

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 27, 1865.

STATE UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

Gen. JOHN P. HARTMAN, Montg'y Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR:

Col. JOHN IRVIN, Curwensville Boro'.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

Lt. THOMAS LIDDELL, Clearfield Boro'.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:

Lt. LEWIS B. CARLILE, Brady Town'p.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:

Private THOMAS WILLIAMS, Osceola.

FOR TREASURER:

Capt. J. ELLIOTT KRATZER, Pike Tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

HORACE PATCHIN, Burnside Township.

FOR AUDITOR:

Lt. WILLIAM B. BROWN, Clearfield.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

THOMAS W. MOORE, Penn Township.

Our Senatorial Nominee.

The Conferees of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Clearfield, Clarion, Cameron, Elk and Forest, met at Brookville on Tuesday the 19th day of September, and nominated Colonel JOHN IRVIN of Curwensville, for State Senator.

Col. Irvin entered the service of his country in August, 1862, as Captain of Company B, 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He received several wounds. By his unflinching bravery he won the esteem of his superior officers, the admiration and emulation of those over whom he ranked, and the plaudits of his fellow-soldiers in the ranks. For his many heroic deeds and great gallantry he was successively promoted to Major, then to Lieutenant Colonel, and finally to Colonel. He is no man in our country who has made a brighter record for himself, than Colonel John Irvin, our Senatorial nominee.

Col. I. is a man well qualified to fill the important and honorable position for which he is nominated; and deserves, and will receive the undivided support of all truly loyal and patriotic men in this Senatorial District. We trust, therefore, that his friends, and the friends of the Union will use every honorable means to secure his election, and should they fail in their efforts, they will have at least, the gratification of knowing that their votes were cast for a man worthy their support, confidence and respect.

The Union Party.

One year ago, remarks the *Somerset Herald*, the Union party carried the most terrible load with which a party ever entered a canvass, and yet *Pennsylvania gave President Lincoln twenty thousand majority*. Does any one fear that Hartman and Campbell cannot be now elected if the proper exertions be made? A year ago there was no certainty of a speedy termination of the war; drafts were being enforced carrying terror to the homes of many of the voters, and the public debt was accumulating with frightful rapidity; yet the people courageously determined to adhere to the administration and with Gen. Grant to "fight it out on that line." Now we go into the canvass with the war ended, drafts ended, and the increase of the public debt ended, all being results of the policy pursued by the Union party. A year ago the copperheads went into the canvass with the declaration that the war was a failure, that peace could only be restored by a compromise with the rebels, that liberty of speech and of the press had been destroyed, that the Constitution had been violated in every essential particular, and that drafts would never cease nor the war be ended, until the "democracy were restored to power." All these assertions were repudiated by the people at the polls, and the inexorable logic of events have since proven their falseness and absurdity. The Union party stands before the people now, with all its pledges fulfilled, with victory inscribed upon its banners, and with the most glorious record ever presented by any party. Success is assured if we are but half as true to our party, as we have been to our country during the last four years.

Nothing shows the complete collapse of the so-called Democracy more conclusively than the late elections in Maine and Vermont. Though in the first, a strong bid was made for popular support, by loud resolutions in praise of President Johnson, they are beaten worse than ever. Theirs is, indeed, a cruel fate. If they support President Johnson, they lose all the bitter and angular sympathizers with treason; if they oppose him, they lose the sound Democrats, who love the man, and regard his remedy as the sure panacea for the nation's woes.

HIDING BEHIND THE "NIGGER."

William A. Wallace, candidate for the State Senate, and Chairman of the so-called Democratic State Central Committee, has a record which no man need envy. His vote against allowing the use of the Senate Hall to Gov. Andrew Johnson and ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright in March '64—his speech and vote against the Bill granting to soldiers the right to vote whilst in the Army,—the part he took in the Clearfield 13th of August meeting, at which, through the "no more men no more money" theory, resistance to the draft was encouraged; and his general opposition to all measures of the lamented Lincoln, looking to the suppression of the Rebellion and the maintenance of the Government, stamp his public acts as infamous and disgraceful, and will hereafter rank him in the same class with Vallandigham, Harris and Long. That a man should feel anxious to withdraw attention from such a record, when he is a candidate for re-election, is not surprising. This Wallace is attempting in a way that might be well calculated to succeed, were it not that the events referred to are too fresh in the recollection of every intelligent man in the land. We refer, as a matter of course, to his Address to the people of Pennsylvania. In that document he endeavors to force false issues upon the consideration of the voters of the State. He prates about the "habeas corpus," "trial by jury," the subordination of the "military to the civil power, free speech" and "free press"—he stigmatizes the trial and execution of the assassins of President Lincoln (for to no other could he allude,) as "murders by military commissions," and threatens that "the hour has come in which they should cease," delivers a short homily on "The Rights of States," and then runs off into a long rignarole about "Negro equality and Negro suffrage." The latter, William thinks "are no longer a mythical issue, but are part of the vital, practical realities of the present hour," and asserts without qualification that "nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers of the State have avowed themselves favorable to negro suffrage and negro equality!"

Fie, for shame, Wallace! How can you, claiming to be an honorable, truthful man, make such an allegation? A few "prominent Republican newspapers" have expressed themselves favorable to extending the right of voting to the colored people; but that any one in this State has "avowed" itself "favorable to negro equality" is a falsehood which must have been deliberately and intentionally inserted in your "Address." The fact is "Negro Suffrage" is no issue in Pennsylvania, much less in the United States. The Republican platform is silent on the subject. The Republican press does not urge it as a party measure. Why, then, does Wallace make such a great ado about it? The answer to this question cannot fail to suggest itself to every reflecting mind. "Billy," and the Democratic party with him, has a record that is dark. He wants to keep it out of view; and the best plan which his fertile imagination could conceive, was to play the interesting game of "Dodging behind the Nigger." So

"He turns about and wheels about,
And does just so;
And every time he turns about,
He jumps Sambo!"

His performance is decidedly unique; and if our readers have not, as yet, had the opportunity of witnessing it, they probably will before the day of election. But the "show," we opine, won't answer the purpose for which it was intended.

The Fenian Alarm.

There is an organization of Irishmen, known as the Fenian Brotherhood, whose declared object is the liberation of Ireland from British rule. The Brotherhood has auxiliary societies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Recently much alarm has been caused in England by the movements of the Fenians, and the British government has seen fit to adopt precautionary measures. A number of gunboats and men-of-war have been stationed off the west coast of Ireland, and the Lord Lieutenant has proclaimed the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork and Kerry as being under the operation of the "army act," the "peace preservation act," and the "crime prevention act." These acts enable the Crown to put any district under a species of martial law, authorize the searching of houses for concealed fire-arms, the arrest of suspected persons, and the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to suppress attempts at insurrection. All this is exciting and encourages the Fenian organization and to threaten terrible things if the movement proceeds. It is evident John Bull is having a big scare from a little cause, and we don't know that anybody on this side of the water will in the least sympathize with him. The British navy wants exercise, and there can be no good reason why it should not take it in Bantry Bay as well as any place else.

Rebellion, treason, and civil war are indissolubly linked with the name Democracy. Under Democratic ascendancy the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic politicians it was defended and excused. By a Democratic Convention it was declared triumphant—and by Democratic papers and speakers the theories from which the rebellion sprang, are still justified and advocated.

The Revolution in South Carolina—Governor Perry's Address.

That terrible French revolution which changed the most presumptuous, oppressive and offensive monarchy in Europe to the republic of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," as an astounding transformation, is all that is equalled by the revolution which has come upon South Carolina. Mark the contrast between the speeches of her ruling oligarchy at her secession convention of 1860 and the address of her present, Provisional Governor Perry to the convention called to reorganize the State as a loyal member of the Union. See what four years of withering war have done in her case. Where now is that gorgeous fabric of an imperial Southern confederacy, resting upon the corner stone of slavery, and bringing the destinies of all nations under the sovereign will of King Cotton? It has all vanished like a mirage in the desert, and the once imperious city of Charleston, which dreamed of the glory of Rome, has narrowly escaped the fate of Carthage!

The ruins of Sumpter tell the story of South Carolina. The condition of the fortress is the condition of the State. It must be rebuilt from its foundation. The local oligarchy, the institutions, ideas and class distinctions of a hundred years' ripening have all been shattered by shot and shell into a heap of rubbish. From these ruins Governor Perry is calling President Johnson to rebuild the fabric of the State, and with a hitch or two, he goes to his task like a skillful workman. The convention summoned together by him has assembled, and he has chalked out the work which it is required to do. He tells the members, first in general terms, that it is their duty to organize a State government, "whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property," and whereby the State may be restored to her "constitutional relations to the federal government," and then he proceeds to his specifications.

He admonishes the convention that "African slavery, a cherished institution of South Carolina from her earliest colonial history," "is gone dead forever, never to be revived or hoped for in the future of the State." After the sacrifice, in an exhausting war, of the white bone and sinew of the State, and property to the extent of two hundred and fifty millions of the three hundred millions of her wealth, and all for the perpetration of African slavery, this tremendous fact, that "it is gone, dead forever," is presented as the starting point for the convention. They must build upon the corner stone of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. They must declare slavery abolished in their new State constitution. It is the fixed condition precedent of the President's amnesty, the condition to a readmission to Congress, from which there is no escape. This may be a painful duty, but the Governor is sure that the members of the convention, patriotic and honorable men, will fulfill it. He advises them and all concerned, that "by a wise, just and humane treatment of your freed men and woman you may attach them to you as strongly in their new condition as they were while your slaves."

Several newspaper men went largely into this line. Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the well-known anti-Union Liverpool agent for the *Times*, put down \$250,000. Mr. BERTS FORD HOPE, proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, has sent \$200,000. Mr. SAMUEL J. SMITH, who writes the money articles in *The Times*, has sent \$75,000. Mr. DELANE (originally only \$50,000), and a Mr. RIDOUT, of the *Morning Post*, Lord PALMERSTON's organ, modestly asked \$20,000. So, all the time that *The Times*, *Morning Post* and *Saturday Review* seemed to be writing the Union down and writing rebellion up, they really were using and abusing the great power of the press for their own mean and selfish purposes. For the credit of our craft we lament this. Lastly, for all things must conclude, the list closes with the names of Honorable Mr. ASHLEY and the Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE; the first for \$2,000, the other for \$10,000. ASHLEY, who is private secretary to Lord PALMERSTON, his grand-step-father, is son of Lord SHAPTESBURY, the pious, who has long been a great anti-slavery spokesman. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a Cabinet Minister. Here have the Premier's near relative, who is also his private secretary, giving five hundred pounds sterling to the Confederate loan, and Mr. GLADSTONE, the man of the time, investing four times that amount! No wonder that GLADSTONE puffed off Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as a man who had founded an empire (he holds his court in Fortress Monroe of late), and made his infamous New Orleans speech against our Union. He was oratorical in order that his two thousand pounds in Confederate stock might fructify.—*Press*.

British Roll-Call of Dishonor.

Lending money, said a wise man, is an unostentatious way of making a present. This is a fact which the English holders of stock in the "so-called Confederate" loan are about realizing. They have held a public meeting in London, at which it was suggested that the United States should pay off the rebel debt; but the idea was laughed at, and the meeting was adjourned to the 18th of October, when the subject is to be ventilated again. Of course, they know as all the world knows, that the United States will never pay one cent of the rebel loan.

We have been curious, all along, to know who were the foolish folks in England who lent that money. That curiosity was gratified by the publication, lately, of the names of some of the dupes whose sympathy with slavery induced them to open their purses and lend money to the slaveholding rebels. That especial nunny, the Lancashire baronet, light Sir HENRY Houghton DE HOUGHTON, has suffered to the extent of \$900,000. The young Marquis of Bath has lost \$250,000. A brace of army contractors, and shipowners have sunk \$1,450,000 in that slough of despond—but had probably netted thrice as much by trading (sending supplies and running the blockade) with the South. Baron WHARNCLEFFE, a member of the House of Lords, put in \$25,000. Lords CAMPBELL and DONOFRIMORE, who used to speak boldly for the rebels in their place in Parliament, ventured only \$5,000 each. Several members of the House of Commons, who were violent rebel partisans, were also "stuck" by the rebel loan. Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, who built the Alabama, put in \$100,000; but Messrs. PEACOCK and GREGORY, who used to heartily berate the Union Government, each ventured only a fifth of that amount. For the rest, bankers, capitalists, doctors, lawyers, stock-brokers, and one titled old lady, gallantly risked their money and will lose it. Well, it was only a bit of gambling; the speculators paid about fifty-three dollars for every one hundred-dollar note of rebel stock, and if it had reached par, every one of them would have nearly doubled his venture. The fine old casks which surrounded Houghton Tower will have to be thinned, we suspect, to bring back the nine hundred thousand dollars, the foolish Houghton DE HOUGHTON, Baronet, has lost.

By the published list it appears that thirty-eight persons in England invested \$989,000 in the Rebel loan. This is close upon \$4,500,000, and is probably fully two-thirds of all the money so appropriated by the English people. No doubt, those who invested small sums did so, like SYDNEY SMITH, twenty-five years ago, in the pleasant hope of receiving ten instead of three per cent. interest upon their money. They knew no better, and may be pitied, but the noble lords, the semi-noble baronets, the right-honorable, the honorable, the bankers, merchants, and other great folks who risked their funds, to sustain a most unholty cause, merit no pity, and ought not receive any.

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Important Issues.

Reader! When asked to vote the Democratic ticket pause and consider whether in the settlement of the great questions growing out of the war they should be left in the hands of those by whom the war was carried to a successful issue, or whether the settlement shall pass into the hands of those who opposed it from the beginning? It is upon the people the settlement of this issue depends. And it is important. It is for you, reader—for every voter—to say whether the war has been a failure, whether those who began it because you voted in 1860 as free men had a right to vote, were justly dealt with in being conquered. It is for you to say whether the fruits of the war are only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or whether they shall add to the glory, renown, greatness and power of our common country. These, we repeat, are important issues. Let your sense of right determine your vote.

MAINE ELECTION.—The *Kennebec Journal* has returns from 451 towns in Maine, which gives Cony, Republican, 55,449, and Howard, Democrat, 31,117 votes—a majority for Cony of 22,332. Last year the same towns cast for Cony 61,615, and for Howard 45,332 votes, being a majority for Cony of 16,283. The Republican gain on majority is therefore 6,049. The House of Representatives will consist of 134 Union men and 17 Democrats. Last year it stood 120 Union men and 31 Democrats.

The Boston Post-office, during the year ending June 30, made a profit over expenses of \$348,860.

The Plan of Reconstruction.

We suppose President JOHNSON's mind was turned in favor of the particular mode of "reconstruction" which he is carrying out, partly by the fact that it was the mode first adopted by President LINCOLN, and applied by him to the State of Tennessee; partly by the circumstance that, as Provisional Governor of Tennessee, Mr. JOHNSON had an excellent opportunity of testing the practicability and value of the plan; and partly by the fact that no other plan had been suggested to which there were not greater objections than there were to the Tennessee plan.

Whatever may be the case with our Southern States, it is certain that Tennessee will have a full Congressional delegation in Washington the coming Winter. The two Senators and ten members of the House to which the State is entitled have been elected, and will appear in their places with their credentials. It is not likely that Congress will refuse to admit these gentlemen to their seats; and, if they are admitted, it is hard to see how admission can be refused to those who are, or then shall have been elected, from Arkansas or Mississippi, under like circumstances, and after the same order.

Special policies or actions of the President, such as the exercise of the pardoning power, are often confounded with the Lincoln-Johnson plan or the theory of political reconstruction, and the latter is condemned or approved according to one's opinions upon these questions. But important as these may be as public questions, important as their indirect bearings may be upon the pacification of the Union, they do not, strictly speaking, form a part of the systematic theory of political reorganization now being applied to the Southern States. Its steps and incidents are simply these: The sweeping away of the local rebel powers and authorities in the various States; the appointment by the President of Provisional Governors, possessed of authority to call State Conventions, which have power to revise the organic laws of their respective States, and provide for the resumption of the functions of Government by the constitutional legislative and executive agents elected by the people; these legislative agents and the legal co-operators completing the work by choosing the State Representatives. These are the fundamental facts and these are the sequences, in the Tennessee plan of reconstruction, which is gradually being carried out now in all the Southern States, with a slight variation in the case of Virginia.

So far as the plan itself is concerned, can a better one be devised? Has any other equally feasible in character and republican in operation, been suggested?

A Scuttlar from the Secretary of State.

In reference to the suit instituted in England by the United States against Prieoleau and others for the recovery of one thousand three hundred and fifty bales of "Confederate" cotton, the Vice-Chancellor, sitting in judgment, decided in favor of the United States substantially as the Power absorbing the late de facto government of the so-called "Confederate States." Whereupon Mr. Seward in a letter to Mr. Adams, instructs him to inform all concerned that "the United States do not admit that the combination of disloyal citizens who have raised the standard of insurrection is now, or has at any previous time, been a government de facto or in any sense a political Power capable of taking, holding, giving, asserting or maintaining corporate rights in any form, whether municipal or international. It is true that a different view of the character of the insurgents has seemed to find favor with some portions of the British nation, and even with the British government," and that "it must be remembered, however, that as often as that antagonistic opinion has been advanced by her Britannic Majesty's government in its intercourse with the United States, it has been as firmly, though, as we trust, as courteously, denied." This is a scuttlar, not only in reference to the cotton in question, but in regard to all debts, loans, contracts, &c., of every description entered into with the late so-called Confederate States, or in behalf of the cause thereof in any shape or form, at home or abroad. Everything in the shape of cotton or other property held anywhere as the property of the so-called Confederate States, is now the property of the United States, de facto and de jure. We dare say that after the reception of Mr. Seward's letter there will be no more meetings of the holders of the rebel cotton loan to discuss the question of its redemption by the United States.

A wild man has been discovered in a forest in Clearfield county. He was covered all over with a copper colored down, and when captured was able to speak one word—"draft." He had forgotten all the rest of the English language. Ex-Governor Bigler kindly took the wild man in hands, and will prepare him to vote for the Democratic candidates in October. This story may be true, since large numbers of the residents fled to the woods during the late draft. Many are yet missing, so that more wild men may yet be caught.—*Mail & Press*.

The above is news in this section. Whether such a capture has been made or not, we are unable to say; but as Mr. Bigler is in California, and has not been in this place for at least four months, we deem this explanation due him. In reference to the "wild man," we presume, it might be well enough for our Philadelphia cotemporary to inquire of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for definite information.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of last week says it is informed that Lieut. Col. Linton, the democratic nominee for Surveyor General, made a speech at a democratic meeting at Ebensburg last week, in which he asserted that instead of trying and hanging Wirz for killing and starving Union prisoners, Secretary Stanton should be tried and hung, for he alone was to blame. Such a declaration by their candidate would only be in accordance with the action of their party editors, for no democratic paper within our knowledge has published any of the testimony elicited on the trial of this brute who starved and murdered Union prisoners by the thousands. They try to cover up the horrors of the hell at Andersonville, where so many thousands of our poor boys suffered, and if possible hold the Government responsible.

The Alabama Convention passed an ordinance doing away with slavery, by a vote of eighty-nine to three. The Convention also passed an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional districts. Committee on Ordinances reports early next week.

Copperheads vs. Clergymen.

We have frequently heretofore insisted that the natural tendency of modern Democracy or Copperheadism, was to infidelity. The leading men of the Copperhead organization, by their defense of slavery, and sympathy with treason against freedom, have placed themselves on the record as the great antagonists of civilization. All over the world the copperheads and slaveholders are regarded as the opponents of the civilized progress of mankind. It now becomes our duty to show from the record that the Copperhead leaders are infidels; that they are opposed to prayer, and that they refused, in their official capacity, to recognize the clergy of the State as being fit to mingle their prayers with the business of legislation.

The following extract from the *Legislative Record*, for 1864, page 12, establishes the truth of our assertion:

INVITATION TO CLERGYMEN.

Mr. LOWRY. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions of the Senate with prayer.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. KINNEY and Mr. DONOVAN, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Champey, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Callister, Nichols, Ridgeway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, *Speaker*,—16.

Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Boycher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Rely, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

What more can Christian men desire, to render clear to their minds that modern Democracy is radical infidelity? It will be seen that among those who voted *Nay* on this question, involving the recognition of a Divine authority and power, is the name of W. A. WALLACE, now Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Twelve months ago the Democracy pronounced the war for the Union a "failure" but now that the rebellion has been crushed in spite of them, they profess great love for the soldiers who gained the victory. Do they suppose the "boys in blue" have so soon forgotten their record?

The bloodhounds Hero and Jack, used to guard Union prisoners at Richmond and Andersonville, have been bought by George K. Goodwin, of Boston, for \$1,400.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50 each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, 12 lines or less. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one horse, dun mare and Spring Colt, now in possession of John Hoover, of Brady Tp., the same belong to me and have only been left with said Hoover on loan, and are subject to my order. Sept. 27, 1865. JAMES IRVIN.

STRAY BULL.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Pike township about the first of June, 1865, a Dark Brindle bull, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Sept. 27, 1865. MOSES BAILEY.

LOST.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of certain promissory notes calling for twenty dollars, and dated about the 11th of October 1864, and coming due on the 1st of May, 1865, given by Ezra Root and Wm. Hunter to Simon Rorbaugh. The note has been lost and payment thereon stopped by the undersigned. Sept. 27, 1865. SIMON KORBAUGH.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of David Ferguson, late of Ferguson town'p 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 for settlement. D. L. FERGUSON, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M'Coyle, late of Beecraft town'p 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 for settlement. JOHN M'COY, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Spencer, late of Penn town'p 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 for settlement. M. S. SPENCER, Administrator. Sept. 27, 1865-pd.

NEW STORE,

AT MARYSVILLE, CLEARFIELD CO.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a new store in Marysville, and that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of seasonable goods, such as

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Hardware, Queensware,

GROCERIES,

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHING, AND STATIONARY,

and in fact a general assortment of goods, such as are generally kept in a country store.

Desiring of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods, and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods at a moderate price for cash, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices.

Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.