M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. NO. 3[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Fiari Facias Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday the 27th day of February, 1865, at one o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate.

A tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Commencing at a Sugar Maple at the North-west corner of lot number (202) two hundred and two; thence South (100) one hundred rods, more or less, to a post; thence West (121½) one hundred twenty one and a half rods more or less to a Butternut; thence North (101) one hundred and one rods more or less to a post; thence North (17½) seventeen and one half degrees west (53½) fifty three and one half rods more or less to a post on the road; thence by said road North (57½) fifty-seven and one half degrees east (5 2-10) five and two tenths rods more or less to a post; thence East (12 4-10) twelve and four tenths rods more or less to a post; thence North (9) nine degrees East, (9 1-10) nine and one tenth rods more or less to a post on the road; thence by the road North (57 1-2) fifty seven and one half degrees East (10 32-100) ten and thirty two one hundredths rods more or less to a post; thence South (29) twenty nine degrees East (14 88-100) fourteen and eighty eight one hundredths rods more or less to a post; thence North (58 3-4) fifty eight and three fourths degrees East, (9 16-100) nine and sixteen one hundredths rods more or less to a post; thence South (15 3-4) fifteen and three fourths degrees East (62 72-100) sixty two and seventy two one hundredths rods more or less to a post; thence East (78) seventy-eight rods more or less to the place of beginning: containing (91 2-10) ninety one and two tenths acres more or less; being parts of lots numbered [173, 331] one hundred and seventy three and three hundred and thirty one, and a part of warrant numbered [3498] three thousand four hundred and ninety eight, and being part of the lands conveyed to said Kingsbury by David R. Griggs and other Trustees of the United States Land Company by Deed dated November 20th, A. D., 1850, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for said County of M'Kean in Deed Book G. page 275, 276 and 277 with about thirty acres improved, one frame barn and a quantity of fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Eliza L. Lincoln and S. P. Lincoln at the suit of A. N. Taylor, use of James Taylor, deceased, now use of A. N. Taylor.

—ALSO—

The following described lot of land situate in the township of Lafayette, M'Kean County, Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a corner in the Kittanning road the North east corner of Lot No. 90 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Joseph M. Holdrige, the North West corner of lot No. 91 conveyed to D. Whitman; thence along the North line of said lot No. 90, North eighty nine degrees and a half West one hundred and fifty two perches and five tenths to the North West corner of said lot No. 90; thence along the East line of Warrant N. 3903 North one degree and three fourths, East eighty six perches and eight tenths to the South West corner of lot No 92 conveyed to John Arnot; thence along the South line of lot No. 92, South eighty nine degrees and a half East, two hundred and three perches and eight tenths; thence, along the Kittaning road aforesaid, South thirty two degrees West one hundred and one perches and eight tenths to the beginning: containing ninety one acres with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No. 93 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, M'Kean County aforesaid, part of Warrant No. 2264 with about forty acres improved, two small Frame Barns, two Frame Houses, 35 bearing Apple Tsees and 7 Plum Trees—well watered.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Helen Holdrige and Daniel Holdridge, at the suit of C. K. Sartwell.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Unseated Land in Corydon township, M'Kean county Pennsylvania, known on the map of said County as Warrant number three thousand seven hundred and twenty two [3722]; containing one thousand acres [1000] of Land more or less.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of Thomas Conover at the suit of Avery S. Allen use of Henry Boss.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendent in the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that lot of land situate in the Township of Eldred, County of M'Kean, Pennsylvania: Beginning at a post in the road being the northwest corner of land of Rodelia Recford lot No. 119, thence northerly by several courses of said road to southeast corner of lot No. 51, contracted to Geo. Frost. North 105 rods to post. East 88 8-10 rods to post. North 11 3-10 rods to a hemlock, east 19 rods to northwest corner of land of John Fobes lot No. 60; south 160 rods to a post; west 128 3-10 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 104 7-10 acres more or less being lot No. 156 of allotment of Keating lands in aforsaid Township and part of Warrant 2086 and 3461.

ALSO—Another lot situate in Eldred township Beginning at a beech Northwest corner of lot No. 169 contracted to Abram Barton North 168 rods to post South 45 degrees East 86 8-10 rods to a hemlock East 54 rods to a maple.—South 90 rods to a beech West 60 rods to a beech South 15 rods to a post. West 57 rods to the place of beginning, containing 83 3-10 acres more or less and being lot No. 57 allotment of Keating lands in said Township and part of Warrant No. 2086.

ALSO—Another lot situate in Eldred Township: beginning at a hemlock Northwest corner of lot No. 173, contracted to M. Meeks and C. Swink, North 89 rods to a beech, West 60 rods to a post North 131 rods to a beech; West 68 rods to a hemlock: North 70 rods to a post; East 195 rods to the Northwest corner of R. Loop lot No. 48, South 100 rods to a hemlock, West 60 rods to a post, South 40 rods to a post, East 149 rods to a post, South 20 degrees, East 71 rods to a beech, South 27 8 10 rods to a post, East 74 rods to a birch, South 64 4-10 rods to a post, 77 rods to Southeast corner of land of John Fobes No. 8, thence up the Allegheny river by the several courses thereof to the Northeast corner of lot No. 9, contracted to M. Meeks; West 179 rods to a post, North 33 8-10 rods to a beech, West 80 rods to the place of beginning, containing 407 3-10 acres more or less; being lots Nos. 158 and 180 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township and part of Warrants No. 4322, 4323 and 3462.

ALSO—Another lot situate in Eldred Township M'Kean County, Pa.; beginning at the Northwest corner of lot No. 5, contracted to W. Loop, North 93 rods to a post in State line, East 170 rods to the Northwest corner of lands of John J. Vaughn; South 51 rods to a post.—East 166 rods to Southwest corner of said lands. Southerly by the several courses of the Allegheny river to the Northeast corner of land of John Fobes lot No. 3; West 15 rods to the Northwest corner thereof; South 13 rods to a post; West 60 rods to a post; North 42 5-10 rods to a post; West 124 rods to the place of beginning; containing 163 1-10 acres more or less being lots Nos. 2 and 159 of allotment of Keating lands in said township and part of Warrant No. 4323.

ALSO—Another lot of land situate in Eldred township; beginning at post in centre of the road being the Southeast corner of lands of H. Limbach lot No. 136; North 37 3-10 rods to a post; West 26.4 10 rods to a post; North 182 rods to the Northwest corner of said lot No. 136; thence West by the Allegheny river to Northeast corner of land of John Morris; South 112 rods to a post; East 20 rods to a post; South 65 7 10 rods to a post; East 26 8-10 rods to a post; South 30 7-10 rods to a post, in centre of road being the Southeast corner of John Fobes lot No. 135, thence North 52 degrees, East 5 5-10 rods to place of beginning, containing 21 6-10 acres more or less and being lot No. 179 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, and part of Warrant No. 4323 and 3162.

ALSO—Another lot of land situate in Keating Township M'Kean Co., Pa. Beginning at a post Northwest corner of land of F. S. Martin South 158 rods to a post, thence West 70 rods to a hemlock, North 249 rods to a post in south line of lot No. 151. East 121 rods to post; South 92 rods to post; West 51 rods to the place of beginning, containing 138 2-10 acres more or less, and being lot No. 233 of allotment of Keating lands in Keating township aforesaid and part of Warrants No. 2093 and 1098.

ALSO—Another lot of land situate in Keating Township: beginning at a Maple on the bank of Potato Creek, Northeast corner of land of Geo. Rice; thence down said creek by the several courses thereof to the Northwest corner of land of T. Frisbee, lot No. 152.—South 71 degrees; East 9 rods to a post; South 250 5-10 rods to a post; West 116 2 10 rods to Southwest corner of said land of Geo. Rice lot No. 153; North 151 rods to the place of beginning; containing 152 2-10 acres more or less, being lot No. 228 of allotment of Keating lands in said Township and part of Warrant No. 2091.

ALSO—Another lot of land situate in Township of Ceres M'Kean County, Pennsylvania, beginning at a post the West corner of land of John Morris lot No. 30; East 165 3-10 rods to a Beech, South 62 8 10 rods to a post; East 63 7-10 rods to Southeast corner of lot No. 53; South 97 2 10 rods to a Beech Southwest corner of lot No. 82, contracted to King and Bell; North 75 degrees, West 116 rods to a post; North 37 4 10 rods to post in centre of the road; by said road South 87 1-2 degrees; West 22 perches; South 63 1-2 degrees; West 25 rods; South 41 degrees; West 45 rods; South 39 degrees; West 41 7-10 rods to a post thence South 14 rods to the Northeast corner of lot No. 86, contracted to King and Bell; West 115 6-10 rods to a hemlock; North 13 2-10 rods to a post; West 110 8-10 rods to a Beech; North 199 8 10 rods to hemlock in South line of land of Ferguson, East 28 rods to post. South 30 rods to Southwest corner of Cook lot, 376, East 50 rods to a post, North 80 rods to a post, West 50 rods to Northwest corner of said lot No. 376, North 50 rods to an Ironwood. East 188 8-10 rods to Southeast corner of lot No 29, contracted to Orrin Cook, South 136 7-10 rods to place of beginning: containing 529 7-10 acres, more or less, being lot No. 398 of allotment of the Keating lands in said township of Ceres and part of Warrant 4324 and 2230.

ALSO,—One other lot of land situate in Ceres township; Beginning at Southwest corner of lands of King and Bell, lot No. 343, East 187 3-10 rods to a Beech, South 52 2-10 rods to Southwest corner of land of H. Chevalier, West 110 rods to a post, South 40 rods to a post, West 49 rods to an ash; North 93 1-10 rods to the place of beginning: containing 73 1-10 acres, more or less, being lot No. 400 of allotment of land of Keating Co. in said township of Ceres, and part of Warrant No. 2195 and 3117.

ALSO,—Another lot situate in Liberty township, M'Kean county Pennsylvania: beginning at a Hemlock Southeast corner of Daniel Allen's lot No. 26, North 201 rods to Northwest corner of Warrant 3450; East 110 4-10 rods to post, South 30 degrees East 35 rods to a sugar tree, South 267 6-10 rods to a post; East 166 8-10 to a Hemlock, Northwest corner of No. 264 contracted to N. Evans, South 102 rods to a Hemlock, Southwest corner thereof; West 192 rods to a Hemlock, North 96 8-10 rods to a post, West 214 9-10 rods to a Beech, South 93 6-10 rods to an Ironwood, West 128 rods to a Beech, North 126 rods to a post, East 40 rods to a post, North 56 rods to a post, East 157 5-10 rods to Southeast corner of land of W. Rea lot No. 235, South 45 rods to Southwest corner of said lot No. 26, East 80 rods to the place of beginning; containing 659 6-10 acres more or less, being lot No. 252 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township of Liberty and part of Warrant 2074 and 3450.

ALSO,—One other lot of land situate in Liberty township: Beginning at a post corner in line of Warrant, 115 rods South from the Maple corner of Warrant No. 1312; thence East 62 5-10 rods to a Hemlock, South 80 rods to post, West 62 5-10 rods to post in Warrant line, North 80 rods to the place of beginning; containing 31 3-10 acres more or less and being lot No 287 of allotment of Keating land in said township of Liberty and part of Warrant No. 1290. All of said lots unimproved.

Seized, taken in Execution and will be sold as the property of George W. Rea, at the suit of Calvin T. Chamberlain use of C. V. B. Barse.

A. N. LILLIBRIDGE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 7, 1865.

M'Kean County Democrat.

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By J. B. OVIATT,

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THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the Public that he has purchased the stock of the saloon formerly kept by W. H. Baker, West side of

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where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicacies usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT.

ALE, CIDER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &C., &C.

FRESH OYSTERS served, to order, either raw or cooked.

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J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Sept 21th, 1863.

BYRON D. HAMLIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. Agent for Messrs. Keating & Co's Lands. Attends especially to the Collection of Claims; Examination of Land Titles, Payment of Taxes, and all business relating to real estate. Office in Hamlin Block.

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Near the Passenger Depot,

ELMIRA, NEW-YORK.

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Porters will be in attendance on the arrival of each train, to take charge of Baggage and conduct guests to the house.

KENDAL-CREEK HOUSE,

KENDAL-CREEK, M'KEAN CO., PA.

THE Subscriber having purchased this well known stand, and re-furnished and re-fitted the House, is prepared to entertain Boarders and the Traveling public.

HIS BAR AND TABLE,

Will be well supplied, and everytning done to merit a liberal share of patronage. Raftmen will always find the "latch-string" out.

P. M. FULLER.

Kendal Creek, January 2, 1860. 38-ly

DR. W. Y. M'COY,

SOURH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET

Smethport, Pa.

L. W. MASON,

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GOODWIN HOUSE.

This large commodious house is now being put in the very best order. The rooms are receiving new beds, the walls new paper, & paint, and the Proprietor does not hesitate to guarantee his guests, a *clean bed*, and his table will be at all times furnished, with the best the markets afford.

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Two large Barns are connected with the house and well filled with Hay, Oats and Straw, and Hugh knows how to care for Horses. Come and see us and be well treated.

W. P. GOODWIN.

Smethport April 5, 1864.

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Gov. Curtin's Letter to the President.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 26,

To the President.

SIR: The act of the third of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act, provided (section 1) that for the purpose of the act, each Congressional District of the respective States should form a District, and (section 11) that all persons enrolled should be subject to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years, and further, (section 12), that in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia by and from the several States in which said districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make such assignments as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. The time of actual service which by the act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable labor, (or, indeed, at all), be fixed with exactitude for each district, but it could easily have been so approximated by averages that little, if any, practical injustice would have been done.—The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remain actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respective ly, and thus the act could have been substantially complied with. For instance suppose it to have been found that of one thousand men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service as an average of forty per cent, at the close of the first year, and twenty per cent, at the close of the second year. The result would have been under the provisions of the act that sixteen hundred one year men would have been taken as the equivalent of one thousand three years men. Unfortunately the heads of bureaus, to whom the matter seems to have been entrusted, began by falling into a strange misconstruction of the act. They did in effect strike from the 12th section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service and insert in lieu therefore the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then proceed to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were, of course, most extravagant and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done. In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.

In fact, as soon as they get beyond the morally-certain limit of the actual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlistment of the man for 50,000 years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess. Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year.

The visionary character of the system on which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania on the last call was announced to be 71,700; her quota to make up deficiencies under that call was announced to be 66,999 men. On the 21th inst, it was announced that the quota of the Western district had, on revision, been fixed at 22,513, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000; and late on the same day it was further announced that the quota of the Western district was 25,512; and that of the whole State 49,583, all these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that I am aware of. In fact, our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the Government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by desertion, sickness, death and casualties. The losses from most of those causes are greater during the first year of service than afterwards. A town which has furnished three thousand men for one year has probably lost three-fifths of them from various causes before the expiration of the term. Another equal town which has furnished one thousand men for three years, may before the expiration of that term have lost seventeen twentieths of them. The first town will thus have given 16 hundred men to the country, the second but eight hundred and fifty. There is no equality in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns is in very unequal proportions. As to the Government, the Government has, in the first case, the actual service during the whole year of fourteen hundred men; in the second case, the actual service of say four hundred men during the whole first year, of probably not more than two hundred men during the whole second year, and of say one hundred and fifty men at most during the whole third year. Besides the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered, and not merely the agreed term of service. At the late storming of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania regiments was engaged, and behaved most gallantly; Who will say that if one third of their number had been enlisted for three years, it would on that account have been able to perform as much service as the whole number did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d of March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting has not been in force since the 24th of February 1864. Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress thought fit to pass the act of 24th of February, 1864, (entitled "An Act to amend the Act of 3rd March, 1863,") which provides (section 2) that the quota of each ward of a city, town, &c., shall be as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which had been previously furnished therefrom. Thus the former act was attended by giving credits, not to districts, but to smaller localities, and by committing the provision for considering and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits; they were directed in future to be given, as far as practiable, on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service. And this was followed up by the act of 4th July, 1864, (passed at the same session), which provides (section 1) that the President may, at his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota. These are the clauses which now regulate the subject. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the subject of their propriety. They are to be obeyed.

[illegible] reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made of men for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States, by enlisting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for those who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volunteers, under the act of congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localies very heavily, and not quiet equilly, and when the enlistment act of 1863 was passed it was thought best to provice for equalizing the exhaustion by allowing credits to the localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the Government had accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering allowing for the term of their service as well as the number of men. The acts of 1864, above recited, have modified this system by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to their localities on the quota, and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government; but, so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were on before the act of 1863. That is to say, the Government announce that it will take, by its authority, a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will inforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with the demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to service for two or for three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for these terms, but, in that deals with the men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the Government, it gives the locality no credit on the quota for it. The Government requires 100,000 men for one year, and a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term it makes a draft for one year.—This is to fill the quota—not more nor less; when the draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess nor deficiency. You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

THE OIL REGION.

A gentleman whose observations are recorded in the Cleveland *Herald*, has been out among the oil wells, and his report of the operations in that extraordinary and suddenly transmuted section are deeply interesting.—We copy a part of one of his letters on the "flowing wells:"

"The first flowing well ever struck was on the McElhenny or Funk farm, and was known as the Funk well. Funk was a poor man when the well was sunk. It was struck in June, 1861, and flowed to the astonishment of all the borers in the neighborhood, at the rate of two hundred and fifty barrels per day.—Such a prodigal supply of grease upset all calculations, but it was confidently predicted that the supply would soon stop. But like the old woman who sat down by the river to let the water run itself out that she might cross dry-shod, they waited in vain. The oil continud flowing with but little variation for fifteen months and then stopped, but not before Funk became a very rich man.

But long before the Funk well had given out, the wonder in regard to it was overshadowed by a new sensation. Down on the Tar farm the Phillip Well burst forth with a stream of two thousand barrels daily. Not to be outdone by the territory down the creek, the McElhenny tract "saw" the Tar farm and "went it a thousand better." The Empire Well, close to the Funk, suddenly burst forth with its three thousand barrels daily, a figure flowing wells vainly endeavored to equal.

The owners were bewildered. It was truly "too much of a good thing." The true value of petroleum had not yet been discovered, and the market for it was limited. Foreigners would have nothing to do with the nasty, greasy combustible thing. Our own people were divided in opinion. Some thought it a dangerous thing to be handled at arms length, while others set it down as a humbug in some way or other, of which the community should keep as shy as possible. The supply was already in advance of the demand, and the addition of three thousand barrels per day was monstrous and not to be endured. The price fell to twenty cents a barrel, then to fifteen, then to ten. Coopers would sell barrells for cash only, and refused to take their pay in oil or in drafts on oil shipments. Finally it was impossible to obtain barrels on any terms for all the coopers in the country could not make barrels as fast as the Empire could fill them. The owners were in dispair and tried to choke off confounded well, but it could not be choked off. They then built a dam round it and covered the soil with grease, but the oil [illegible] to be dammed, and rushed into the stream [illegible] ing Oil Creek [illegible] worthy [illegible] for nearly a year [illegible] to a pumping well yielding about [illegible] barrels; lately it stopped, but on the application of an air pump it revived, and now runs about fifty barrels daily.

"The Sherman well, which was the next greatest "flowing well," was put down in the spring of 1862. It was sunk under great difficulties. J. W. Sherman, who was the original owner, commenced sinking it on the Foster farm, next above the McElhenny, with very limited means. His wife furnished the money, and the well was sunk under great difficulties. After a while it became necessary to procure an engine, but there was no money to make the purchase, and two men who were in possession of the desired article were admitted to a share for the engine, soon after, when but a few feet more were necessary to reach the supposed deposit of oil, the funds were exhausted. A sixteenth was offered for $100 [illegible] Ultimately it was sold for [illegible] A horse became necessary [illegible] At last, when all the means [illegible] raised by borrowing or selling [illegible] oil was struck and flowed at the rate of [illegible] barrels a day. The flow continued at [illegible] rate for several months when it declined to 700 barrels. For twenty three months the well continued flowing and then it stopped.—For the first year the proprietor made little if anything, owing to the low price of oil and the difficulty of getting it to market, but during the second year the market improved and an immense fortune was reaped. The well now flows from thirty to forty barrels daily.

On the east side of the creek from the Foster farm is, Ferrel farm. Ferrel was a poor man, hauling oil, and was offered one eighth interest in the land for two hundred dollars. On that land the Noble well was sunk, striking oil in May 1863. The flow was about 2,500 barrels daily, reducing the price of oil considerably. The well now flows from 200 to 300 barrels. The Colwell well adjoining the Noble, struck oil a short time before the Noble and flowed 800 barrels. When the Noble struck oil the Colwell stopped. Fearing that the latter would be pumped, the owners of that well bought the Colwell well for $276,000 after it had stopped. The Crocker well was sunk in 1863 and flowed largely. It now pumps.

On the Egbert farm the Maple Shade was until recently the great sensation, flowing 1000 barrels a day. It has now declined to a very small amount, and at our first visit was doing nothing. The owners are interested in the new Coquette well, and are, therefore not greatly interested in setting the Maple Shade to work at once. The Jersey well is near the Maple Shade, and recently flowed 500 barrels daily. On the same farm there are three Keystone wells all flowing. The coquette on the same track, we have previously alluded to. It was struck about five weeks since and flows about 1,500 barrels daily. It now flows about 800 barrels. The Porter well on the Foster farm was struck in May last, and flowed 150 barrels daily. It now pumps from 15 to 20 barrels daily. Up Cherry Run the Reed well was struck a few months since, and flowed 1000 barrels. It has flowed 280 barrels since with great regularity for a number of weeks. The Baker well flowing 100 barrels; the Auburn well flowing 80 barrels; and a number of other impartant wells are on this Run.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A little daughter of Daniel Bowman of Knox township, in this county, of some ten years of age, died on Saturday the 20th inst, under the following melancholy circumstances. About 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday the 19th, a squad of soldiers visited the house of Daniel Bowman, arrested and carried him off. The child was then to all appearances, in perfect health. Soon after her father was taken away however, she began to manifest indisposition, such as is occasioned by a high state of nervous derangment, which continued, but without causing any alarm, until Saturday morning, when the soldiers were seen approaching from the direction of the residence of Jonathan Bowman, (son of Daniel) having the son and brother as a prisoner. Immediately when told by her mother that "Jonathan was also a prisoner," the child went into convulsions, which continued without cessation until about ten o'clock the same evening when she expired,

"No, father isn't a drone, either," said a bright lad; "he's a philanthropist, and collects money for the heathen in Africa to pay for our bonnet and things."

MORE "LOYAL" COTTON STEALING.—From a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* from North Carolina, it would appear that Gen Dutch Gap Butler is likely to be brought to account for another stealing arrangement, involving a large lot of cotton, of which plunder the Government got only one-half of its share—the General and his friends absorbing the balance. The correspondent says:

"A singular circumstances connected with Gen. Butler's cotton speculation has come to light. It seems that the chief of Gen. Shepley's staff, G. H. Johnston, resigned several months since to enter, as Butler's chief agent, into the business of buying cotton from the rebels in north Carolina. He remained at this long enough to make over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as his share, which he deposited in the First National Bank of Norfolk. A few days ago the military commission instituted by Gen. Grant to investigate the proceedings of Gen. Butler relative to cotton, got wind of Mr. Johnson.

"He heard that they would call upon him soon, but not intending to be outdone by them he drew all his money from the bank and decamped in the Baltimore boat. They telegraphed to the authorities at Baltimore to arrest and send him back to Norfolk; but the shrewd Johnson did not go on the boat farther than Fortress Monroe, Where he took the Washington boat, and landed at Annapolis. No one knows his whereabouts, although he is anxiously waited here. The commission has proven that Butler received two-fifths of all cotton brought here his brother-in-law one fifth; and middle-men, of whom Johnston is one, two fifths, the Government getting but one-half of that which was rightfully due it. You may expect even more astounding revelations than these."