opportunity.

Bennet, of the New York Herald, is very anxious just now to be regarded as a prophet, in having predicted that the Government would conquer a peace. But at the outbreak of the war, the wily Scotchman deposited \$100,000 in gold as a capital to fall back on, then believing that the Government would go to pieces. How many more are there like Bennet all over the land, who at first believed in the power of the traitors, but since the people have conquered, have rather suddenly become very patriotic.

traitors, it would have a good effect upon the mass of them.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 9, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

risburg on THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST,

1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be

supported by the friends of the Union at

people secured the great victory in 1864, and

made the war, which our enemies denounced

Our flag has been maintained-our ene

mies destroyed-our Government preserved

and peace re-established. Let every friend.

who aided in this result, take measures to be

see to it that the fruits of our success are

sented for its consideration, and every dis

trict in the State should be represented. By

order of the Union State Central Commit-

THE NEWS.

not solemnly swear to be all this-if ev-

ery traitor who desires to re-possess him-

self of the franchises and the privileges of

American citizenship, did not thus pledge

his honor by his oath forever to resist the

re-establishment of slavery they could not be

pardoned-THEY COULD NEVER BECOME

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. The

oath is explicit, yet some at least of those

who have taken this oath manifest a bitter

hatred and open hostility to emancipation.

This is perjury? If they cannot comply with

the conditions of pardon, in good faith, they

ought to abide the consequences of their o

riginal crime of treason. Honorable men

would do this ; and those who do not, are,

and should be held, as doubly guilty. If a

Every Pardoned Rebel who accepts the

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman,

Secretaries.

Business of vast importance will be pre-

as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

The earnest and zealous labor of a loyal

the coming October election.

not lost to the Nation.

W. A. BENEDICT,

WIEN FORNEY,

A State Convention will be held at Har-

The Carlisle (Penna.) Herald learns that the family of Judge Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who have been for some time bearding at the Carlisle Springs, left the other day in quite a huff. The cause of offence was that on the 4th ult. Mr. Woods, the proprietor of the Springs, had his house decorated with quite a display of national flags.

Some of the citizens of Ebensburg, Cambria county, have been the victims of a "Jeremy Didler," named Charles Day, to of about 1,500. Day represented himself.as a Canadian stock dealer, and in various ways ingratiated himself into the good opinion of his victims.

The story that Gen. Kirby Smith was taken prisoner, with his 40 companions, by the Mexican Government, turns out to be untrue. The General arrived safely at Monterey, and, after resting a few days, pushed on for the City of Mexico.

distinctly reiterate the former charge, that the assassin, when the newly made Union British traders in British sentiments openly supply hostile bands of Indians with arms leased on habeas corpus. This has not been and ammunition to prey on our frontiers.

Philadelphia has been closed in consequence of the cessation of the War. The school has furnished 500 officers for colored troops. free of expense to the Government.

A man named Fuller, from Indiana, has been arrested in Washington for representing himself as an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, and collecting about \$44,000 from various officeholders.

Mr. Benjamin Everett, aged 101 years, 2 months, and 29 days, died at Fishkill, July 29th. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and through his long life maintained an exemplary character.

By the will of the late Marchioness of Londonderry, which places all her property at compound interest for the next twentyone years, the then Earl Vance will be the richest man in England.

The formation of a new county out of portions of Venango, Crawford and Warren counties is still being agitated, and it will probably be accomplished.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, now old North Carolina farmers, are soon coming North to exhibit in public. They are said to be strong Union men.

The oldest inhabitant of Harrisburg is Mrs. Stone, residing on Ridge road, at the age of one hundred and seven years, and in active health.

A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother at Deertown, near Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last.

The total appropriation of the last Congress will amount to \$820,000,600 in round numbers.

The increase of population in Boston since 1860 is 14,362.

with becoming sagacity, firmness and vigor.

Prepayment of Postage.

Previous to March, 1863, all letters were required to be prepaid, and the people had become so accustomed to the law that not more than 50,000 unpaid letters were annually returned to the Dead Letter Office. But at that date Congress passed a law permitting all unpaid letters to pass through the mails, the receivers of them paying double rates. This arrangement resulted disas- that it shall return to the Union only late Congress the law absolutely requiring prepayment was restored. The people generally, however, are not aware of this fact, for the number of unpaid letters returned to the Dead Letter office averages 14,000 per day.

A Significant occurrence in Mississippi is described in a letter from Vicksburg. A Advices from the Red River of the North | slight provocation. The military arrested officials of the vicinity tried to get him redone, General Howard having ordered Col-The United States Military school in onel Thomas to keep his prisoner in custody at all hazards. If he had been surrendered on the writ, the assassin would have been acquitted, as the deed was seen only by negro witnesses, who are not competent to testify against a white person by the old laws of Misissippi.

They have had so much rain lately in Illinois that the papers are beginning to inquire whether there is to be a repetition of the shower which lasted for forty days and nights. Railroads are being gullied, bridges washed away, travel delayed, and business deranged, and The Illinois State Journal says that the whole crop of the State is badly damaged, the wheat is sprouting in the shock and thereby rendered worthless, while the millers have improved the opportunity to advance flour \$1 25 per barrel.

The Herald's Washington special has the

following: The object of General Butler's recent visit to Washington proves to have been to secure the pardon of Mrs. Slocum and other ladies of New Orleans. The pardon was obtained on Friday, and General Butler left for New York on the evening train. He was unable to obtain an interview with the President during his stay.

Complaint having been made to President JOHNSON of General PALMER'S Kentucky election order, the President telegraphed to the General, "I hope you will see the laws faithfully executed;" to which the General replied, "I will."

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria, Egypt, and was decreasing in Constantinople.

Soldiers' Discharged.

Just before the order for the disbandment of the armies was issued, we are informed, that it was the rule in the Quartermaster's Department to dispose of army horses to honorably discharged soldiers' at nominal prices. When a soldier presented his discharge, he was allowed to select a horse at any of the corrals, at a price far below the actual value of the animal. This course was adopted, we learn, as a part of the system of rewards in operation to requite faithful private soldiers for services rendered to the country. But like most plans to do justice to the brave, it was soon corrupted by a set of sharpers,' who organized a movement to buy the discharge papers of soldiers, and with these documents engage in a regular business of buying and selling horses. By this move the soldier was not benefitted to the extent calculated. The horses which the Government supposed would be distributed over the country, in the hands of soldiers, and by those men used in some legitimate business of acquiring a livelihood, fell into the possession of speculators, to gratify their sordid desires of making money. When the practice, as we have described it, became a nuisance, the system was broken up, and therefore the discharges of soldiers ceased to be a mercantile article in the market.

We make this explanation in answer to the inquiries of several soldiers who have written to us on the subjest of the sale of their discharges. An honorable discharge in the hands of a soldier who has fought in the war to crush rebellion should be of a value above all price, and should be preserved as an heir loom to be handed down to the latest generation. - Telegraph.

Gold still sells at about 145.

wards of 200 of the inhabitants were sworn in as special constables. Later in the day orders w re issued to close all houses and beer-houses at 6 o'clock. Telegrams were sent to Bristol and the metropolis for the assistance of the military. The total damage istimated at from £2,000 to £3,000."

> Cattle Epidemic in the Mississippi Vall ey. The Memphis Bulletin reports, concerning the recently announced cattle distemper in a part of the Mississippi Valley, as follows:

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Philips and Crittenden Counties, Ark., that the planters in the Mississippi bottom have been, and are still, suffering severe loss by the death of their horses, mules, cattle and hogs, by a most singular disease, which is carrying them off r great numbers.

In the early part of summer an incredible number of black gnats made their appearance in the bottoms, and attacked not only cattle and horses, but also birds, wild turkeys, deer and other game, with such ferocity as to kill, in a short time, quite a number of animals. After the disappearance of the gnats a disease broke out among the cattle. horses and hogs, and has been raging for some time, and is still prevailing, though the indications are that the epidemic-for such it appears to be-is abating. This disease resembles very closely erysipelas, the attacked swelling up, sometimes under the breast, at other times on the side, but more frequently under the throat, and dying gener-

ally in from 24 to 48 hours after being at tacked Our informant conversed with several intelligent planters who have been great sufferers by this strange disease, among them a physician eminent in his profession, and all of them concurred in the opinion that it was closely allied to erysipelas, and also that the visitation of the gnats in the early part of the summer had some influence in producing the disease. It is thought that the great amount of poison which was necessarily absorbed into the system by the bite of the gnat-which is a most poisonous insect-is developing itself in the disease which is now ravaging the whole animal race in that re-Some cases, when taken in time, are gion. cured by precisely the same treatment practiced in cases of erysipelas, painting with anodyne the effected parts have a fine effect.

The losses of stock, especially of hogs, has been very great. One planter in Walnut Bend has lost over 200 hogs and seven horses and mules, beside oxen and milk cows. Another, living a short distance above the one named, has lost 13 mules and horses, and hogs and cattle in proportion. This is only two of many similar instances f losses sustained.

On Saturday morning it was reported that two men, who had been treating their cattle for the prevailing disease, had been similarily attacked, their throats swelling in an alarming manner.

At Randolph, Wis., on Monday, farmer Windsor took a young girl with him to a circus. Straightway his wife bought some arsenic. This she inserted into a pie, of which her husband was fond. He ate it next day at dinner, and that night was past the region of flirtation.

At Quebec, Miss Eliza Smith saw a man kill a duck, and the sight of the blood produced such a nervous shock that she died in a few minutes afterward.

It is said that President Johnson has expressed his intention of placing a frigate at the disposal of John Bright, should that English Statesman desire to visit this country. John Bright would receive, should he come here, a reception surpassing that accorded to any foreign visitor since Lafayette. We hope he will be induced to come, but doubt his willingness to leave the interest of the English masses for a single day.

A rebel soldier recently returned to his home in Marshall county, Mississippi, and found that during his absence his wife had been married to another man. He killed the interloper, and shot the woman in the arm, and supposing that he had terminated her existence, blew out his own brains. The woman has recovered, and, it is maliciously intimated, is looking out for another spouse.

The population of Newbern, N. C., is increasing at the rate of ten thousand a year. The city before the war. numbered about 6,000 ; it now numbers about 30,000, which makes it the largest city in the State. This rapid growth is owing to the enterprise and wealth of the Northern element. Two new daily papers are to be started in Newbern this fall, which will make three.

New Advertisements.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-VATE SALE - The undersigned offers for sale, his house and lot on Market street. in Clearfield-a desirable residence for a small family. Also, 4 town lots, known as the "Brick-yard lots, ander good fence, and on which there is sufficient alay to make from 400,000 to 500,000 brick. For further particulars and terms apply to Aug. 9, 1865-3m-pd. WM. JONES.

N B. Two stoves are also for sale.

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND AT PRI-VATE SALE.—The undersigned is desir-ous of selling at private sale a valuable tract of timber land, situate on Little Anderson creek, in Pike township, adjoining lands of A.Kratser's es-tate and Widemires lands The tract contains 209 acres, more or less, covered with good white pine timber which can easily be run to market as the Little Anderson creek runs through the tract. For further information call on Mrs. K-atzer

living near the land or on J. ELLIOTT KRATZER. Aug. 9, 1865. Curwensville, Ps.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF E. B. SMEAL, DEC'D.-Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Pa., granted at June Term, A. D. 1864, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue or outery, on the premisos at Cur-wensville, on Friday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, at 2 o'clock p. w., the real estate of E. B. Smeal, dec, d. being a lot of ground. form erly with a shop thereon, situate in Curwensville Borough, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the North by the Methodist Church lot, on the East by street running by said church to Ander-son creek, on the South by an alley, on the West by said church lot, being about 25 feet square, more or less. Z. McNAUL. Adm'r. August 9th, 1885.

